

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND.

PART II.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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L E T T E R

TO

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL on the MORTALITY of MALES engaged in certain occupations in the THREE YEARS 1890-92; and on an ENGLISH HEALTHY DISTRICT LIFE TABLE for the TEN YEARS 1881-90, by JOHN TATHAM, Esq., M.A., M.D.

*General Register Office,
Somerset House, London,*

SIR,

27 May 1897.

I have now the honour to submit, for your consideration, the second and concluding part of my Supplementary Report for the ten years 1881-90, Part I. of which has already been presented to Parliament.

The earlier portion of the present volume embodies the results of a study of English mortality as observed in each of several industries during the three years 1890-92.

In statistical researches on mortality, the need is frequently experienced of a standard of vitality more exacting than that which is supplied by a life table of the general population. Accordingly a selection has been made of those districts of England and Wales which are shown to be the healthiest, according to the death-rates prevailing in the ten years 1881-90, and a new Healthy District Life Table has been constructed, which will be found, accompanied by full explanations, in a later part of the volume.

The mortality during the three years 1890-92 in the same healthy districts has likewise been ascertained, and thus an independent standard has been established, with which the mortality in certain occupations may fairly and usefully be compared.

MORTALITY OF MEN ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

In the Decennial Supplement to the Registrar-General's 25th Annual Report, Dr. Farr made an early attempt to determine the incidence of mortality on men engaged in different occupations; and the attempt has been renewed on an extended scale by him and by his immediate successor, respectively, in the Decennial Supplements which have since appeared.

Dr. Farr based the calculations in his first Supplement on the numbers living in 1861, and the deaths in 1860 and 1861; and the calculations in his second Supplement partly on the numbers living and the deaths in 1871, and partly on a combination of the two sets of facts. Dr. Ogle's calculations ten years later were based on the census population in 1881 and the deaths in three consecutive years 1880-81-82. In the following pages I have set out the details of mortality in the three years 1890-91-92, and in so doing I have taken frequent opportunities of comparing recent experience with the experience of earlier years.

In Dr. Farr's two Decennial Supplements the mortality of men engaged in several industries was considered *in relation to age only*; no attempt having been made to treat of the *causes of death*. In dealing with the

mortality of 1880-2, however, Dr. Ogle resolved to make such an attempt. The magnitude of the task deterred him from classifying the causes of the total deaths in the three years in combination with occupations and ages; but as an alternative he abstracted from the registers "considerable samples" of the causes of death in several industries, and divided out the total mortality of each industry among these causes according to the proportions existing in the respective samples. In this way Dr. Ogle was able to prepare the valuable tables on "Causes of Deaths of Males in Different Industries," which illustrated his decennial report. But when the time came for the preparation of material for the present Supplement, so strongly was he impressed with the necessity of securing the widest possible basis of fact for the elucidation of questions relating to occupational mortality, that he determined to face a task which had previously seemed impracticable. With the help of a portion of the census staff, he caused to be extracted from the death registers on separate slips of paper the age, the occupation, and the registered cause of death of every male over 15 years of age who had died in England and Wales in the three years 1890-92. The slips, more than half a million in number, were then examined by clerks who had been employed in classifying occupations for the Census Report, and each slip was distinctively marked with the heading under which the occupation should fall. This stage had been reached by the end of 1893, at which time I succeeded Dr. Ogle in this office, and consequently became responsible for the remaining processes of the work.

At the outset, thanks to the forethought of Dr. Ogle, I found myself in possession of a mass of statistical material on the subject of occupational mortality more copious than any that had been at the command of previous inquirers. In determining the uses to be made of this material, it was at once seen to be of the first importance for purposes of comparison that the methods adopted should be as nearly as possible identical with those which had been employed by my predecessors, and that any alterations in the form of tables should partake mainly of the nature of developments. Dr. Ogle had classed the causes of death under thirteen headings—alcoholism, liver disease, gout, phthisis, diseases of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems, plumbism, accident, suicide, and "all other causes." After careful consideration, I determined to increase the number of headings to twenty-four by distinguishing valvular disease of heart and aneurism from other circulatory diseases; bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy from other respiratory diseases; hernia from other digestive diseases; Bright's disease from other urinary diseases; and by separating influenza, rheumatic fever, cancer, and diabetes from "all other causes." The task of marking the half million slips in such a manner as to indicate clearly to which of the twenty-four headings each cause of death belonged, could, of course, be entrusted only to responsible persons possessing special knowledge and experience; and this duty necessarily fell upon the permanent staff of the department. The next process—that of sorting and counting the mass of slips thus prepared—was mainly executed by a staff of junior clerks specially engaged for the purpose; but the arrangement and supervision of their work, as well as the working out of the calculations that were necessary in order to reduce the bare figures to a form in which their meaning should be manifest, formed a further heavy addition to the work of the permanent staff. This fact will sufficiently account for the delay that has occurred in the completion of Part II. of the present Supplement.

There is abundant evidence to show that the mortality of men similarly employed is powerfully influenced by conditions of occupation, which for the most part prevail locally. With the object of learning something concerning the extent of that influence, whilst at the same time avoiding undue elaboration of detail, I adopted the following plan. As a preliminary to sorting, the slips belonging severally to London, and to certain groups of counties and districts, the populations of which are mainly engaged either in industrial, in agricultural, or in mining occupations,* were separated from those belonging to the remaining parts of the country. Provision having been made for the fact that some of these groups overlap one another—for example, that some districts in distinctively mining counties are the seats of other industrial occupations also—the work of sorting was commenced. The slips belonging to each group of districts were arranged, in accordance with the marking

* The sample of industrial districts was made up as follows:—

Registration County or District.	Special Industry for which selected.
Lancashire (Entire County)	Cotton.
Wolverhampton	Iron and Steel.
Birmingham (with Aston)	Iron, Steel, and Brass.
Leicester	Boots and Hosiery.
Nottingham	Lace.
Huddersfield	} Woollen.
Halifax	
Bradford	} Iron, Steel, Woollen, Boots.
Leeds (with Hunslet, Holbeck, and Bramley)	
Sheffield (with Ecclesall Bierlow)	
	Iron and Steel.

The "Agricultural Group" contains all those counties in which at least one-third of the occupied males over 10 years of age were returned at the census as farmers and their labourers; to these are added parts of certain counties in which, after the exclusion of some of their principal towns, a like proportion of the population was found to consist of farmers and their labourers. In order to avoid possible confusion as between different grades of labourers, it may be mentioned that all those who were described simply as "labourers" in these agricultural districts have been counted as "farm labourers" for the purposes of this report.

The following is a list of these counties and parts of counties:—

County.	Percentage of Farmers and their Labourers over 10 years of age.	County.	Percentage of Farmers and their Labourers over 10 years of age.
Radnorshire	61·2	Brecknockshire	39·0
Montgomeryshire	53·8	Westmorland	38·9
Huntingdonshire	53·7	Shropshire	38·4
Cardiganshire	50·0	Berkshire (less Reading)	38·4
Herefordshire	49·2	Hertfordshire	37·5
Anglesey	48·8	Bedfordshire	37·5
Norfolk (less Norwich)	48·5	Dorsetshire	37·5
Cambridgeshire	48·0	Buckinghamshire	37·4
Rutlandshire	44·4	East Riding (less Hull and	36·7
Lincolnshire	43·6	Sculcoates).	
Suffolk	42·7	Merionethshire	36·6
Pembrokeshire	37·5	Devonshire (less Plymouth,	36·1
Wiltshire	40·3	Stoke Damerel, and Exeter).	
Oxfordshire	39·8		

For comparison of the mortality of coal-miners in different parts of the country, separate statistics for this occupation were compiled for six local areas: (1) Durham and Northumberland; (2) Lancashire; (3) The West Riding of Yorkshire; (4) Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; (5) Staffordshire; (6) Monmouthshire and South Wales.

already explained, in rather more than 400 parcels, corresponding to the extended list of occupations in the Census Report. To prepare complete mortality statistics for each of these occupations was obviously out of the question. My predecessors had selected for special notice some of the more definite industries, and had arranged others in groups, thus bringing the total number of headings within manageable limits. By a slight modification of Dr. Ogle's plan, I prepared a list of 100 separate headings, which included the whole of the occupations, and the assorted parcels of slips were then arranged under these headings, in readiness for the final sorting by age and by cause of death. On the completion of this final sorting the slips were counted and the numbers entered on sheets prepared for the purpose; and, finally, by adding together all the sheets belonging to each of the occupational groups, the 149 tables on pp. 2-150 were produced. In this manner the mass of detached facts, representing in the aggregate more than half a million deaths, have been reduced to tabular form, and adapted to the purposes of statistical investigation.

As previously stated, the extracts from the death registers have been limited to facts concerning males aged 15 years and upwards. Among the reasons for excluding the female sex from this inquiry may be mentioned: first, the uncertainty attaching to the statement of female occupations, both in the census returns and in the death registers; and secondly, the fact that, while 94 out of every 100 males at these ages are returned as following more or less definite occupations, only 38 out of every 100 females at the same ages are so returned. Even if trustworthy statistics could be obtained, the influence of occupation will scarcely be appreciable very early in life: for this reason it is that boys under 15 years of age have also been excluded. It will be seen further on that even in the next age-group, 15-20 years, there is considerable doubt as to the accuracy of the numbers, either of the living or of the dead.

Having thus roughly indicated the general lines of this inquiry and explained the earlier processes of the work, I proceed to minuter detail. In the course of these remarks it will be necessary to refer very frequently to the three-year period 1860-61, 71, and to the period 1880-81-82, in order to compare the rates of death in those years with the rates in the period 1890-91-92. In the following pages these three intervals will be referred to, sometimes under the shortened titles "1871," "1881," and "1891," and at other times as the "first, second, and third periods" respectively.

Although it is obvious that all references to the rates of mortality which prevailed in the three years 1890-92 should in strictness be made in the past tense, nevertheless, in the following pages it has at times been found possible to avoid tiresome repetition by using the present tense instead of the past. This conventional mode of expression has already been used in Part I., in discussing the general and local mortality of 1881-90; but its adoption must nowhere be taken to imply an assumption that the mortality has remained constant from the period dealt with until the date of writing.

The tables on pp. 2 to 150, already alluded to, present a statistical statement of mortality arranged in 7 age-groups and under 24 causes of death, for each of the 100 selected occupations, in the three years 1890-92. To each table there has been added a line of figures, (obtained by trebling the numbers enumerated at the census of 1891,) which show approximately the years of life at risk in each age-group during the three years 1890-92. A further line giving the mean annual rates of death completes each table. For facility of reference each of the

100 occupations bears a distinctive number, these numbers being as nearly as possible in the order in which the occupations appear in the Census Report. Among these tables have been interpolated similar tables showing the mortality in groups of occupations—for example, a table for shopkeepers as represented by the occupations numbered 28–38 is inserted immediately after the table numbered 38. Other tables likewise are given showing the mortality in localised or other subdivisions of some of the numbered occupations—for instance, following the table headed “Inn, Hotel—Servant,” which is numbered 27 in the list of occupations, are tables headed “Inn, Hotel—Servant (London),” “Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Districts),” and “Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Districts),” which are numbered 27*a*, 27*b*, 27*c* respectively.

For the sake of convenience the figures relating to ages have been collected from the whole of these tables, and have been placed together in Table I. (p. cxx). Table II., which immediately follows, is a key to the constitution of the selected occupational groups.

Dr. Farr, in his Supplement to the 35th Report, indicated the period of life between 25 and 65 years of age as that in which “the influence of profession is most felt.”* Ten years later, Dr. Ogle adopted the same view, supporting it by the argument that “in the earlier age-periods the effect of occupation is not as yet fully developed; and the last age-period, 65 years of age and upwards, is that which is more especially affected by the . . . retirement from the industry of such men as have become too weakly to follow it.”† My own recent inquiries having tended to confirm the opinion expressed on this subject by my predecessors, I have, in the present volume, retained the same interval, namely, that between 25 and 65 years of age, as marking the period of life during which the effects of occupation are most conspicuous. In the case of the majority of industries this is generally held to be the term of years which most accurately measures the duration of man’s greatest capacity for effective work. There are, however, several industries in which this is by no means the case. The learned professions, for example, furnish striking exceptions: for, apart from the fact that save in rare instances the highest positions, whether in the church, in the law, or in medicine, are attained only by persons who have passed the meridian of life, it is assuredly true that much of the most useful work of our clergy, our lawyers, and our medical men, is done subsequently to their sixty-fifth year. On the other hand, with respect to many occupations which demand continuous and exhausting bodily labour the case is again different. Miners, cotton spinners, and some other workers begin the actual task of bread winning earlier in life than most other males do; and it is certain that, as a rule, their ability to labour profitably begins to decline at an earlier stage. Consequently it may safely be assumed that the working period both commences and terminates at an earlier date in the industrial occupations than it does in the learned professions. It is obvious then that no fixed term of years can indicate with precision the limits of working power for every occupation. The age group 25–65 years, however, presents as fair a compromise as any that can be devised; this is therefore the “main working period of life” referred to in the following pages.

In Part I. of this Supplement great stress has been laid on the influence of the age and sex constitution of populations on their death-rates.‡ It

* Supplement to 35th Report (1861–70), page clxxii.

† Supplement to 45th Report (1871–80), page xxiv.

‡ Supplement to 55th Report (1881–90), Part I., page xxxvi.

has there been shown that the mortality statistics of different districts cannot safely be compared until this disturbing influence has been eliminated. But the influence of age constitution alone on the mortality of occupations is enormously greater than is that of age and sex constitution combined on local general mortality. An example from Table I. will show how great is the influence first mentioned. The rates of mortality per 1,000 in 1890-92 in groups of ages, (1) among all Males and (2) among farmers, were as follows:—

----	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
All Males - - -	4.14	5.55	7.67	13.01	21.37	39.01	103.56
Farmers - - -	1.30	2.40	4.29	7.03	11.20	23.97	87.81
Mortality of farmers to that of all males taken as 100 - -	31	43	56	54	52	61	85

From the lower line of this table, it may readily be gathered that at ages above 15 years, the mortality of farmers averages between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. of the mortality of all males; but, if the mortality be calculated on the total years of life, and the total deaths, at ages 15 and upwards, the result will be widely different. Thus reckoned the mortality of all males would stand as 18.74 per 1,000, and that of farmers as 19.58. The paradox that farmers die more slowly at each separate group of ages than do all males, but that farmers in the aggregate die faster than all males do, is easily explained when the difference of age constitution as between farmers and all males is taken into account. The figures in Table I. show that there are nearly three-fourths as many farmers above 65 years of age, when the mortality is about 88 per 1000, as there are at ages between 25 and 35 when it is only 4½ per 1000; while among all males the number over 65 years when the mortality exceeds 103 per 1,000 is less than one-third of the number between 25 and 35 when it does not reach 8. It is clear, then, that crude death-rates, the use of which as between separate localities demands caution, are entirely untrustworthy as a means of comparing one occupation with another; accordingly, in this volume, the death-rates have been intentionally omitted from the columns headed "Total 15 years and upwards." The use of a crude rate in the entire age-period 25-65 years is open to a similar objection, since different occupations show extreme variations in age constitution even within these limits. From what has already been said in Part I. of this Supplement it is evident that this objection can be met by the calculation of "death-rates in standard population." This is practically the method which was employed by Dr. Ogle in dealing with the occupational mortality of the years 1880-82, although his results were expressed in a somewhat different fashion. His "standard population" was the number of men aged 25-65 in the whole population among whom 1,000 deaths would occur in a year; the population in 1881 and the deaths in 1880-82 being taken as the basis. That number was found to be 64,641, including 41,920 between 25 and 45, and 22,721 between 45 and 65 years of age. The question then arose, how many deaths would occur in a year, according to the death-rates ascertained for a given occupation, among 41,920 men aged 25-45, and 22,721 men aged 45-65? The resulting number of

deaths was called the "comparative mortality figure" for that occupation; it represented with approximate accuracy the mortality prevailing in the occupation, as compared with the general male mortality. Following the same method for the purposes of the present Report, I find that on the average of the three years 1890, 1891, and 1892 1,000 deaths occurred annually among 61,215 men between 25 and 65 years of age. At the census of 1891 occupations were abstracted in *decennial groups of ages*, whereas at the previous census they had been abstracted in *vicennial age-groups* only. In this respect I have an advantage which was not possessed in 1881 by my predecessor, and consequently I am able to bring each occupation more exactly into relation with the "standard population" than had previously been possible. Of 61,215 men aged 25-65 at the census of 1891 there were—

22,586 in the age-group 25-35 years.			
17,418	"	35-45	"
12,385	"	45-55	"
8,326	"	55-65	"

By applying to these four numbers the corresponding rates of mortality for any occupation shown in Table I., the number of deaths is ascertained which would occur among 61,215 men engaged in that occupation, but with the same age constitution as that which ruled in the general population. This number is the "comparative mortality figure" for the occupation on the basis of the statistics for 1890-92, and if the calculated deaths in each of the four age-groups be proportionally divided out according to the causes of death in that age-group, the final result will show the parts of the comparative mortality figure which are due to the several causes. This has been done for each of the 100 selected occupational headings, and also for the grouped and subsidiary headings, and thus Table IV. has been constructed. By means of that Table the mortality of men in a large number of occupations and groups of occupations can be studied, and their varying liability to several of the principal causes of death can be traced.

But there is another point of view from which recent statistics of occupational mortality are of interest: they may be regarded in their relation to the records of previous years. It is not possible to compare the mortality under every one of the occupational headings in 1891 with that in the earlier periods; this naturally follows from the fact that the means at hand in 1891 allowed greater development of detail than had been practicable either in 1871 or in 1881. It appears, however, that, after appropriate correction, comparison with 1881 can be made in the case of 98 headings or subsidiary headings, and that in the case of 76 such headings the comparison can be carried back to 1871 also. The death-rates under all these headings are given in Table VII., for the age-groups 25-45 and 45-65 separately. The teachings of that table will be discussed in detail in the course of my remarks on the several occupations, but the general results may conveniently be summarized here. Comparison of 1891 with 1871 shows that at ages 25-45 there was increased mortality during the later period in 13 occupational groups, and decreased mortality in 63: while at ages 45-65 there was increased mortality in 51 occupational groups and decreased mortality in 25. Comparison of 1891 with 1881 shows that at ages 25-45 there was increased mortality during 1891 in 44, and decreased mortality in 54 occupational groups; while at ages 45-65 there was increased mortality in 74, and decreased mortality in 24 of these groups.

Mention has already been made of the "comparative mortality figures" calculated by Dr. Ogle for the Supplement to the 45th Annual Report. Those figures, being based on the death-rates in the two age-groups 25-45 and 45-65, applied to a population of 64,641 men, of whom 41,920 were between 25 and 45, and 22,721 were between 45 and 65 years of age, are not comparable with the figures in Table IV. of the present volume, which are based on the death-rates in the four age-groups 25-35, 35-45, 45-55, and 55-65 applied to a population of 61,215 men of slightly different age constitution. It has been found by experiment that the mortality figures for 1891, obtained by dividing the age-period 25-65 into only two vicennial groups 25-45 and 45-65, differ from the figures resulting from the subdivision of these vicennial into decennial groups; and, moreover, that these differences are extremely irregular both in direction and in amount. For example, the "comparative mortality figures" of inn-keepers, and inn servants, when the whole age-period 25-65 is divided into four equal parts, are 1,642 and 1,725 respectively (Table VIII.); but when the age-groups 25-35 and 35-45 are combined into a single group, and when the age-groups 45-55 and 55-65 are similarly combined into a single group, the comparative mortality figure of innkeepers at ages 25-65, is raised to 1,676, while that of inn servants is lowered to 1,630. This experiment makes it clear that mortality figures for 1881, which can only be calculated on the basis of two vicennial age-groups, are not comparable with the mortality figures for 1891 given in Table IV., which are calculated on the basis of four decennial age-groups. Accordingly the following expedient has been devised:—The age constitution in 1891 (61,215 men, of whom 40,004 are between 25 and 45, and 21,211 are between 45 and 65 years of age) being taken as a standard, mortality figures have been calculated for each of the three periods 1860-61, 71, 1880-82 and 1890-92 by the respective rates of mortality in these two groups of ages. This has been done in the case of every occupational heading of which the statistics in the later period could be compared, either with those in the two earlier periods or with those in the second period only. Thus a second set of mortality figures for the period 1890-92 has been prepared, which will hereafter be referred to as "modified mortality figures," in order to distinguish them from the more accurate "comparative mortality figures" in Table IV. These latter figures will in all cases be used for estimating the relative healthiness of different occupations in 1891, the modified figures being used solely for the purpose of tracing changes of healthiness in the course of the three periods. Table VIII. contains, for all occupations in which comparison with the earlier periods is practicable, the "comparative mortality figures" for the third period, followed by the "modified figures" for the same period and the corresponding figures for the second and first periods.

By thus modifying the 1891 mortality figures, and by calculating new mortality figures for the two earlier periods, based on the age constitution in 1891, the statistics of mortality prevailing in certain occupations in the three several periods are brought as nearly as possible into line. Careful study of Dr. Ogle's "samples" of causes of death supplies the means for a further analysis of the changes in mortality between 1881 and 1891. But here again the statistics for 1881, as they stand, cannot fairly be compared with those already worked out in detail for 1891 (Table IV.). As has already been explained, correction has been made for age constitution in calculating that part of the comparative mortality figure for 1891 which is due to each cause of death severally; and it is found that in regard to some of the most important diseases such correction makes a very considerable difference,

For example, the mortality of farmers by cancer and by phthisis is represented by the figures 36 and 79 respectively when account is taken of the ages of those dying from the two diseases; but if no account be taken of these age differences the mortality figure for cancer will be raised to 41 and that for phthisis will be lowered to 64. In the same way the mortality figure of inn servants for cancer, which now stands at 65, will be lowered to 41, while that for phthisis, which stands at 476, will be raised to 572 if age constitution be disregarded in both cases. Clearly, then, the mortality figures for separate causes in 1891, in which ages at death are taken into account, must not be put in comparison with the figures for 1881, for which period ages and causes in conjunction were not abstracted. Under these circumstances it became necessary to calculate for 1891 a second set of figures, which, although less accurate than the figures in Table IV., should yet be fairly comparable with such figures as it is possible to compute for 1881. This has been done in Table IX. For a selected number of occupations both the "modified mortality figures" for 1891 and the mortality figures for 1881 (which latter have been re-calculated for this Report on the basis of the 1891 age constitution) have been distributed among those causes of death that are given in Dr. Ogle's Supplement. These figures do not present in their true relations the rates of mortality in *different occupations*, but they are nevertheless useful for comparing the causes of death in *any given occupation* in 1891 with the causes in the *same occupation* in 1881.

I have thought it advisable to preface my remarks on the several occupations with the foregoing explanations concerning the tables and the method of their construction. Tables I.-VI. deal exclusively with the statistics of 1890-92; the fourth of these tables presenting those statistics as fully, and at the same time as concisely as possible. In Tables VII.-IX., the statistics for 1890-92 are shown in less detail in order to render them comparable with the statistics of the two earlier periods.

In April 1891 the total male population above 15 years of age in England and Wales was 8,981,109. The average number living during the three years 1890-92 was probably about 27,000 more than this; but as the difference is less than one-third per cent. of the whole, no appreciable error will accrue from taking the census number as the average throughout the three years. The years of life at risk during this period amounted then to 26,943,327, against 23,734,308 years at risk in the period 1880-82.

The 26,943,327 years of life at risk in 1890-92 resulted in 504,923 deaths. For reasons which have been stated already, it is plain that occupational mortality cannot effectively be studied unless age constitution is taken into account: accordingly, this precaution has been taken in the following pages, where also frequent reference has been made to the influence of local conditions on the mortality in particular trades.

Of the 8,981,109 males aged 15 years and upwards, 8,464,045 were returned as following definite occupations, the remaining 517,064 being returned as unoccupied. The terms "occupied" and "unoccupied" must not, however, be understood as meaning "employed" and "unemployed," for those who were temporarily out of work were included in the Census Tables under their ordinary employment.

At the head of each of the Tables I., III., IV., VI.-VIII., are figures relating to occupied males as a whole, and corresponding figures relating to the unoccupied. Tables I. and III.-VI., also contain figures

for occupied males in three localized areas or groups of districts. The figures for occupied males will be found useful as a standard of comparison for the separate occupations. Another standard, showing the mortality under very favourable conditions, is obtained by summing the population and deaths in 1890-92 in the "selected healthy districts" from which the Healthy District Life Table in this volume has been derived. These figures have been added to Tables I., VII., and VIII.

Table I. shows the death-rates in groups of ages among (*a*) all males, (*b*) males in selected healthy districts, (*c*) occupied males, and (*d*) unoccupied males. Examination of these figures shows the mortality in healthy districts and also the mortality of occupied males generally to be less at every age-group, and the mortality of unoccupied males to be greater at every age-group than is that of all males. The mortality of occupied males is greater than the general mortality in healthy districts at every age-group except 15-20; and the mortality of unoccupied males at this age-group is abnormally high, exceeding that at either of the next three age-groups, 20-25, 25-35, 35-45. This point will be specially dealt with further on.

By the definition already given of the term "comparative mortality figure," the figure for all males between 25 and 65 years of age in 1890-92 is 1,000. Among the twenty-four causes and groups of causes of death which are tabulated in Table IV., the most fatal among men of these ages is phthisis, which disease is responsible for 192 out of 1,000 deaths; next follow pneumonia with 107, diseases of the nervous system with 102, and diseases (other than valvular disease and aneurism) of the circulatory system, also with 102. Thus, rather more than half—503 out of 1,000—of the mortality among men aged 25-65 is due to the causes just enumerated. Bronchitis, pleurisy, and other diseases of the respiratory system together contribute 117; alcoholism and diseases of the liver, 42; other diseases of the digestive system, 29; Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system, 44; cancer, 47; influenza, 34; valvular disease of the heart and aneurism, 30; accident, 56; and suicide, 15. Of the remaining 83 deaths, 17 are jointly due to rheumatic fever, gout, diabetes, and plumbism, and 66 to causes which it has not been thought worth while to classify separately.

Table VII. shows that among all males the death-rate at the age-group 25-45 years has steadily fallen from 11.27 in the earliest period, to 10.16 in the intermediate, and 9.99 in the latest period. At the age-group 45-65 the reverse has been the case throughout the three periods, the rate having increased steadily from 23.98 in 1871 to 25.27 in 1881, and 28.30 in 1891.

Turning now to the modified mortality figures in the last three columns of Table VIII., we find that the population which gave 1,000 deaths in 1891 would have given only 960 in 1871, and 942 in 1881. Apparently, then, the improvement in general health conditions which took place between 1871 and 1881 has not since been continued. Reference to the annual reports, however, shows that a general improvement in the rates at ages between 25 and 65 years had been maintained until 1889. The mortality in the next three years—the very years for which these statistics of occupations have been prepared—was exceptionally heavy. As has been elsewhere shown, this serious increase may be fairly attributed to epidemic influenza; and the indications of more recent years justify the opinion that it will prove to have been but temporary. Nevertheless the direct and indirect effect of influenza on the mortality in the three years under notice, its irregular local distribution, and the certainty that it unequally affects persons

of different occupation, are circumstances which tend to complicate the task of dealing with occupational mortality in 1890-92.

The comparative mortality figure for the selected healthy districts is 679, indicating that, after allowance for age-constitution, the mortality among men aged 25-65 is in these districts little more than two-thirds of what it is in the country as a whole. It would, however, be futile to compare the rates in the present healthy districts with the rates published in the previous Supplement for selected healthy districts, because the composition of the group of healthy districts is of necessity unstable. Dr. Ogle selected all those districts in which the crude death-rate for persons in 1871-80 averaged less than 17 per 1,000; their aggregate population being a little over two millions. In the present instance the selection has been made with the advantage of using as a test of healthiness, the rates in standard population instead of the crude rates and districts have been selected of which the aggregate population exceeds four and a half millions, and in which the corrected death-rates in 1881-90 did not exceed 15 per 1,000. The mortality of males aged 15 and upwards in these districts in the three years 1890-92 forms the basis of the figures for "selected healthy districts" in Tables I., VII., and VIII. Statistics of causes of death in the same districts would have been interesting; but it was thought that their importance would have been hardly commensurate with the time and labour that must have been expended on their preparation.

OCCUPIED MALES AND UNOCCUPIED MALES.

The figures showing the mortality of "occupied" and of "unoccupied" males differ so enormously that any consideration of them will be a waste of time, unless it be accompanied by a statement of the precise meaning attached to these terms. In censuses prior to 1881, persons who had retired from business, patients in lunatic asylums, and inmates of workhouses whatever may have been their ages, were classed under their former occupations whenever these were stated. In 1881 and 1891, on the other hand, all persons who were stated to have retired from business, all patients in lunatic asylums, and those inmates of workhouses who had passed their sixtieth year, were classed as of no occupation. This change was made after careful consideration, and the reasons for it are clearly set out on page 28 of the General Census Report for 1881. As a consequence, the mortality statistics for 1880-82 and 1890-92 present us with an "unoccupied class" which does not appear in the statistics of earlier years. This class is of a heterogeneous character, comprising as it does those who are unoccupied because of misfortune, of misconduct, or of failure in health, as well as those who are unoccupied by reason of easy circumstances. Reference to Vol. III. of the last Census Report shows that the number of unoccupied males living between the ages of 25 and 65 years was 208,857, distributed in the following proportions:—

Retired from business	35 per cent.
Pensioners	6 "
Living on private means	23 "
Lunatics	15 "
Others (including an unknown proportion of paupers and prisoners)	21 "

As regards four of these five sub-classes this plan of classification seems at first sight to indicate with sufficient accuracy the reason for persons'

being returned as unoccupied; but on reflection it will readily appear that among persons under 65 years of age described as "retired from business" there must be included many who have been compelled to retire on account of infirmity, and also an uncertain but possibly large proportion of unfortunate as well as of dishonest and dissolute persons who would be more accurately described as having failed in business, than as having retired from business. Again, the last of the sub-classes, constituting 21 per cent. of the entire class, must be regarded as extremely indefinite. On the whole, it seems probable that from one-third to one-half of the unoccupied males between 25 and 65 years of age were subject to a mortality which was not in excess of that incidental to occupied males at the same ages. From this it would follow that the mortality of the remaining two-thirds, or one-half as the case may be, must have been far in excess of the high figures given in the table for unoccupied males collectively—a mortality which must be regarded as truly appalling. The following table, which gives the annual death-rates per 1,000 living at several age-groups exhibits very strikingly the difference between the mortality recorded for occupied males, and that recorded for unoccupied males.

—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
Occupied Males -	2.55	5.07	7.29	12.43	20.66	36.66	102.32
Unoccupied Males -	35.86	29.58	27.05	35.71	37.77	59.44	105.86
"Unoccupied" rates per cent. of "Oc- cupied" rates. }	1,406	583	371	287	183	162	103

In view of the remarkable disparity between the mortality of "occupied" and of "unoccupied" males in the age-group 15-20 years, it will be desirable to inquire whether an error of any special kind is likely to affect the rates at this age. It has already been noted that the rate for all occupied males is less at ages 15-20, and at no other age-group, than is the rate for males in the selected healthy districts. This alone suggests the probability that the number of deaths of occupied males has been understated, and the number of deaths of unoccupied males correspondingly overstated. In order to raise the death-rate of occupied males aged 15-20 from 2.55 per 1,000 to 3.16 per 1,000, which is the rate of all males at that age in the healthy districts, 2,533 deaths must be transferred from the unoccupied to the occupied class (Table I.). This transfer would reduce the deaths of unoccupied males aged 15-20 from 7,523 to 4,990, and their death-rate from 35.86 per 1,000 to 23.79. The rates of unoccupied and of occupied males would then stand in the ratio of 933 to 100, instead of in the ratio of 1,406 to 100. It is easy to grasp the reason why a transfer of this kind should be required in order to bring these rates of mortality into their true relation with each other. By way of illustration, the occurrence of a case like the following may readily be imagined. A youth 18 years old, the son of a commercial clerk, having obtained employment as a draper's assistant, his name is entered in the latter capacity in the census returns. A few months later this youth is taken ill, and is removed to his father's home, where he dies. In the death register he will

probably be described as "son of a commercial clerk," and according to rule his death will be classed as that of an unoccupied person, although he had been classed at the census as occupied. There can be little doubt that cases similar to the above occur not infrequently. The number of deaths which have been wrongly registered as those of unoccupied persons cannot be ascertained, but we may reasonably assume the mortality of occupied males to be greater than that of males in healthy districts at ages 15-20 as it is at all other age-groups; and if that be the case, the error would be only partially corrected by the transfer suggested in the remarks following the table on the preceding page. Fortunately for the value of comparative statistics, the chance of this error rapidly diminishes as age advances, and it may be assumed with confidence that the mortality at ages between 25 and 65 years is not appreciably affected thereby.

Although the accuracy of some of the figures in the table on the preceding page is doubtful, their general tendency may confidently be indicated as follows:—At the earlier ages the bulk of the unoccupied are those who are physically unfit for employment: these rapidly get eliminated from the population by their high rate of mortality, but their places are partially taken by others who subsequently become incapable of work. Still, on the whole, as age advances the unoccupied class contains a diminishing proportion of unsound lives, and an increasing proportion of lives which, by contrast, may be considered sound. At ages over 65 years the mortality of unoccupied males exceeds that of occupied males by only 3 per cent., and it is probable that even this small excess depends on the presence of a larger proportion of very old persons in the former class than in the latter.

The Comparative Mortality Figures* of occupied and of unoccupied males between 25 and 65 years of age are 953 and 2,215 respectively. That is to say, the number of males of definite age-constitution within these limits that would give 1,000 deaths among the general population, and 679 deaths in the healthy districts, would give 953 deaths among occupied and 2,215 among unoccupied males. The comparative mortality figure of unoccupied males therefore exceeds that of occupied males by 132 per cent. Reference to Table IV. shows that nearly two-thirds of this enormous excess is due, either to diseases of the nervous system or to phthisis. The heavy mortality under the first of these headings is mainly, and that under the second is largely, due to the inclusion of a large proportion of insane persons in the unoccupied class. Among other causes of death, diseases of the circulatory system account for 114, and influenza together with diseases (other than bronchitis) of the respiratory system accounts for 100 of the excess in the mortality figure of unoccupied males. The mortality attributed to cancer is more than double, and that attributed to alcoholism together with liver disease, to diseases of the urinary system, and to suicide, is about double as heavy among the unoccupied as it is among the occupied class. The excess of mortality from accident among unoccupied males possibly results from the addition to their ranks of men who, having been permanently disabled whilst at work, finally die from their injuries. Under two headings only—bronchitis and rheumatic fever—is the mortality of occupied greater than that of unoccupied men, and it is known that these diseases are largely caused by exposure to the effects of cold and wet weather.

* For explanation of the term "comparative mortality figure," see pp. viii—ix.

The following table gives a summary of the causes of death of occupied and of unoccupied males, showing how in each case the comparative mortality figure is made up.

Cause of Death.	Occupied Males.	Unoccupied Males.	Excess of Unoccupied over Occupied.
Diseases of nervous system - - -	82	630	+ 548
Phthisis - - - - -	185	448	+ 263
Diseases of circulatory system - -	126	240	+ 114
Influenza and diseases (except bronchitis) of respiratory system - }	166	266	+ 100
Cancer - - - - -	44	96	+ 52
Diseases of urinary system - - -	41	82	+ 41
Alcoholism and diseases of liver -	40	76	+ 36
Diseases of digestive system (except liver diseases) - }	28	43	+ 15
Accident (including plumbism) - -	57	81	+ 24
Suicide - - - - -	14	28	+ 14
Bronchitis - - - - -	88	84	- 4
Rheumatic fever - - - - -	7	2	- 5
All other causes - - - - -	75	139	+ 64
All causes - - - - -	953	2,215	+ 1,262

If the rates of death among unoccupied males in 1891 be compared with those of the same class in 1881, it will be found that the mortality at ages 25-45 years has fallen from 32.43 per 1,000 in the earlier to 31.36 in the later period. At ages 45-65 years, however, the rate has increased in that interval from 36.20 per 1,000 to 51.10 (Table VII). Probably the increase at these ages was mainly due to epidemic influenza. It is known that this disease attacked with special severity persons who had passed middle life, and that it was the indirect cause of many deaths which were returned under other headings; there is also reason to believe that it was exceptionally fatal in some of the sections of the unoccupied class. In 1890-2, the "modified mortality figures" for occupied and for unoccupied males (computed, as already explained, for comparison with 1880-82) were 947 and 2,338 respectively, as against 910 and 2,065 in the earlier period.

For reasons which have already been specified, the comparison of these two great classes cannot be carried back to 1860-61, 71. In any investigations that may be made concerning the several occupations it must be borne in mind that in 1871 those persons who had retired from any occupation were classed under that occupation, and were not classed as unoccupied. The result is that the rates of mortality under all occupational headings in 1871 were higher than they would have been had the method of classification then in vogue been uniform with that which obtains at the present time.

The mortality of occupied males exhibits very wide variations in different parts of the country. Useful examples of these variations are furnished by London, and by the groups of districts which have been selected as representative of industrial and of agricultural areas respectively. At the census of 1891, London contained 1,230,010 occupied males aged 15 years and upwards, while the industrial districts contained 1,833,295, and the agricultural districts contained 1,246,156, at the

same ages: more than half of the occupied males in England and Wales are therefore included in these three sections of the population. At each age-group the highest death-rate occurs in the industrial, and the lowest in the agricultural districts, London occupying an intermediate position. At ages 20-25 the death-rate of occupied males in London is equal to that in the whole country; but at all other age-groups the London rates, as well as the rates in the industrial districts, are in excess. The rates in the agricultural districts are below those in the whole country at all age-groups (Table I.).

The following Table shows at a glance the departures from the average: the rate for all occupied males at each age-group is taken as 100, and the rates for occupied males in the three localized groups are shown proportionally:—

	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
All Occupied Males -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Occupied Males, London -	108	100	112	125	123	120	108
Occupied Males, Industrial Districts -	120	109	119	128	135	137	118
Occupied Males, Agricultural Districts -	82	92	82	72	67	71	92

In London the proportional excess of mortality is greatest at ages 35-45, but it maintains nearly the same level throughout the next two age-groups. In the industrial districts the excess equals 28 per cent. at the age-group 35-45, and reaches 37 per cent. at 55-65. In the agricultural districts the mortality is 33 per cent. below the general average at ages 45-55, and is also below the average at the age-groups 35-45 and 55-65, by 28 and by 29 per cent. respectively. Speaking generally, the mortality of occupied males in industrial districts exceeds by one-third part the average for all occupied males at the age-groups 45-55, and 55-65, while the mortality of occupied males in the agricultural districts falls one-third below this standard during the same two decennial age-groups. At 65 years and upwards, the proportional divergence becomes considerably less, the mortality in the industrial districts being only 18 per cent. above, and that in the agricultural districts being only 8 per cent. below the standard. Probably, however, if due allowance could be made for the age-constitution of occupied males above 65 years of age, the figures would approximate to those in earlier age-groups, because the agricultural districts contain more very old people than do the industrial districts. The comparative mortality figure among occupied males at ages 25-65 is 1,147 in London, 1,248 in the industrial districts, and 687 in the agricultural districts, these being respectively 20 per cent. above, 31 per cent. above, and 28 per cent. below the figure for all occupied males.

Among causes of death phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system are the most excessively fatal to occupied males both in London and in the industrial districts. In London these two headings contribute almost equally to the mortality figure. The industrial districts, on the other hand, show less mortality than does London from phthisis, but the difference is more than made up by the heavy death-toll from respiratory diseases; in the agricultural districts the mortality figure for

phthisis is less than half of that in London, and the figure for respiratory diseases is still lower. After due correction for age constitution these two classes of disease in the aggregate cause 48 per cent. of the total mortality among occupied males aged 25-65 years in London, 47 per cent. in the industrial districts, and 36 per cent. in the agricultural districts; against 43 per cent. among all occupied males within the same age limits.

The following Table, which has been deduced from Table IV., shows the mortality from certain specified causes in each of these three sections of occupied males, as compared with that among all occupied males, the mortality of the latter being taken as 100 in each case.

	All Occupied Males.	Occupied Males, London.	Occupied Males. Industrial Districts.	Occupied Males. Agricultural Districts.
All Causes - - -	100	120	131	72
Influenza - - -	100	100	100	100
Alcoholism - - -	100	138	146	54
Rheumatic Fever - - -	100	100	114	86
Gout - - -	100	300	100	100
Cancer - - -	100	134	109	91
Phthisis - - -	100	150	121	73
Diabetes - - -	100	114	100	100
Diseases of Nervous System	100	107	132	77
" Circulatory " -	100	107	122	75
" Respiratory " -	100	124	166	51
" the Liver - - -	100	111	119	89
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	100	100	129	82
Diseases of Urinary System -	100	137	122	78
Accident - - -	100	86	105	79
Suicide - - -	100	129	114	86
Other Causes - - -	100	91	130	76

In the industrial districts not one of these causes of death, and in London only two fall below the average. In the agricultural districts not one rises above the average. In London the proportional excess from alcoholism, gout, cancer, phthisis, diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems, and from suicide is greater than that from all causes. In the industrial districts the excess of general mortality is exceeded only by that of alcoholism and by that of diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems. In the agricultural districts alcoholism and diseases of the respiratory system are barely more than half as fatal as they are among all occupied males, while phthisis is 27 per cent. below that standard; the mortality from all causes showing, as already stated, an advantage amounting to 28 per cent.

The Clerical Profession (1).—In the census reports the clergy of the Established Church, Roman Catholic priests, and ministers of other denominations are included in sub-order 1 of order 3 of the professional class. For the purposes of this work they are collectively designated the Clerical Profession. At the census of 1881 they numbered 33,486 at all ages, and by 1891 their numbers had reached 36,800, showing an increase of nearly 10 per cent. In the intercensal period, 1871-81, the increase had been 6 per cent. only, while in the period 1861-71 it had been 11 per cent. Examination of the figures relating

to the ages 25-65 years exclusively,* shows less variation in the rates of increase, the amount having been 8 per cent. in the first of these periods, 7 per cent. in the second, and again 8 per cent. in the third period.

Table I. shows that in the 1891 period, the members of the clerical profession in the aggregate died less rapidly than did occupied males, at each of the age-groups included in the Table. At the age-group 35-45 the death-rate was less than half that of occupied males, and at the next succeeding group of ages it barely exceeded half: whilst at the age-groups 55-65 and 65 and upwards, it was lower by 31 per cent. and by 18 per cent. respectively.

It will be useful at this point to illustrate by a definite numerical example the manner in which such differing death-rates may be used for the purpose of estimating the comparative mortality of men engaged in different occupations. For reasons already stated the comparison is limited to the age-period 25-65. Referring again to Table I. it will be seen that among clergymen and ministers aged 25-65 years, 933 deaths occur in every 92,103 years of life. At this rate the number of deaths *in one year* among 61,215 such persons would be 620; and it is conceivable that the ratio of mortality among the clergy to that among the general population might accordingly be stated as the ratio of 620 to 1,000.† Such a statement, however, would be erroneous, for the above-mentioned total of 61,215 clergymen, includes only 16,486 between 25 and 35 years of age, and 17,451 between 35 and 45, whilst it includes as many as 15,610 between 45 and 55, and 11,668 between 55 and 65: in round numbers the group contains 3,300 more above 55 years of age, and 2,700 more between 45 and 55, but 6,000 fewer under 35 years of age, than are to be found in an equal number of men in the general population.

If the age constitution among the clergy were the same as that among other males, the mortality of 61,215 males taken, (1) from among the general population and (2) from among the clergy, would stand as follows:—

Age.	Number Living.	ALL MALES.		CLERICAL PROFESSION.	
		Rate of Mortality per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000.	Deaths.
25-35	22,586	7·67	173	4·23	96
35-45	17,418	13·01	227	5·18	90
45-55	12,885	21·37	275	10·52	136
55-65	8,326	39·01	325	25·35	211
25-65	61,215	—	1,000	—	533

* Members of the Clerical Profession enumerated at each of the last four censuses.

Census.						All Ages.	Ages 25-65.
1861	-	-	-	-	-	28,354	24,504
1871	-	-	-	-	-	31,578	26,427
1881	-	-	-	-	-	33,486	28,312
1891	-	-	-	-	-	36,800	30,701

† See first paragraph on page ix.

Within the limits of age under consideration, then, the true ratio of the mortality of clergymen to that of males generally is as 533 to 1,000, and this is expressed by terming 533 the "comparative mortality figure" for the clerical profession.

In no other occupation in the list is the mortality figure of the whole body of men employed so low as in that of clergymen; but the mortality figures of gardeners and of farmers are not much higher, being 553 and 563 respectively, whilst the mortality figure of those farmers who live in specially agricultural districts is actually lower, being only 506. From what has been said, however, at page vii, it will be seen that by limiting to the 40 years ending with 65 the age-period within which the mortality of the clergy shall be computed, the value of the comparative mortality figure as a measure of vitality in this profession is considerably reduced.

Table IV. shows the relative incidence of mortality from certain prevalent diseases at ages 25-65 years. Among local diseases, affections of the circulatory system are collectively the most frequent cause of death among the clergy, whose mortality from this group of maladies is represented by the figure 82. Next in order stand diseases of the nervous and of the respiratory system, each with a mortality figure of 69; and following these again, come diseases of the urinary system with a mortality figure of 39. This last figure is noteworthy, inasmuch as it shows that the diseases constituting one important group are almost as fatal to clergymen as they are to the general population: whereas the other figures already quoted indicate that, in the clerical profession, the mortality from the numerically important disease groups to which they refer, is, in each case, substantially below the standard for occupied males. The mortality among the clergy from phthisis and from respiratory diseases, for example, is represented by the figures 67 and 69, which are respectively but 36 per cent. and 31 per cent. of the standard figures. The clergy experience more than double the average mortality from diabetes, and one and a half times the average from rheumatic fever. They suffer slightly more than do occupied males from influenza, and also from diseases of the digestive organs other than the liver. On examining the figures in Table VII. we note that at both vicennial divisions of the main working period of life the mortality from all causes had fallen very considerably between the periods of 1871 and 1881, but that since the last-mentioned period it has slightly risen. Comparing the mortality at separate decennial age-groups in 1891 with that in 1871, a considerable decrease is observable at the age-groups ending with 35, 45, and 55 years respectively, but a substantial increase at the age-groups 55-65 years, and 65 years and upwards. The mortality figure of the clerical profession in the 1891 period, modified* for comparison with the figures of 1871 and 1881, was 547, against 605 and 524 respectively in the two earlier periods. The mortality figure in 1891 would probably have fallen to less than 500, but for the fatal prevalence of influenza at that time.

The Legal Profession (2).—Sub-order 2 of Order 3 of the professional class, as constituted at the last census, includes persons of very dissimilar social position; the first section of this sub-order consists of barristers and solicitors, the second of law clerks. It is not surprising, therefore, that the mortality of the two sections should differ considerably.

Barristers and solicitors constitute the legal profession, as arranged for the present work. At the census of 1891 there were enumerated

* For explanation of the term "modified mortality figure," see page x.

19,978 barristers and solicitors in the aggregate above the age of 15 years: their number has increased since the preceding census by nearly 15 per cent., the increase between the years 1871 and 1881 having been 9 per cent.

Barristers and solicitors are seen by Table I. to be liable to a mortality at the earlier ages which is substantially below that of occupied males as a standard: from 55 to 65 years of age lawyers sustain a death-rate which is very little below the standard, whilst at ages above 65 years their death-rate is actually in excess of it.

The comparative mortality figure for barristers and solicitors aged 25-65 years is 821, against 1,000 for all males, without reference to occupation, and 953 for all occupied males. Table IV. shows that, as compared with the last-mentioned class, lawyers suffer exceptionally from influenza, cancer, nervous diseases, diseases of the liver, Bright's disease, and diabetes; their mortality from the malady last named being four times the average, and being higher than that of any other occupation in the list. Lawyers suffer less severely than do occupied males in the aggregate, from phthisis, heart disease, and lung disease; their mortality from accident is also below the standard.

Dividing into two age-groups the main working period of life we find that at ages 25-45 the mortality had decreased very considerably between 1871 and 1881, but has increased slightly since the latter date; whilst at ages 45-65 an increase has taken place at each successive period. Comparing the mortality at decennial age-groups in 1891 with that in 1871, a considerable decrease is shown at ages 25-35, a slight decrease at 35-45, a still smaller decrease at 45-55, and a considerable increase at 55-65. In the 1891 period the mortality figure for lawyers, modified for comparison with the figures for 1871 and 1881, was 820, against 882 and 793 in the first and second periods respectively (Table VIII.).

Law Clerk (3).—At the recent census there were enumerated 26,244 males above the age of 15 years who were described as law clerks. On reference to the census returns, it will be found that although between the 1871 and 1881 periods law clerks had increased in number by 30 per cent., the rate of increase has fallen to 11 per cent. between the latter date and 1891. It will also be found that whereas the proportion of law clerks from 15 to 25 years of age had increased by 33 per cent. between 1871 and 1881, this increase has given place to a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. between the last-mentioned period and 1891. In the 1891 period, of the total number of law clerks living above the age of 15 years, rather more than half were included within the age group 25-65 years, but at these ages an increase of 28 per cent. has prevailed steadily throughout the last two decennia, whilst at ages above 65 years, the number in the 1891 period remained practically the same as it had been in 1871. The recent diminution in the rate of increase at all ages appears, therefore, to be mainly due to a falling off in the number of young men who at the present time engage in this occupation. Although in the census classification law clerks are included with barristers and solicitors in the same section of the professional class, a glance at their death-rates at the several ages, as compared with those of barristers and solicitors, at once reveals wide differences. The death rates of law clerks at all the age-groups of the working period are higher than the standard, and also higher than those of commercial clerks (No. 10), and so likewise is their death-rate at ages above 65 years: their comparative mortality figure is 1,070, the standard figure being 953, and the figure for commercial clerks being 915. Reference to Table IV. shows that

the mortality figure of law clerks from alcoholism stands at 22, as against 14 in the case of commercial clerks, and 13 in that of occupied males. The mortality of law clerks from diseases of the digestive system is seriously in excess; they also die at an excessive rate from gout, cancer, and phthisis, as well as from diseases of the nervous and urinary systems. These facts, taken together, point to intemperance as one cause of their exceptionally heavy mortality. It is satisfactory to note that the modified mortality figure among law clerks has declined rapidly though irregularly ever since 1871, in which year it stood at 1,536, or half as much again as it was in 1891 (Table VIII.).

The Medical Profession (4).—For the purposes of the present work, physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners are taken together as constituting the medical profession, under which title there were enumerated 18,936 men at the last census. Since the census of 1881 the number has increased by 25 per cent., as compared with less than 3 per cent. which had been the rate of increase between the years 1871 and 1881.

As is shown by Table I. the mortality of medical men is higher than that of the clergy at every group of ages therein specified: whilst, as compared with the mortality of lawyers, it is higher at all ages up to the 55th year; after this age there is little difference between the rates in the two professions. The comparative mortality figure for medical men is 966, as against 821 for lawyers, 533 for the clergy, and 953 for occupied males in the aggregate.

In connection with the present subject, it appears desirable that advantage should be taken of a laborious investigation by Dr. Ogle concerning the mortality of the medical profession, the results of which were published as a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society for the year 1886. As this paper was avowedly based by Dr. Ogle upon statistics derived from the national records in the General Register Office, I have had no hesitation in regarding it as a further development of his previous remarks on the same subject which appeared in the Decennial Supplement for 1871-80. Dividing, in the first instance, the lifetime of medical men into two stages, Dr. Ogle found that since the year 1861 the death-rates had increased at ages above 45 years, whilst they had decreased at the earlier ages. After due allowance had been made for changes of age-constitution among medical men, the aggregate mortality was found to have been somewhat greater in 1880-82 than it had been either in 1860-61 or in 1871. I now find that in the years 1890-92 the death-rates at ages under 45 years have still further diminished; at ages from 45 to 65 there has been a decrease from the high rate of 1880-82, although the mortality still remains somewhat higher than it had been in 1871; whilst at ages above 65 years there has been a further increase. Still, allowing for differences of age-constitution, the result of these changes in the death-rates is, that the increase of total mortality which had taken place in 1880-82 as compared with 1871 has not been maintained since the first mentioned date; the corrected death-rate at all ages in 1890-92 being nearly identical with what it had been in 1871. Comparing the mortality of medical men at decennial age-groups in the 1891 period with that in 1871, it appears that there has been a considerable decline at the age 25 to 35 years; that at the ages 35 to 45, and 45 to 55 years there has been a slight increase, and at ages above 55 years a considerable increase. This limitation of the increase of mortality since the previous record almost exclusively to the higher ages, suggests that it may be partly due to the influenza epidemic, which in the year 1891 was generally at

its height, and which is known to have been especially fatal to persons beyond the prime of life. As is shown by Table VIII., the mortality in the age-period 25-65 years has decreased in each successive interval; but on extending the inquiry to all ages, it is found that since 1871 the decrease of mortality under 65 years of age, has been very nearly balanced by the increase at ages above 65 years.

In dealing with the causes of death of medical men, Dr. Ogle prepared for his paper a table for the ten years 1873-82, in which not fewer than 3,865 deaths were classified. It would have been instructive to compare that table in detail with corresponding data for the three years 1890-92; but, owing to great changes in the age-constitution of the medical profession which have taken place in the course of recent years,* it would be difficult at the present time to bring the two sets of facts exactly into line with each other. The comparison has therefore been limited to the more general features of the two tables. Dr. Ogle found that in the period covered by his investigation, there were only three numerically important headings, namely, phthisis, diseases of the respiratory system, and accident, under which the mortality of medical men was lower than that of the male population generally. On the other hand the mortality from diseases of the liver, from diseases of the circulatory and urinary systems, and from suicide, was found to be greatly in excess, whilst that from diabetes and from gout was more than three times as heavy as it was among the male population in the aggregate. From diseases of the nervous system, and from cancer, there was in each case a small excess. Dr. Ogle considered that this increase in the case of cancer admitted of rational explanation by supposing a more accurate diagnosis to have been usual at that time, in the case of the fatal diseases of medical men, than in the case of such diseases occurring among the general public.

The records of 1890-92 confirm those of 1873-82, as to the comparative immunity which is enjoyed by medical men from phthisis, respiratory diseases, and accident. The mortality in this profession from bronchitis is not more than one-seventh part of that to which the general male population is subject. The special liability of medical men to death by gout, diabetes, urinary diseases, and suicide, is also affirmed by recent figures quite as plainly as by those prepared by Dr. Ogle. It is a remarkable fact that among members of the medical, as well as of the clerical, and of the legal profession, diseases of the heart are the most frequent of all causes of death; phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system generally occupying less important places in the list of fatal diseases; whereas in most other occupations it is these latter diseases (or one of them) which stand higher than any others in the scale of mortality. The tendency to the commission of suicide has notably increased among medical men since the earlier period: the mortality from diseases of the digestive organs other than the liver has likewise increased. On the other hand, the mortality from diseases of the liver and of the urinary organs has diminished, both absolutely and relatively to the remainder of the population; and, concurrently, the mortality

* Proportional age-constitution of the medical profession.

—	All Ages.	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards
1871 - - -	1,000	42	253	207	202	173	118
1891 - - -	1,000	40	334	255	173	98	100

definitely ascribed to alcoholism has fallen to about the same level as that of the general population. In 1890-92 there was a rather greater excess of mortality from diseases of the nervous system among medical men than there had been in 1873-82, but the excess of cancer fatality which had characterised the earlier period, is not indicated by the figures relating to the more recent period. It is possible that the diseases of the general population are now diagnosed more accurately than they were in former years; in that case the cause suggested by Dr. Ogle for the apparently special prevalence of cancer among medical men in former years, is no longer operative.

Schoolmaster, Teacher, &c. (5).—At the 1891 census the number of males above 15 years of age engaged in education was 49,072, being an increase of 4,891 or 11·1 per cent. on the number enumerated at the previous census. This class includes schoolmasters, professors, tutors, and pupil teachers, but excludes teachers of music, who are classed with musicians. It should be remembered that in some few cases schoolmasters who are also in Holy Orders, may be classed in the one group at the census and in the other in the death-register. The mortality of school teachers is low; at ages under 35 years it is below even that of clergymen, but at ages from 35 to 55 years school teachers die more rapidly than do the clergy. The comparative mortality figure of school teachers is 604, and is therefore much lower than that of any other profession except the clerical: compared with that of all occupied males as a standard their mortality figure is in defect by more than a third part.

Table IV. shows that the mortality of school teachers from influenza is less than that of occupied males generally, and very much less than that of the clerical profession. They suffer more heavily than do the clergy from pulmonary consumption, although their mortality from this disease is still much lower than that of most other occupations; their mortality from respiratory diseases is scarcely more than one-third of the standard, and is not much greater than that among the clergy. School teachers succumb in about the average proportion to diabetes, but their mortality figure from this disease is less than half of what it is among clergymen. In common with other professional men, schoolmasters and teachers suffer much more severely from diseases of the heart than they do from diseases of the respiratory system; but whereas among the other professions it is heart disease which is numerically the most prevalent cause of death, among schoolmasters phthisis is rather more fatal than heart disease. It has repeatedly been advanced that many members of this section are certified teachers, and are therefore carefully picked men; this is especially true at the present time, when the section contains a larger proportion than ever of certified teachers, and the fact goes far to account for the low mortality of the scholastic profession. The death-rate of school teachers has decreased considerably since the year 1871, and this is equally true, whether reference be made to the vicennial age-groups of Table VII. or to the decennial groups of Table I. At ages 25-45 the rate of death has diminished to scarcely more than half of what it had been in 1871, and at ages 45-65 also the decline has been considerable: for some reason, however, the decrease has been relatively smaller at the age-group 45-55 than at other ages. The mortality figure of schoolmasters and teachers in 1891, modified for comparison with the figures in the earlier periods, was 571, against 893 and 677 in 1871 and 1881 respectively. See Table VIII.

Artist, Engraver, Architect, &c. (6).—This section includes architects, sculptors, painters, and engravers, in addition to the ill-defined body of men termed “artists.” Under this heading there were included at the last census 16,944 males above 15 years of age, the number having increased since 1881 by nearly seven per cent. The mortality of this group is below that of occupied males as a standard, at all ages included in the main working period of life, and also at ages above 65 years, but at ages 20–25 it is considerably in excess. The comparative mortality figure in this group of occupations is 778, which is considerably lower than the average. From alcoholism the mortality figure of artists, &c., is below the average, although they suffer more severely than the average from diseases of the liver. They die more than twice as fast as do occupied males from diabetes, but more slowly from phthisis, and also more slowly from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems. In the period of 1891 the mortality figure of artists, modified for comparative purposes, was 777, as against 955 and 868 in the 1871 and 1881 periods.

Musician, Music Master (7).—The returns of the last census showed, under this heading, 19,262 males above 15 years of age, as compared with 13,977 in the year 1881; the number has therefore increased by 38 per cent. The mortality of men thus classified continues to be very high; at all ages in the main working period of life it greatly exceeds that of occupied males taken as a standard. At ages 20–25 the death-rate of musicians is higher than the standard rate by 8 per cent., but at ages above 65 it is considerably below it. The comparative mortality figure of musicians stands at 1,214, as against 953 for occupied males. Compared with the standard, musicians die more than twice as rapidly from alcoholism, and very much more rapidly from diseases of the liver: their mortality figure due to phthisis is enormous, being 322, as against 185 for all occupied males. Musicians experience unusually heavy mortality from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems, and their mortality figure from suicide is 23, as against an average of 14 for occupied males. It is clear, therefore, that many of those who are engaged in this occupation are sadly addicted to intemperance. The mortality of musicians has been very considerably reduced within the last 20 years, and this is seen to be the case whether the first or the second vicennium of the working period is examined. The mortality figure for musicians in the 1891 period, modified for purposes of comparison, was 1,185, as compared with 1,495 and 1,238 respectively in 1871 and 1881 (Tables VII. and VIII.).

Domestic Indoor Servant (8).—Under this heading 51,636 males aged 15 years and upwards were returned in the year 1891, a number almost identical with that returned at the previous census. At each of the age groups of the main working period of life (25–65) the mortality of male domestic servants is much lower than that of other occupied males of similar age, whilst at ages under 25 years and also at ages over 65 years, their mortality is below even that of males in the selected healthy districts (Table I.). The comparative mortality figure of domestic servants aged 25–65 years is only 757, and is therefore lower than the standard by more than one-fifth part. Table VI. shows that male domestic servants as a class are abnormally constituted with respect to age, very nearly half of them being between the ages of 15 and 25 years, while among occupied males generally less than one-third part are under 25 years old. Therefore the comparative mortality figure

in this occupation applies only to those who remain in domestic service after reaching maturity, and takes no account of the large numbers who relinquish that service for other occupations.

From almost all the diseases in Table IV. male domestic servants experience a mortality which is considerably below that of occupied males generally. Under the heads of alcoholism and diseases of the liver, however, their mortality is somewhat in excess of that standard. From phthisis and from diseases of the kidneys the mortality of domestic servants differs little from the average in other occupations. They die less rapidly than the average from influenza, cancer, and diseases of the nervous system, and much less rapidly from diseases of the heart and lungs, and also from accident. The mortality from diabetes is not far short of twice as great among domestic servants as it is among occupied males in the aggregate, and they are much more addicted than the last-mentioned class to the commission of suicide.

Commercial Traveller (9).—At the census of 1891 there were enumerated under this heading 43,867 males above 15 years of age, being an increase of 24 per cent. on the number returned in 1881. The rate of increase during the last intercensal period has been very much less than it had been between 1871 and 1881, during which interval commercial travellers had almost doubled in number. The mortality of commercial travellers is high, considering the nature of their employment, and the large proportion of time they spend in the open air. Their death-rates at the several ages from 20 to 35 years are below the standard for occupied males, but after that age they show an excess. Their comparative mortality figure at ages from 25 to 65 years is 961, as against 953 which is the standard figure. Table IV. shows that commercial travellers succumb in undue proportion to alcoholism and to diseases of the liver, their mortality figures from these diseases being 23 and 47 respectively, as against averages for occupied males of 13 and 27. Commercial travellers die from diabetes almost as fast again as the average, and from cancer faster than the average by 43 per cent.; they also suffer exceptionally from Bright's disease; their mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the respiratory system is, however, below the average. At the age-group 25-45 their mortality has decreased, but not steadily, since 1871. At the age-group 45-65 the rate fell considerably between 1871 and 1881, but it has risen again somewhat since the year last mentioned. The mortality figure in 1891, modified for comparison with the figures for 1871 and 1881, was 926, against 1,106 and 893 in the first and second periods respectively. Table IX. shows that although the mortality of this class from alcoholism has scarcely altered since 1881, their mortality from gout and from disease of the liver has very considerably declined; their mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the nervous system has also declined. The mortality of commercial travellers caused by suicide is now lower than it was in the 1881 period by 47 per cent. On the other hand, they now die more rapidly than they formerly did from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems, and their mortality from "other causes" has increased by three-fifths as compared with the previous record.

Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service (10); *Railway Clerk, Official* (13).—Under the style of commercial clerks, &c., there were enumerated in 1891 251,767 males above 15 years of age; the increase being equal to 37 per cent. as compared with the number returned at the previous census. Railway clerks and officials numbered 42,264 in 1891. In consequence of changes in classification this number cannot be compared

with the number similarly returned at the preceding census. The death-rates of commercial clerks at the several groups of ages up to the 45th year differ but slightly from those of occupied males generally, but at all subsequent ages they are much below the average. Railway clerks are subject to higher rates of death than are commercial clerks up to the age of 25 years; from 25 to 35 the rates for both classes are nearly equal, but at the remaining age-groups of the chief working period (or from the 35th to the 65th year) railway clerks have the advantage very decidedly (Table I.). The comparative mortality figure of commercial clerks is much higher than is that of their fellows on the railway, the figures being 915 and 781 respectively. The mortality figure for alcoholism does not exceed 5 among railway clerks, whilst among commercial clerks it stands at 14, or one more than the standard figure: phthisis appears to be considerably more fatal than the average for occupied males in both these occupations, whilst respiratory diseases are in each case less fatal. Among both classes of clerks, and especially among commercial clerks, urinary diseases are more fatal than the average. The data are not available for comparing with previous records the recent death-rates among railway officials and clerks; but the mortality figure of commercial clerks, modified for comparative purposes, has gradually declined throughout the last 20 years, having stood at 1,183, at 938, and at 872 in the first, second, and third periods respectively.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Under this description are included those workers who are engaged in the conveyance of persons or of goods, either by railway, by road, or by water. In this service, which is represented by the occupations numbered 11 and 12 and from 14 to 19 inclusive, more than three-quarters of a million men above 15 years of age are employed.

The following table which is calculated from Table I. shows, for the years 1890-92, the mortality of the transport service as a whole, and also that of its constituent industries, at several groups of ages, as compared with the standard mortality at the same ages among occupied males—the latter being taken as 100.

	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
Occupied Males -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport Service -	131	120	127	128	129	127	123
Railway Engine Driver -	175	97	75	58	78	116	149
Railway Guard, &c. -	202	107	88	74	84	97	87
Cabmen, &c. -	99	88	107	126	124	122	122
Carmen, Carrier -	130	115	128	135	136	138	145
Bargeman -	277	151	136	134	118	120	126
Seaman -	264	206	179	152	134	122	141
Dock Labourer -	180	145	211	193	197	176	134
Messenger, Porter -	76	102	135	143	129	114	89

Within the limits of age which have been taken to represent the main working period of life, the excess of mortality in the transport service at the several ages is remarkably constant, being a little above one-fourth part of the standard rate among occupied males in each of the decennial age-groups therein included; whilst, in the age-groups which

are outside the limits of the main working period, the extreme variations lie between 20 per cent. and 31 per cent. above the average.

The several occupations in the transport service fall naturally into three main divisions, according as the workmen are employed respectively on railways, on water, or on the road. Among these three sections of workers, the men employed on railways compare most favourably with the class of occupied males in regard to their general mortality: next in order come the workers on roads, who show an excess as compared with the same standard about equal to that shown by the transport service as a whole; whilst the least favourable position is that of the men engaged in transport by water, whose mortality exhibits the greatest excess, as compared with the average mortality among occupied males.

In the appended table, which is calculated from Table IV., the mortality from the several causes among occupied males in the aggregate has in each case been taken as 100, and the mortality of the several groups of workers in the transport service has been reduced to a figure comparable with that standard.

	Occupied Males.	Transport Service.	Railway Engine Driver, &c.	Railway Guard, &c.	Cabman, &c.	Carman, Carrier.	Bargeman, &c.	Seaman.	Dock Labourer, &c.	Messenger, Porter.
All Causes - - -	100	128	85	87	121	135	126	142	192	128
Influenza - - -	100	109	124	97	115	136	97	70	115	103
Alcoholism - - -	100	132	15	33	215	131	131	102	400	115
Rheumatic Fever - -	100	100	100	86	114	129	57	57	86	71
Gout - - - - -	100	150	50	100	300	50	—	100	150	150
Cancer - - - - -	100	120	105	98	152	134	102	136	116	109
Phthisis - - - -	100	116	41	79	124	105	90	123	176	176
Diabetes - - - -	100	71	200	71	71	57	29	129	71	14
Diseases of Nervous System	100	113	139	80	100	113	120	143	139	112
Diseases of Circulatory System	100	130	110	79	117	132	150	156	187	135
Diseases of Respiratory System	100	147	71	71	128	170	112	102	255	128
Diseases of the Liver - -	100	100	74	67	122	100	93	144	96	59
Other Diseases of Digestive System	100	111	111	64	107	129	104	118	157	107
Diseases of Urinary System	100	120	83	80	132	100	98	139	166	124
Accident - - - -	100	214	139	240	109	225	393	354	286	93
Suicide - - - - -	100	107	21	57	143	107	50	100	157	107
All other Causes - - -	100	120	71	74	106	111	109	183	170	124

It thus appears that, in comparison with occupied males as a standard, the members of the transport service collectively sustain excessive mortality during the main working period of life, not only from all causes, but also from 13 out of the 16 specified causes in the table. Among constitutional diseases they suffer more severely than the average—from gout by 50 per cent., from cancer by 20 per cent.,

and from phthisis by 16 per cent. Their mortality from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems is also in each case above the average. From accidents of various kinds these workers suffer more than twice as heavily as do males in other occupations; this, however, is not more than what might have been expected from the dangerous character of their employment.

Railway Engine Driver, Stoker (11); Guard, Porter, Pointsman (12).—At the last census there were enumerated 39,816 railway engine drivers and stokers, being an increase of 74 per cent. on the number enumerated in 1881. Of guards, porters, and pointsmen, there were returned 101,644 in the year 1891, the number so returned in 1881 not having been separately ascertained. The railway service, if we exclude directing officials and clerks, consists of two fairly definite sections, which exhibit considerable differences in mortality. At each of the five age-groups up to the 55th year, engine drivers and stokers die less rapidly than do guards, porters, and pointsmen, but after the 55th year they die much more rapidly. The comparative mortality figure of the first-mentioned section stands at 810, and that of the second section at 825. Table IV. shows the distribution of the respective mortality figures among several of the principal causes of death; thus the mortality from alcoholism among engine drivers and stokers is the same as that among the clergy, ministers, &c., namely, 2 only; whilst among guards, porters, and pointsmen it stands at 5, which is still considerably less than half the standard figure for occupied males. The mortality of both grades of workers, from liver disease and from diseases of the urinary organs, is also considerably below the standard. The two latter facts go far to show that the members of the railway service generally are a temperate body of men. As the numbers engaged in these two occupations are considerable, it may be worth while to examine further their respective mortalities. For this purpose the percentages in the Table on page xxviii will be found convenient. From phthisis the mortality of engine drivers and stokers is only 41 per cent., and that of guards, porters, &c., is 79 per cent., of the mortality of males of all occupations. Both these classes of men show notable immunity from respiratory diseases, their mortality from these causes being in each case below the average by 29 per cent. From diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, and of the digestive organs other than the liver, engine drivers suffer more and guards suffer less than do other occupied males. The mortality from accident is of course high, both for engine drivers and for guards; for the former it is 139 per cent. and for the latter 240 per cent. of the mortality among occupied males. On the other hand, both engine drivers and guards appear to be remarkably free from tendency to suicide, the mortality of the former from this cause being about one-fifth, and that of the latter little more than half, of the average.

Coach and Cab Service (14); Carman, Carrier (15).—Under the heading "Coach and Cab Service" are included coach and cab proprietors, as well as coachmen, cabmen, grooms, &c. In the aggregate, 183,742 males above 15 years of age were returned as thus occupied at the last census. The data are not available for comparing this figure with the number enumerated in 1881. Carman, carriers, hauliers, carters, and waggoners numbered 164,698 at the census of 1891, the total having increased since 1881 by 35 per cent., which is exactly half the rate of increase that had taken place in the intercensal period immediately preceding. At ages under 35 years the mortality

of cabmen is below the average for the transport service as a whole, while that of carmen is about equal to that average; at ages above 35 years the mortality of cabmen is somewhat below, while that of carmen considerably exceeds, the average for the transport service. The comparative mortality figure at ages 25-65 is 1,153 for cabmen and 1,284 for carmen; these figures are respectively 21 per cent. and 35 per cent. in excess of the standard figure for all occupied males. Carmen, however, suffer very heavily from accident, and if the extra deaths due to this cause were eliminated, their mortality figure would be reduced to 1,213. From phthisis, alcoholism, liver diseases, diseases of the urinary system, and suicide, the mortality of carmen exceeds, and that of cabmen exceeds, considerably the standard for occupied males. Among other causes of death which are of numerical importance, influenza and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory organs show excessive fatality among men of both these occupations, more especially among carmen, whose mortality from respiratory diseases is 70 per cent. above the average. From cancer the mortality of both cabmen and carmen is about one-third greater than that of occupied males in general. An alteration effected in the constitution of this section at the census of 1891 prevents comparison of the recent mortality among cabmen with that of previous years, but among carmen, carriers, &c., the mortality figure has somewhat risen since 1881 (Table VIII.).

Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman (16); *Seaman, Pilot, &c.* (17); *Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer* (18).—Bargemen, watermen, &c., above 15 years of age numbered 30,016 at the last census, having increased by 908 or 3.1 per cent. since 1881. Seamen, pilots, and others of the merchant service numbered 105,904 in the year 1891, having increased by only a few hundreds since the previous census. Dock and wharf labourers numbered 54,746 at the last census: the number similarly classed in 1881 is not available for comparison. These three occupations have this in common, that the workers severally are engaged in the conveyance of goods by water. At ages from 15 to 20 years the death-rate of bargemen and seamen is much more than double, and that of dock labourers is nearly double, the standard rate among occupied males; the rate in all the three occupations is also greatly in excess at every one of the subsequent age-groups. At each of the decennial age-groups from 25 to 65 years the death-rate of seamen exceeds that of bargemen, while the rate of dock labourers is still higher. The comparative mortality figure at ages 25-65 for all causes, is 1,199 among bargemen, 1,352 among seamen, and 1,829 among dock labourers; but the shares of the total mortality contributed by accident are in each case excessive, amounting to 224, 202, and 163 in the three industries respectively. The mortality figures for alcoholism are 17, 21, and 52, and those for phthisis are 167, 228, and 325 respectively. Nervous diseases are much more fatal than the average to seamen and to dock labourers, and slightly more so to bargemen. Circulatory diseases are half as fatal again to bargemen and to seamen, and twice as fatal to dock labourers as they are to occupied males generally. From respiratory diseases bargemen and seamen suffer only a little more heavily than the average, but the mortality figure of dock labourers for these diseases reaches 564, which is two and half times as high as the corresponding figure among occupied males, whilst it exceeds the mortality figures for all causes among clergymen, farmers, and gardeners. Bargemen are the only labourers in the present section whose recent mortality can be compared with that of previous years. Table VII. shows that at ages under 45 years the death-rate of these

workers has decreased slightly during the last three periods, but that at ages over 45 it has increased. The mortality figure of bargemen at ages 25-65, modified for purposes of comparison, has fallen from 1,253 in the 1871 period to 1,194 in 1891 (Table VIII.).

Messenger, Porter, Watchman (neither Railway nor Government) (19).—There were enumerated at the last census 97,384 men above the age of 15 years who were classed as messengers, porters, &c., being an increase of 15·4 per cent. on the number returned in 1881. The comparative mortality figure among these men is high: it is 1,222, and approximates closely to that of carmen, carriers, &c., which is 1,284. At ages under 25 and over 45, messengers, &c., die less rapidly than carmen do, but at the intervening ages the last-mentioned workers have a slight advantage. Messengers suffer more severely than do carmen from gout and phthisis among constitutional maladies, and also from diseases of the urinary system; whereas they suffer less severely from rheumatic fever, cancer, and diabetes, and also less severely from alcoholism and from diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems. The mortality of messengers, porters, &c., has fallen very considerably since the previous record, their modified figure being lower than that of 1881 by 17 per cent. The death-rate has fallen, not only at all ages, but also at each of the divisions constituting the main working period of life, and the fall at both ages has been considerable. (Tables VII. and VIII.)

AGRICULTURISTS.

According to the census returns of 1891 more than a million males above 15 years of age were engaged at that time in the pursuit of agriculture. This population may therefore be considered large enough to furnish statistics which shall be fairly representative of the agricultural class. The following table shows the annual rates of mortality at specified ages among the several grades of agriculturists in the years 1890-92, compared with those of all occupied males taken as 100, with those of occupied males in the specially agricultural districts, and also with those of males in the selected healthy districts:—

	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
All occupied males - - -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Do. in agricultural districts	82	92	82	72	67	71	92
Males in healthy districts -	124	97	82	68	66	72	91
Agricultural class - - -	65	69	66	62	59	66	90
Do. in agricultural districts	70	78	70	66	60	64	93
Farmer, grazier, &c. - - -	51	47	59	57	54	65	86
Do. in agricultural districts	63	50	56	51	49	56	81
Farm labourer - - - - -	67	77	71	67	62	67	96
Labourer in agricultural districts	71	85	76	74	66	68	101
Gardener, nurseryman, seedsman	65	55	57	53	56	64	74

The death-rates of agriculturists throughout England and Wales are very low at all the age-groups specified in this table: they are not only below the rates at corresponding ages of all occupied males, and of occupied males in agricultural districts, but they are also below the

rates in the selected healthy districts.* The comparative mortality figure of agriculturists as a class is 602, which is lower by 77 than that of males in the selected healthy districts; the standard figure for occupied males being 953.

The following table, which is deduced from Table IV., shows the mortality from certain specified causes in the agricultural class as a whole, and in its several divisions, as compared with the standard mortality among all occupied males, the latter being taken as 100.

	All Occupied Males.	Occupied Males in Agricultural Districts.	Agricultural Class.	Agriculturists in Agricultural Districts.	Farmer, Grazier, &c.	Farmer, Grazier, &c. in Agricultural Districts.	Farm Labourer.	Labourer in Agricultural Districts.	Gardener, Nurseryman.
All Causes - - - -	100	72	63	64	59	53	66	70	58
Influenza - - - -	100	100	109	112	115	112	112	118	82
Alcoholism - - - -	100	54	31	31	46	1	31	31	31
Rheumatic Fever - - -	100	86	86	71	86	71	71	57	100
Gout - - - -	100	100	50	50	50	100	50	50	50
Cancer - - - -	100	91	82	84	82	77	82	86	82
Phthisis - - - -	100	73	57	63	43	44	62	70	61
Diabetes - - - -	100	100	86	86	143	157	71	71	57
Diseases of Nervous System -	100	77	62	63	62	50	65	71	57
" Circulatory System -	100	75	66	68	61	52	71	75	61
" Respiratory System -	100	51	52	49	41	29	58	57	48
" the Liver - - - -	100	89	63	59	96	81	48	56	63
Other Diseases of Digestive System	100	82	82	75	96	75	79	75	64
Diseases of Urinary System -	100	78	59	59	71	68	51	56	63
Accident - - - -	100	79	63	68	53	64	74	77	39
Suicide - - - -	100	86	71	71	100	129	57	50	71
All other Causes - - -	100	76	73	76	65	61	79	86	61

Out of the 16 causes specified in this table, there is only one in which the mortality of agriculturists, as a class, exceeds that of occupied males generally. The exception is influenza, the mortality from which disease shows an excess equal to 9 per cent. The chief excess under this heading probably occurred in the first quarter of the year 1892, which was marked by a severe outbreak of influenza specially affecting the country districts. The mortality among agriculturists from phthisis does not exceed 57 per cent., and that from diseases of the respiratory system does not exceed 52 per cent. of the standard mortality among occupied males, and their mortality from all other diseases of the local class is considerably below the same standard.

Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son (20, 20a); Farm Labourer (21); Labourer in Agricultural Districts (21a); Gardener, Nurseryman,

* It should however be borne in mind that the death-rate in the selected healthy districts is that of *all* males, and not that of *occupied* males, which latter would probably be lower.

Seedsman (22).—The number of farmers and graziers above 15 years of age enumerated in 1891 was 268,994, as compared with 278,350 at the preceding census. Their number has declined considerably in the course of the last twenty years, although the rate of decline has not been constant throughout that period. Between the years 1871 and 1881, the decrease had been equal to 7·4 per cent., whilst between 1881 and 1891, it has been only 3·4 per cent. Farm labourers also have declined in number during the same interval. In the year 1881 the number was 740,554, but it fell to 646,015 in the year 1891, the decrease in that decennium being equal to 12·8 per cent., as against a decrease of 7·7 per cent. between the years 1871 and 1881.

In arranging the statistics with respect both to farmers and graziers and to farm labourers, sub-divisions have been employed to show separately their death-rates in a group of counties, and portions of counties, which have been designated "agricultural districts" for the purpose of the present investigation. A definition of these agricultural districts and a list of the constituent areas have already been given in the footnote on page v. As there explained, all labourers in these agricultural districts have been counted for present purposes as farm labourers: their inclusion raises the number of "farm labourers" in England and Wales in 1891 to 728,404. It is probable that this total contains a small proportion of "general labourers," who experience a higher rate of mortality than do farm labourers; and that the mortality attributed to the latter is in consequence somewhat too high. There were returned at the last census 169,174 gardeners and nurserymen above 15 years of age, as against 141,956 in the year 1881; their rate of increase having been equal to 21 per cent. in the earlier intercensal period, and to 19 per cent. in the later.

On reference to the table on page xxxi, it will be seen that, as might have been expected, the death-rates of farmers and graziers given in Table I. are lower at the several ages than the corresponding standard rates. It is worth notice, however, that although in the agricultural districts the death-rates at every group of ages are lower among farmers than they are among occupied males, nevertheless, at the age-groups 15-20 and 20-25 the death-rates of this division of farmers are in excess of those of the entire class of farmers at the same ages. Among farm labourers and farm servants, irrespective of locality, the death-rates at the several ages are higher than those of farmers and graziers, and among labourers in agricultural districts the rates at all age-groups are higher than those of farm labourers generally. The death-rates among gardeners, nurserymen, &c., do not differ widely from those of farmers in the aggregate. At ages under 25 the rates of gardeners are slightly higher than those of farmers; from 25 to 45 years they are somewhat lower; they are higher at ages 45-55, and again lower at subsequent ages.

The comparative mortality figure from all causes among farmers and graziers generally is 563, and among the same class in the agricultural districts it is 506, or considerably lower than that of the clergy. Gardeners and nurserymen come next with a mortality figure of 553, or rather less than that of farmers in the aggregate; the entire class of farm labourers follow next with a figure of 632, and labourers in the agricultural districts come last with a mortality figure of 666 (*see* Table IV.). Labourers in the agricultural districts suffer a higher mortality than do other members of the agricultural class, not only from all causes, but also from phthisis, and from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems; their mortality figures for phthisis and for the two groups of diseases last specified being severally 129, 58, and 95, which

figures are, however, below the standard figures for these diseases by 30, 29, and 25 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, farmers and graziers in the agricultural districts suffer less severely than do other grades of agriculturists, from the two groups of diseases above named, and also from cancer and from diseases of the respiratory system.

The lowest mortality from phthisis in the agricultural class occurs among farmers and graziers generally, the next lowest occurring among farmers and graziers in the agricultural districts. Gardeners suffer least heavily and labourers in agricultural districts most heavily from influenza; the mortality of occupied males from this malady being taken as 100, that of gardeners would be represented by 82, and that of labourers in agricultural districts by 118.

The mortality caused by intemperance throughout the agricultural class is low. Taking together the deaths caused by alcoholism and by diseases of the liver as approximately representing the mischief thus caused, the mortality figure in any division of this class does not approach the standard for occupied males. The highest mortality from alcoholism and liver diseases together occurs among farmers and graziers generally, whose figure amounts to 32, which is lower than the standard figure for occupied males by 20 per cent. The lowest mortality caused by intemperance occurs among farm labourers generally, among whom the figure does not exceed 17, which is nearly 60 per cent. below the standard.

The main points regarding the causes of mortality among the three grades of agriculturists may thus be briefly contrasted. The excess of mortality among farm labourers as compared with farmers is due mainly to phthisis, to diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and to accident; and the same diseases, with the addition of influenza and diseases of the nervous and digestive systems, but with the exception of phthisis, are more fatal among farm labourers than among gardeners. On the other hand, farm labourers suffer less severely than do either farmers or gardeners from diseases resulting from intemperance in the use of alcohol. Were it not for this fact, the differences between the mortality of these respective workers would be more pronounced than they are. If it be desired to compare the mortality of any given division of the agricultural class in the specially agricultural districts with the mortality of occupied males in the same districts, the table on page xxxii will be found serviceable. That table indicates the direction in which the rates should be modified, in order to allow for the difference between the mortality of occupied males in the agricultural districts, and the standard mortality among occupied males in the whole country. Thus, for example:—among farmers and graziers generally, the mortality from respiratory diseases is 41 per cent. of the standard mortality among all occupied males: but among farmers and graziers in the agricultural districts, the mortality from this cause is only 29 per cent. of the corresponding standard mortality: this fact, however, must be considered in connection with another fact which is disclosed by the table, namely, that the mortality from these diseases among males of all occupations in agricultural districts is only 51 per cent. of the standard mortality among all occupied males.

The figures in Table VIII., modified for purposes of comparison, show that the mortality from all causes taken together has increased among labourers in agricultural counties, but has remained practically stationary among farmers and gardeners. If, however, allowance had been made for the influenza epidemic which prevailed exceptionally in 1891-92, the mortality in each of the occupations in the agricultural class would have shown a progressive and considerable decrease since the earliest of

the three periods. Phthisis mortality has decreased by nearly one-third since 1881 among farmers, and also slightly among gardeners, but among farm labourers it has somewhat increased. Diseases of the nervous system have also proved less fatal since the previous record among all the members of the present class, and the mortality due to suicide has decreased among gardeners and among labourers in agricultural districts, whilst it has been stationary among farmers and graziers in the aggregate; on the other hand, diseases of the circulatory system have become more fatal in all of these occupations. Since the previous record the mortality definitely ascribed to alcoholism has been stationary among farmers and graziers generally; among gardeners and nurserymen it has doubled itself, and among labourers in agricultural districts* it has increased threefold. Liver diseases have become less fatal than they were among farmers and agricultural labourers, especially among the former; but among gardeners there has been no change. The deaths, however, in both periods among gardeners and among labourers in agricultural districts were so few that it would be unsafe to infer, from the foregoing figures alone, an increase of intemperance among these workers. If the deaths from alcoholism and diseases of the liver combined be taken to represent the effect of intemperance, farmers show an improvement since the former record in the mortality figure, from 44 to 32, and labourers in the agricultural districts, an improvement from 20 to 18; whilst on the contrary, the mortality of gardeners from these causes has increased from 19 to 21 (Table IX.).

Fisherman (23).—At the last census there were enumerated 24,338 fishermen above 15 years of age, as compared with 28,595, the number enumerated in 1881. Between 1871 and 1881 the tribe of fishermen had increased by not less than 44 per cent., but between 1881 and 1891 it has, on the contrary, decreased by 15 per cent. In dealing with the mortality of fishermen, in his Decennial Supplement for 1871–80, Dr. Ogle pointed out the need of caution in accepting the figures relating to the living as well as to the dead in that sub-order. I would repeat the same caution now. The occupation of “fisherman” is by no means well defined. In addition to fishermen properly so called, who have been trained from childhood to that employment, the tribe includes a considerable proportion of sailors, who for various reasons have left the Naval or the Mercantile Service: men of the two latter types are for the most part industrious, well-conducted, and healthy. But the tribe also contains an uncertain number of labouring men who are untrained to the work, and who adopt the fisherman’s calling temporarily when other work is scarce: men of this description are by no means so healthy or so well conducted as are those previously referred to, and their mortality is doubtless much higher. The Board of Trade estimates that of the total number of fishermen employed in registered fishing boats in 1891 about one-fifth consisted of persons employed intermittently. It follows, therefore, that in this occupation perhaps more than in others, there is uncertainty as to whether the same persons are classified alike in the census returns and in the death registers. At the last census the number of fishermen returned above the age of 15 years was less by 4,257 than the number so returned at the previous census. On reference to the Census Report it is found that at the 1881 census, not only all fishermen present in England and Wales at the date of the census, but also those who came into port during the succeeding

* The 1881 supplement contains no statistics for the *entire class* of farm labourers.

14 days, were taken into account; whereas at the census of 1891 only those fishermen were counted who had been actually present on the night of the census or who came into port next day, having presumably been in English waters on the census night. Very occasionally it happens that the bodies of fishermen are not recovered after drowning; in these cases it is possible that the deaths may escape registration.

With occupied males as a standard, fishermen compare favourably as regards their liability to death by ordinary diseases; but they are made to appear less healthy than they really are by the circumstance that their occupation exceptionally exposes them to violent death. Their mortality figure due to accident amounts to 148, of which drowning accounts for about three-fourths. If deaths by violence be excluded, the mortality of fishermen from disease alone will be represented by the figure 685, which is 22 per cent. below the corresponding figure for occupied males.

As the members of this tribe agree with those of the agricultural class in this respect, that the lives of both are spent for the most part in the open air, it will be instructive to examine their respective rates of mortality. At every age-group in the tables, the rate of death among fishermen is in excess of that among agriculturists. At the earlier ages the rates are about double. Their comparative mortality figure stands at 845, or 40 per cent. above that of agriculturists.

Fishermen succumb to cancer more rapidly than do agriculturists, the respective mortality figures being 46 and 36. From phthisis and also from respiratory diseases the mortality in the two occupations is about the same, and is lower in both cases than that of occupied males generally. The mortality due to diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems is much higher among fishermen than it is among agriculturists, whilst both occupations suffer about equally from Bright's disease and from other diseases of the urinary system.

The mortality of fishermen would appear by the tables to have increased considerably since the previous record. The reasons have just been given for the belief that the constitution of this tribe of labourers is very unstable: consequently, inasmuch as no correction of the census figures for the inaccuracies referred to has been practicable, it is clear that comparison cannot validly be made between the rates of mortality for fishermen at the two last periods.

THE LIQUOR TRADES.

For the purposes of the present report, the class of men connected with the supply of spirituous liquors has been constituted thus:—*Maltster* (24); *Brewer* (25); *Inn or Hotel Keeper*; *Dealer in Spirits, Wine, or Beer* (26); and *Inn or Hotel Servant* (27).—Although maltsters are included in this class, it is obvious that their connection with the purveyance of beer is indirect only; and, accordingly, their mortality will be found to resemble that of occupied males as a class, much more closely than it resembles that of innkeepers.

At the last census there were enumerated 9,003 maltsters above the age of 15 years, the number having decreased by 4·5 per cent. since the year 1881. 25,627 brewers above 15 years of age were returned at the last census, the number having increased since 1881 by 6·6 per cent.; during the previous intercensal period there had been a decrease of 5·2 per cent. in the number of brewers in the population. The number of innkeepers declined from 77,630 at the census of 1881 to 74,264 at the succeeding census; the decline was therefore equal to

4·3 per cent., as against a decline of 8·5 per cent. in the preceding intercensal period. At the last census there were enumerated 45,216 inn servants, as against 34,785 in the year 1881: the rate of increase was, therefore, equal to 30 per cent., as compared with 26·3 per cent in the previous intercensal period.

Examination of Table VI. reveals a peculiarity in the age-constitution of inn servants as compared with that of innkeepers. The decrease in the number of inn servants, on passing from one age-group to another, is far too rapid to be accounted for by the prevailing rates of mortality, high as they are. On the other hand, the number of innkeepers rises to a maximum at the age-group 35-45; and at subsequent ages the decrease is much slower than their high rates of mortality would account for. These anomalies suggest a more or less steady transfer of inn servants, as they grow older, to the class of innkeepers, and possibly also some confusion as between employers and employed in these sections of the liquor trade. For this reason a distinction between masters and men has seldom been attempted in the accompanying remarks, the two grades having been generally treated of together under the short title "publican." In Tables I.-IX., however, separate statistics have been given for innkeepers and for inn servants.

In Table I. will be found particulars as to the mortality, at seven age-groups, of each of the occupations concerned in the supply of spirituous liquors; and in the table here appended, the death-rates in Table I. are compared with those of all occupied males at corresponding ages, the latter being, in each case, taken as 100.

—	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
Occupied Males - - -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Maltster - - - -	84	37	63	90	88	115	143
Brewer - - - -	105	110	149	153	149	148	126
Publican (Innkeeper, Inn Servant)	94	135	207	197	171	144	101
„ London - - - -	101	128	201	220	199	164	116
„ Industrial Districts -	71	122	247	221	209	166	113
„ Agricultural Districts -	75	71	156	160	135	127	99

The mortality of maltsters from all causes is lower than that of occupied males, taken as a standard, at all ages below the 55th year, but during the remainder of life it is higher. Their comparative mortality figure is 884, and is, therefore, below the standard by 7·2 per cent. Although the mortality of maltsters, definitely referred to alcoholism, scarcely exceeds that of occupied males in the aggregate, maltsters nevertheless succumb much faster than the average to diseases of the liver; their mortality from diseases of the heart and of the lungs is also in excess. Among constitutional diseases, cancer appears to be more fatal than the average to maltsters, and phthisis to be considerably less fatal.

The mortality of persons directly engaged in the supply of spirituous liquors still continues to be enormous. Up to the age of 25 years, brewers experience little more than the average mortality, but after that age the baneful influence of their employment rapidly becomes apparent. Their mortality throughout the main working period of life exceeds that of occupied males by about 50 per cent. At all ages after the 20th year, publicans are subject to a death-rate which is much higher than the average among occupied males, while at the age-groups

25-35 and 35-45 years the rates are just double the average. At ages 25-65, publicans die somewhat faster in the industrial districts than they do in London, and at all the groups of ages, those in the agricultural districts die less fast. The comparative mortality figure of brewers is 1,427; that of publicans is 1,838 in London, 1,948 in the industrial districts, and 1,348 in the agricultural districts, as against 953, the standard figure for occupied males.

The mortality of publicans is higher than that of occupied males from all the causes, or groups of causes, included in Table IV., with the one exception of accident. The following figures, which are calculated from that table, represent the mortality figures of publicans, &c., from several causes, as compared with those of all occupied males, the latter taken as 100:—

	Occupied Males.	Maltster.	Brewer.	Publican (Innkeeper, Servant).				
				England and Wales.	London.	Industrial Districts.	Agricultural Districts.	
All Causes - - -	100	93	150	174	193	204	141	
Influenza - - -	100	91	139	139	158	130	161	
Alcoholism - - -	100	108	315	723	977	715	531	
Rheumatic Fever - - -	100	129	186	229	243	314	114	
Gout - - -	100	150	500	600	550	500	750	
Cancer - - -	100	139	159	120	152	134	107	
Phthisis - - -	100	74	148	168	242	170	124	
Diabetes - - -	100	86	243	271	343	300	114	
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	100	54	152	181	137	222	179	
Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	100	103	155	151	163	175	132	
Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	100	112	143	135	174	193	75	
Diseases of the Liver - - -	100	144	219	644	378	804	626	
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	100	93	168	168	136	261	139	
Diseases of Urinary System - - -	100	73	190	210	224	207	222	
Accident - - -	100	46	88	82	93	82	89	
Suicide - - -	100	57	121	207	243	193	150	
All other Causes - - -	100	112	108	135	109	164	105	

Taking, for example, publicans without distinction of locality, the table shows that they die 7 times as fast as do occupied males from alcoholism, $6\frac{1}{2}$ times as fast from diseases of the liver, 6 times as fast from gout, and more than double as fast from diseases of the urinary system, from rheumatic fever, from diabetes, and from suicide.

Among publicans in London, the case is in some respects, worse. Their mortality from all causes is nearly double that of all occupied males taken as a standard. They die nearly 10 times as fast from alcoholism, $3\frac{3}{4}$ times as fast from diseases of the liver, and more than twice as fast from affections of the urinary organs and from suicide. Among London publicans the mortality from phthisis, from rheumatic fever, and from suicide is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times, that from diabetes is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times, and that from gout is $5\frac{1}{2}$ times, as great as it is among occupied males. The excess of mortality in these several cases must not, however, be taken as the result of occupation solely. Some part of it is doubtless due to locality; for the mortality of occupied males in London is considerably

greater than that of occupied males generally.* From all causes the excess as 20 per cent., from alcoholism it is 38 per cent., from diseases of the liver 11 per cent., from diseases of the urinary system 37 per cent., from gout 200 per cent., from phthisis 50 per cent., from diabetes 14 per cent., and from suicide 29 per cent.

In the industrial districts publicans die from all causes more than twice as fast as do occupied males generally. From alcoholism they die 7 times as fast, from diseases of the liver 8 times as fast, and from diseases of the urinary system twice as fast. From phthisis and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory and digestive systems, their mortality ranges from $1\frac{3}{4}$ times to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average. From suicide it is nearly double the average, and from rheumatic fever, diabetes, and gout the excess is proportionally even greater. As in the case of London publicans, the excessive mortality among publicans in industrial districts must be considered as in some part due to local conditions. The effect of such conditions may be roughly estimated by comparing the mortality among occupied males in industrial districts with that among all occupied males. This comparison shows that in the industrial districts the excess from all causes amounts to 31 per cent., from alcoholism to 46 per cent., from diseases of the liver to 19 per cent., from urinary diseases to 22 per cent., from rheumatic fever to 14 per cent., from cancer to 9 per cent., from phthisis to 21 per cent., and from suicide to 14 per cent.

In the agricultural districts publicans die from all causes faster by rather more than one-third part than do occupied males generally. From alcoholism their mortality is more than five times, from liver disease more than six times, from gout more than seven times, and from urinary diseases more than double the standard mortality from these causes respectively; from suicide their mortality is half as high again as it is among occupied males in the aggregate. There are only two headings in the table, namely, lung diseases and accident, under which the mortality of publicans in the agricultural districts is below that of all occupied males. These figures, however, considerably understate the mortality specially incidental to publicans in the agricultural districts; for the influence of locality is greatly in their favour, as is shown by the low mortality of occupied males generally in these parts of the country. For example, the mortality from all causes among occupied males in the agricultural districts is 28 per cent. below that of occupied males throughout the country, while the mortality of publicans in those districts is 41 per cent. in excess of the same standard. Similarly, the influence of locality in the agricultural districts represents an advantage of 46 per cent. in the mortality from alcoholism, of 11 per cent. in that from diseases of the liver, of 22 per cent. in that from urinary diseases, of 27 per cent. in that from phthisis, and of 49 per cent. in that from respiratory diseases.

Among publicans respiratory diseases (and especially pneumonia) are much more fatal in the industrial districts than in London; they are least fatal in the agricultural districts, where the mortality is even lower than the standard among occupied males generally. All sections of the present class are shown by the tables to have suffered from influenza more severely than the standard. The highest mortality from that disease among publicans occurred in the agricultural districts, which are mainly situate in the southern parts of England and Wales, and the lowest mortality among the same class

* See Table on page xviii.

occurred in the industrial districts, which mostly lie in the northern parts of the country. In the agricultural districts the mortality of publicans was 61 per cent. and in the industrial districts it was 30 per cent. above that of the corresponding group of occupied males.

Both alcoholism and liver disease are less fatal to brewers than to innkeepers and wine and spirit dealers, probably because the latter consume ardent spirits in larger quantities than do the former. Brewers resemble publicans in this respect, that they succumb much faster than the average to alcoholism and to diseases of the liver, as well as to constitutional diseases, especially rheumatic fever, gout, and diabetes. The mortality of brewers from alcoholism and gout is more than three times as high, and that from diabetes, liver diseases, and Bright's disease is fully twice as high as the mortality of occupied males.

Table IX., which furnishes the means of comparing the recent mortality under several headings with that in former years, shows that among brewers the mortality from all causes has increased considerably between the periods 1881 and 1891. Their mortality from alcoholism has now become three-fourths as high again as it was in 1881, that from circulatory diseases has increased by one-fifth, that from respiratory diseases by two-fifths, and that from urinary diseases by rather more than two-fifths, whilst their mortality due to suicide has now become half as high again as it was in 1881. On the other hand, their mortality from phthisis, from diseases of the nervous system, and from diseases of the liver has in each case declined. The decrease in the mortality from the two diseases last mentioned, may partly explain the increase under the heading alcoholism; for, in cases of death from nervous and from liver diseases resulting from intemperance, the primary cause is more frequently stated at the present time than was formerly the case.

Among innkeepers alone the mortality from all causes has increased enormously since the previous record.* The mortality from alcoholism has increased by three-fifths of the former figure, that from heart disease by nearly the same proportion, and that from lung disease by about one-half, whilst the mortality due to suicide has increased by one-fourth. Under each of the three headings, phthisis, diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the liver, there has, on the other hand, been a decrease since the previous record; although, as in the case of brewers, the decrease may perhaps be only apparent.

SHOPKEEPING CLASS.

For the sake of uniformity this class has been limited to the eleven occupations numbered 28 to 38 in the tables. These eleven occupations were selected in 1881 by Dr. Ogle, as representing the shopkeeping class at that time, and all but two of them had been grouped together by Dr. Farr, as similarly representative in 1860-61, 71. Consequently we have now the means of comparing the mortality in each of the eleven occupations during the last two periods, and also of comparing the mortality in nine of the eleven occupations with corresponding data for the 1871 period (Tables VII., VIII.).

Considerably more than one-third of a million males above the age of 15 years were enumerated under these eleven headings at the last census; but the use of the collective term "shopkeeper" must not be taken to imply that the several groups of men which it includes are similar,

* In the former Supplement the causes of death of inn servants were not given.

either socially or with respect to their hygienic surroundings. For example, occupational group 28, which is made up of publishers, librarians, booksellers, &c., includes a certain although probably not large proportion of literary men, who under most other systems of classification would assuredly be ranked among the professions.

Again, group 29 consists of 20,194 chemists and druggists, who are included in the present category only because they are incidentally obliged to keep open shop for the convenience of their customers; but that this circumstance is in itself no bar to their being considered worthy of a higher position may be shown by the fact that a large number of apothecaries likewise keep open shop, and yet these are recognised members of the medical profession, and are classified accordingly. As a matter of fact, pharmaceutical chemists are in these days educated men who have passed through the ordeal of a fair examination in the elements of general knowledge as well as in pharmacy, and in the sciences ancillary thereto. I have it on the authority of the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain that since the year 1868, when the Pharmacy Act first came into operation, no one who was not so engaged at that date has been registered as a pharmaceutical chemist, or as a chemist and druggist, otherwise than after examination and approval by that society, and in many cases, after a pupilage and course of study satisfactory to the examiners.

Table I. shows the rates of mortality from all causes in the aggregate among the several occupations of the shopkeeping class at each of seven ætal periods. In the following table the mortality of occupied males at each age-period has been taken as 100, and the corresponding rates for the several occupations have been reduced to figures proportional thereto.

—	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up-wards.
Occupied Males -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Shopkeeping Class -	84	98	94	90	89	90	76
Publisher, Bookseller, &c. -	115	126	95	76	83	95	62
Chemist, Druggist -	123	123	96	98	111	85	96
Tobacconist, &c. -	139	122	124	96	105	102	71
Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. -	76	80	93	92	120	125	107
Fishmonger, Poulterer -	92	108	107	104	97	99	76
Fruiterer, Greengrocer -	67	140	96	96	98	105	87
Grocer, &c. -	73	78	74	69	69	68	61
Draper, Manchester Ware- houseman -	95	122	117	112	100	103	87
Coal Merchant, &c. -	53	94	82	86	77	90	89
Ironmonger -	64	65	81	79	73	101	89
General Shopkeeper -	82	78	122	113	96	89	70

It thus appears that at every one of the seven age-groups the mortality of shopkeepers in the aggregate is lower, and in some cases considerably lower, than that of other occupations. In Table IV. is shown the share of the total mortality which has been caused by each of the several diseases enumerated therein. In the following table the figures of Table IV. have been compared with the mortality of occupied males from the several causes, and have been reduced in every case to percentages of the latter mortality.

	Occupied Males.	Shopkeeping Class.	Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.	Chemist, Druggist.	Tobacconist, &c.	Milk- seller, Cheese- monger, &c.	Fishmonger, Poulterer.
All Causes - - -	100	90	87	97	105	111	101
Influenza - - -	100	91	73	112	73	182	94
Alcoholism - - -	100	108	77	138	192	123	215
Rheumatic Fever - - -	100	114	86	186	129	100	143
Gout - - -	100	100	300	450	100	200	150
Cancer - - -	100	95	116	125	116	132	95
Phthisis - - -	100	93	111	97	151	90	86
Diabetes - - -	100	143	186	129	200	143	100
Diseases of Nervous System	100	100	101	148	100	87	109
Diseases of Circulatory System	100	93	90	87	87	117	110
Diseases of Respiratory System	100	81	70	59	82	113	107
Diseases of the Liver	100	115	119	133	156	122	144
Other diseases of Digestive System	100	96	57	68	100	114	79
Diseases of Urinary System	100	107	78	137	124	122	120
Accident - - -	100	44	19	63	35	107	53
Suicide - - -	100	121	64	221	114	200	150
Other causes - - -	100	91	100	100	103	103	86

	Occupied Males.	Fruiterer, grocer.	Grocer, &c.	Draper, Manchester Warehouseman.	Coal Merchant, &c.	Ironmonger.	General Shopkeeper.
All Causes - - -	100	99	70	106	84	85	102
Influenza - - -	100	82	73	133	94	70	58
Alcoholism - - -	100	138	62	108	100	92	108
Rheumatic Fever - - -	100	100	129	157	57	114	86
Gout - - -	100	100	50	—	50	200	350
Cancer - - -	100	86	77	111	102	93	93
Phthisis - - -	100	83	71	141	51	65	126
Diabetes - - -	100	143	143	171	129	157	114
Diseases of Nervous System	100	116	80	124	95	121	102
Diseases of Circulatory System	100	102	75	107	88	88	101
Diseases of Respiratory System	100	105	55	82	93	65	101
Diseases of the Liver	100	137	96	122	115	211	107
Other diseases of Digestive System	100	114	93	104	111	118	121
Diseases of Urinary System	100	127	98	88	112	120	112
Accident - - -	100	56	28	33	44	19	49
Suicide - - -	100	100	86	107	171	107	121
Other Causes - - -	100	103	70	112	80	106	85

From this table it will be seen that, as compared with the mortality of occupied males in the aggregate, the mortality of the class of shopkeepers is lower in the case of eight of the diseases in the list, equal in two cases, and higher in the remaining six.

Table VIII. shows that, if we compare the period of 1891 with that of 1871, there has been a decline in the mortality of all but one of the nine occupations for which the data are available, and that in this solitary exception, the increase is so trifling as scarcely to deserve mention. If, however, the 1891 period be compared with that of 1881, it appears that the mortality has increased since the earlier date in not fewer than seven of the eleven occupations, in some cases not inconsiderably.

The mortality of shopkeepers varies, as does that of men in other occupations, with locality; but its variations appear to lie within a narrower range. And this might reasonably have been expected; for whilst in manufacturing towns shopkeepers are subject to less unfavourable conditions of life than are the bulk of the population, in rural districts they do not enjoy the advantages of open air life to the same extent as do agriculturists. This is clearly indicated by the respective mortality figures, which are as follows:—

	England and Wales.	Industrial Districts.	Agricultural Districts.
Males of all occupations - -	953	1,248	687
Shopkeeping class - - -	859	1,012	728

Thus, the mortality of all occupied males is 31 per cent. greater in industrial, and 28 per cent. less in agricultural districts than it is in the country as a whole; but the mortality of shopkeepers ranges only between 18 per cent. above its average in the industrial, and 15 per cent. below its average in the agricultural districts. In the former districts it is considerably below, while in the latter it is somewhat above the mortality of other occupied males living in the same localities.

Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian, Stationer (28).—At the last census 23,274 males above the age of 15 years were returned under this heading, being an increase of 21·9 per cent. on the number enumerated in 1881. Compared with the mortality of occupied males as a standard, that of publishers, &c., is low at all ages over 25 years. At each of the age-groups under 35 years, and also at the ages 55–65, publishers are subject to a mortality which is above that of shopkeepers generally; but from age 35 to age 55, and again at ages above 65 years, they die less rapidly than do shopkeepers on the average. The comparative mortality figure of publishers, &c., from all causes, at ages 25–65 years, is 833; and if the mortality of occupied males be taken as 100, that of publishers will be represented by 87, the corresponding figure for the entire shopkeeping class being 90.

The mortality of publishers, &c., in 1890–92 from most of the causes of death in the table was considerably below the standard for occupied males. The principal exceptions were phthisis, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the liver; gout and diabetes were also proportionally much more fatal than among occupied males generally. The figure for respiratory diseases was 30 per cent., and that for diseases of the digestive organs other than the liver was 43 per cent.

below the average. Publishers are remarkably free from fatal accidents, and their tendency to suicide is less than two-thirds that of occupied males generally. Their mortality from alcoholism is 23 per cent. below the average, but this is counterbalanced by an excess of 19 per cent. from liver diseases. According to Tables VII. and VIII., the mortality figure of publishers during the main working period of life compares unfavourably with the previous record; this, however, is entirely due to an increase in the death-rate at ages above 45 years, for the rate at ages 25-45 years shows a decrease in 1890-92.

Chemist, Druggist (29).—According to the last census report, there were enumerated 20,194 chemists and druggists, with their apprentices and assistants above the age of 15 years, showing an increase of 12 per cent. on the number returned at the previous census.

The comparative mortality figure of chemists and druggists is above the average for shopkeepers, and approximates more nearly to that of occupied males generally. As compared with the last-mentioned class, chemists and druggists sustain excessive mortality at ages below 25 years, but at all other age-groups except 45-55 years their mortality is below the standard. Chemists and druggists would appear to have suffered more severely than occupied males generally from influenza during the recent epidemic. Their mortality from alcoholism and from liver disease is considerably in excess, as is also that from diseases of the nervous system. Their mortality from suicide is more than double that among occupied males in the aggregate. Chemists die nearly twice as rapidly from rheumatic fever and $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as rapidly from gout as do occupied males generally; their mortality from diabetes and from diseases of the urinary system is also excessive, but their mortality from diseases of the heart, of the lungs, and of the digestive organs other than the liver is notably below the average.

Tables VII. and VIII. show that within the last 20 years the mortality of chemists and druggists has steadily declined. The mortality figure, modified for purposes of comparison, was 1,057 in the earliest period, in the second period it fell to 957, and in the most recent period to 916. As in the case of many other occupations, it is in the earlier life stages alone that the reduction has taken place, the rates at ages over 45 years having increased since the previous records.

Tobacconist, Manufacturer of Tobacco (30).—Under this designation 12,544 males above 15 years of age were enumerated in 1891, being an increase of 16 per cent. on the number returned at the previous census. At all age-groups below 35 years, and again at the two age-groups between 45 and 65 years, the death-rates of tobacconists are above the standard rates of occupied males; at both of the other age-groups the rates in this industry are slightly below the standard. The comparative mortality figure of tobacconists is 1,002; the standard figure being taken at 100, that of tobacconists is represented by 105, against 90 for shopkeepers as a class. The table on page xlii shows that the mortality of tobacconists from influenza and from diseases of the heart and lungs is below the standard. Their mortality from accident is only one-third of that among occupied males. From all the other diseases in the table, however, their mortality is in excess; thus alcoholism shows an excess of 92 per cent. and liver disease an excess of 56 per cent. Among tobacconists the mortality from diabetes is double as high as it is among occupied males generally, and higher than it is in any other occupation of the shopkeeping class. Table VIII. shows

that the modified mortality figure of tobaccoists, which had fallen considerably between the 1871 and 1881 periods, has since risen; it was higher in 1891 than it had been in the period first mentioned. Table VII. shows that from the 1871 period onwards there has been a steady decline in the mortality of tobaccoists during the first half of the main working period of life, and an equally steady increase during the second half of that period. This is now known to hold good with respect to many other occupations in which the aggregate mortality has shown an increase in recent years; it is probably due in part to the unique prevalence in 1890-92 of epidemic influenza, which specially affected persons beyond the meridian of life.

Milkseller, Dairyman, Cheesemonger, Buttermilk (31).—Under the above descriptions there were enumerated 32,379 males above 15 years of age at the last census, being an increase of 34 per cent. on the number so returned in 1881. At all age-groups up to the 45th year, the death-rates of milksellers are lower than the standard for occupied males generally, and this is so at the earlier ages especially; at all subsequent ages the death-rates are higher than the average. The comparative mortality figure in this industry from all causes at ages 25-65 years is 1,061; it is higher than the mortality figure in any other industry of the present class, and exceeds that of occupied males by 11 per cent. The mortality figure of milksellers for phthisis is lower by 10 per cent., and that for nervous diseases is lower by 13 per cent., as compared with the standard figure for occupied males; but with these two exceptions the mortality under all the headings in the table is in excess of the standard; their mortality from alcoholism and from liver disease exceeds the standard by 23 per cent. and by 22 per cent. respectively. Milksellers die from gout twice as fast as the average, and their mortality from cancer and diabetes and from urinary diseases is greatly in excess; they also fall victims to suicide twice as rapidly as do occupied males generally. The modified mortality figure in 1890-92 was much higher than it had been in 1880-82, the increased mortality having been limited exclusively to the last half of the working period of life.

Fishmonger, Poulterer, Game-dealer (32).—At the last census there were enumerated under this heading 25,027 males above the age of 15 years, being an increase of 38 per cent. on the number similarly returned in 1881. At each of the age-groups covering the period from the 20th to the 45th year, the death-rates of fishmongers are slightly above the standard rates for occupied males, but at all other ages they are below the average. The comparative mortality figure for this industry at ages 25-65 years is 963, and exceeds the standard figure by only 1 per cent. Fishmongers die more than twice as fast as do other occupied males from alcoholism, and nearly half as fast again from diseases of the liver. Among constitutional diseases the figures for cancer and for phthisis are 5 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively below the average, while rheumatic fever and gout show a considerable excess. The mortality of fishmongers from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems shows, in each case, but little departure from the average, but the figure for suicide is half as high again as the standard. The mortality figure of fishmongers, modified for purposes of comparison, fell by one-fourth part between the 1871 and the 1881 period, whilst it has increased again between the last-mentioned date and 1891. As in the case of many other industries, the increased death-rate in the recent decennium has been confined to the latter half of the main working period of life.

Fruiterer, Greengrocer (33).—Under this description there were enumerated at the last census 29,554 males above 15 years of age, the number having increased since 1881 by 33 per cent. The death-rate of fruiterers considerably exceeds the standard for occupied males at ages 20–25, and also slightly exceeds it at ages 55–65, but at all other ages it is below the standard. From all causes together, the comparative mortality figure of fruiterers at ages 25–65 years scarcely differs from that of occupied males generally, but their mortality caused by diseases of the urinary system exceeds the average by more than one-fourth part, while that caused by alcoholism and by diseases of the liver is more than one-third part in excess. Among constitutional diseases diabetes is more fatal to fruiterers than to occupied males generally by 43 per cent., whilst phthisis and cancer are considerably less fatal than the average. Diseases of the nervous system are considerably more fatal, and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems are somewhat more fatal to fruiterers than to occupied males in the aggregate. Table VIII. shows that the mortality figures for this occupation have steadily decreased from the 1871 period to the present time; but from Table VII. we learn that there has been an uninterrupted increase throughout that interval, in the death-rate at the higher ages of the main working period.

Grocer: Tea, Coffee, Chocolate Dealer (34).—At the last census 129,627 males above 15 years of age were thus returned, the number having increased by 30 per cent. since 1881.

Of all the occupations in the class of shopkeepers, grocers are apparently by far the healthiest. At every age-group in the table they experience a low rate of mortality, and at all ages above 25 years their death-rates are lower than those of any other occupation in this class. Their comparative mortality figure from all causes at ages 25–65 years is only 664, which is almost the same as that of labourers in the agricultural districts, and is lower than that of occupied males generally by 30 per cent. As compared with the standard mortality among occupied males, the mortality among grocers is below the average from all the causes specified in the table on page xlii, with the exception of rheumatic fever and diabetes, in both of which cases there is an excess. The mortality of grocers from phthisis is below that of occupied males by 29 per cent., and that from lung diseases other than phthisis is below the same standard by 45 per cent. Their mortality from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, and also from cancer and from alcoholism, is low, and they are remarkably free from liability to fatal accident. The mortality figure of grocers, modified for purposes of comparison, has steadily decreased ever since the 1871 period; the death-rate at ages 25–45 years has decreased rapidly throughout the three periods, but the rate at ages 45–65 in 1891, although it was lower than it had been in 1881, nevertheless still showed an excess over the rate in the 1871 period. Table IX. shows that, as compared with the previous record (1880–82), the mortality of grocers in 1890–92 from alcoholism, liver disease, and gout, as well as from phthisis, from diseases of the circulatory, urinary, and nervous systems, and from suicide, has in each case declined. The only headings under which an increase appears, are those of respiratory diseases, accident, and other causes of death not classified.

Draper, Manchester Warehouseman (35).—Under this heading there were returned at the last census 59,873 males above the age of 15 years, the number having increased, since 1881, by 10·9 per cent.

The death-rate of drapers is below that of all occupied males, as a standard, at ages under 20 and over 65 years: it is equal to that standard at ages 45-55, and above it at ages 20-45 and 55-65. The comparative mortality figure of drapers aged 25-65 is 1,014, which is considerably higher than the standard figure; it is also higher than the mortality figure of any other group except milksellers in the entire class of shopkeepers. As compared with the mortality of occupied males, that of drapers from phthisis is in excess by 41 per cent., but their mortality from diseases of the respiratory system is in defect by 18 per cent. They die faster than the average from influenza, rheumatic fever, and diabetes, by proportions ranging between 33 and 71 per cent.; they also die somewhat faster than the average from alcoholism and from diseases of the liver, as well as from diseases of the nervous system and from suicide. According to Tables VII. and VIII., the mortality figure of drapers aged 25-65 years, modified for purposes of comparison, has on the whole decreased since the earliest record; the death-rate in the first half of this age-period has fallen since 1871, whilst the rate in the second half, although it had fallen considerably in 1881, has since returned to its former level. Table IX. shows that the mortality of drapers from all causes has increased since 1881 by 18 per cent. Between 1881 and 1891 their mortality from phthisis has remained stationary, whilst that from diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems has shown a considerable increase; their mortality by suicide has increased threefold since 1881, and that due to alcoholism, by nearly two-thirds. On the other hand, their mortality from diseases of the nervous, digestive, and urinary systems, as well as from accident, has somewhat decreased.

Coal Merchant (36).—According to the returns of the last census there were enumerated 27,787 coal merchants above 15 years of age in the year 1891, the number having increased since the previous record by 14.6 per cent. At all ages specified in the tables, the death-rate in this industry is considerably below the standard for occupied males. The comparative mortality figure of coal merchants aged 25-65 years is 803, and is therefore below the standard figure by 16 per cent. Their mortality from phthisis is only about half that of occupied males, and their mortality from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and nervous systems is below that standard by 12, 7, and 5 per cent. respectively. There is, however, an excess of more than 10 per cent. in their mortality from digestive and urinary diseases, and of 71 per cent. in that from suicide. The mortality figure of coal merchants, modified for purposes of comparison, was slightly lower in the 1891 period than it had been in 1871, but considerably higher than it had been in 1881. Since the earliest record there has been a slight fall in their death-rate at ages 25-45, but an increase at the remaining ages of the main working period of life.

Ironmonger (37).—At the census of 1891, there were enumerated 19,530 ironmongers above the age of 15 years, being an increase of 31 per cent. on the number enumerated in 1881. With one trifling exception the death-rates of ironmongers at the several age-groups specified in the tables are below the standard rates of occupied males, and at ages 20-25 the rate is lower than that of any other occupation in the shopkeeping class. The comparative mortality figure of ironmongers at ages 25-65 years is 807, and is therefore below the standard figure by 15 per cent. Under each of the important headings phthisis and respiratory diseases, the mortality of ironmongers is below the standard figure by no less than 35 per cent. Ironmongers suffer less than

do occupied males from circulatory diseases, from cancer, from influenza, and from alcoholism, and their mortality from accident is exceptionally low. Under all the other headings in the table, their mortality is above the average, that from liver diseases being notably in excess. If the deaths which are attributed to alcoholism and liver disease in the aggregate be taken as a measure of intemperance, the mortality from this cause among ironmongers is 73 per cent. above the standard. Tables VII. and VIII. show that since 1871 the mortality figure of ironmongers has decreased steadily; but, as in the case of many other occupations, the decrease has been limited to the first half of the main working period.

General Shopkeeper (38).—At the census of 1891, there were enumerated under this heading 27,184 males above the age of 15 years, the number having decreased since the previous census by 4.3 per cent. At all age-groups except 25-35 and 35-45, the death-rates of general shopkeepers are below the standard. Their comparative mortality figure at ages 25-65 years is 973, and therefore scarcely exceeds the standard figure for occupied males. From all the causes specified in the table, except influenza, rheumatic fever, cancer, and accident, the mortality of this group is above the standard. According to Tables VII. and VIII. it appears that the mortality of general shopkeepers during the main working period of life has increased considerably since 1881, the increase having affected both divisions of that period.

Bookbinder (39).—At the census of 1891 there were enumerated under this heading 11,014 males above 15 years of age; the increase since the preceding census having been equal to 20.5 per cent. The deaths recorded in this occupation are few in number; they would, however, appear to justify the following general remarks. The death-rates of bookbinders are above those of occupied males at each of the age-groups, except 45-55 years, and 65 years and upwards. Their mortality figure is 1,060, as compared with 953 for occupied males. Bookbinders die very rapidly from pulmonary consumption, their mortality figure from that disease being not less than 325, and exceeding that of occupied males by 76 per cent. Their mortality from cancer, and from diseases of the urinary system, also shows excess; on the other hand, their mortality from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, and digestive systems is below the standard. The mortality of bookbinders from suicide is represented by 26, against 14 in the case of occupied males generally. The mortality figure of bookbinders, modified for purposes of comparison, has decreased slightly but steadily since 1871, and Table VII. shows that there has been a fall in the death-rates at both the age-groups of the main working period of life, although since 1881 the fall has been greatest at ages above 45 years.

Printer (40).—At the last census 75,962 males over 15 years of age were returned as printers. Since the 1881 census the number of printers has increased by nearly 39 per cent. The mortality of printers is above the standard at all the age-groups dealt with in these tables. Their mortality figure is 1,096, which is higher than that of occupied males by 15 per cent. Like bookbinders, printers die very rapidly from phthisis, and probably for a similar reason, namely, because of the excessively unhealthy conditions under which their work is carried on; their mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs, other than phthisis, is, however, below the average, as is also their mortality from alcoholism. From diseases of the nervous, circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems, their mortality is in excess of the standard. Printers

suffer only about one-third as much from fatal accident as do occupied males, but they are somewhat more addicted to suicide; their mortality figure for lead-poisoning is 3.

The mortality of printers has decreased considerably in the course of the last 20 years, although the fall was slightly interrupted in 1881. Both the age-groups in the main working period of life have shared in the fall, but in unequal proportions. As compared with that of 1881 the mortality caused by alcoholism in 1891 has more than trebled, and that caused by suicide has more than doubled. The mortality due to lead-poisoning has fallen to half of the earlier figure, but that from diseases of the urinary system has seriously increased. Diseases of the heart and lungs also show an increase as compared with the previous record. The most important decrease occurs in the case of phthisis, the mortality from which has decreased since 1891 by one-sixth part of the former rate.

Watch, Clock—Maker, Scientific Instrument Maker, Jeweller (41, 41a).—The male population above 15 years of age thus described at the census of 1891 numbered 61,202, or one-fifth part more than at the preceding census. The increase, however, has been exclusively among the electrical and other scientific instrument makers, among whom, taken together, it has been equal to 138 per cent. The workers at all the other occupations in this group have decreased considerably since the previous record.

The death-rates in this group at ages under 35 years are below the standard, but from 35 up to the end of the main working period of life occupied males have a slight advantage. The comparative mortality figure in the whole group is 977, and differs little from that of occupied males as a standard. Turning to Table IV., we find that these workers suffer more severely than do occupied males as a class from phthisis, from diseases of the nervous, digestive, and urinary systems, from rheumatic fever, gout, and diabetes, and from suicide; whilst their mortality from diseases of the heart and lungs, from influenza, from alcoholism, and from accident is below the average. The comparative mortality figure of watch and clock-makers (41a), taken separately, is only 936, or 41 below the figure for the entire group. This difference is due mainly to the lower mortality among these workers than among other members of the group from phthisis, from diseases of the heart and lungs, and from accident. The mortality figure for suicide, however, which stands at 25 in the whole class, against 14 among all occupied males, is no less than 29 among watch and clock-makers. Tables VII. and VIII. show that the mortality, both of watch and clock-makers separately and of the large class of which they form a part, has increased since the previous record. At ages under 45 the death-rates in 1881 and 1891 were nearly equal, but at the higher ages the 1891 rate shows considerable increase.

Saddler, Harness Maker (42).—Under this heading 23,600 males above 15 years of age were found to be living in 1891, being an increase of 11 per cent. on the number enumerated at the preceding census. The death-rates of saddlers correspond closely with those of occupied males at all age groups under 55 years; after that age they are below the average. The comparative mortality figure in this occupation is 924. Compared with that of occupied males, saddlers have a mortality figure from phthisis which is greatly in excess; on the other hand, their mortality from respiratory diseases is much below the average. Under most of the other causes of death in Table IV. the mortality of saddlers

differs little from the standard. They are, however, much less liable to accident, but more addicted to suicide than are occupied males generally. The mortality figure of saddlers, modified as before explained, has decreased considerably during the last 20 years. In the course of the last 10 years, whilst there has been a decrease in the mortality at ages 45-65, the rates at ages 25-45 have shown an increase.

Butcher (43).—The census returns show that 90,944 butchers above 15 years of age were enumerated in England and Wales in the year 1891, the number having increased by nearly one-fifth part since the previous census. The mortality in this occupation at ages under 25 years is remarkably low, being below even that of males in the selected healthy districts,* but throughout the main working period of life the death-rates are in excess of those of occupied males. The comparative mortality figure is 1,096, and is therefore higher than that of occupied males generally by 15 per cent. The mortality figure of butchers exceeds that of occupied males under almost every heading in Table IV. Their mortality due, both directly and indirectly, to intemperance is appalling; the figure for alcoholism being 35, and that for disease of the liver 56, against 13 and 27 respectively in the case of occupied males. Among butchers, Bright's disease and diseases of the nervous system are considerably more fatal than the average. Their mortality figure from suicide is 23, or 9 more than that of occupied males. Butchers die much faster than the average from rheumatic fever, as well as from gout, diabetes, and cancer. The mortality of butchers is above the average from phthisis and also from diseases of the heart, but from diseases of the lungs it is below that of occupied males generally. Referring to Tables VII. and VIII., it is seen that the modified mortality figure of butchers has fallen in the course of the last 20 years; but that, as is so commonly the case, the fall has been exclusively confined to the earlier ages, the mortality at ages 45-65 having increased steadily since the year 1871. Table IX. shows that the mortality of butchers under the head of alcoholism has increased by more than half since 1881, although their mortality from diseases of the liver and kidneys has decreased. Their mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the nervous system has also fallen considerably, whilst that from diseases of the circulatory system has increased.

Corn Miller (44).—There were enumerated 21,951 corn millers above 15 years of age at the census of 1891, the number having decreased since the previous census by about 3 per cent. The comparative mortality figure of corn millers is 845, and is therefore considerably lower than that of occupied males. Compared with occupied males, corn millers die less rapidly at the several age-groups from the 20th to the 55th year, and more rapidly at other ages (Table I.). They suffer more severely than the average from influenza and from rheumatic fever, and very much more so from diabetes, their mortality figure from the latter disease being 19, against 7 for occupied males. Their mortality from alcoholism and from diseases of the liver and kidneys is below, and that from phthisis, from accident and from suicide is very considerably below, the average. The modified mortality figure of corn millers has fallen steadily throughout the last 20 years. The death-rate at the higher ages has been nearly stationary, but at the age groups 25-45 there has been a considerable saving of life.

* Reference to page cxix of the preceding Supplement shows that the same was true in 1881.

Baker, Confectioner (45).—There were 88,243 bakers above 15 years of age according to the last census returns, the number having increased by rather more than one-fifth part since 1881. Their death-rates at the several age-groups of the main working period of life do not materially differ from those of occupied males generally. Their comparative mortality figure is 920, which is but little below the standard. The mortality of bakers from phthisis and from diseases of the heart corresponds closely with that of occupied males generally, and they suffer less severely than that class from diseases of the respiratory organs. Bakers die somewhat less rapidly than do occupied males generally from alcoholism, but much more rapidly from diseases of the liver; their mortality from rheumatic fever, diabetes, and urinary diseases is also considerably above that standard; their mortality from accident is less than half the average, but that from suicide is in excess. The modified mortality figure among bakers has not changed since the year 1881, but in 1871 the figure had been somewhat higher than it now is. As in many other cases, there has been in recent years a steady decline in the death-rate of these workers at ages 25-45, although a slight increase has been observed at the higher ages. From Table IX. we learn that the mortality of bakers from alcoholism and from diseases of the liver has decreased since the previous record, and that a reduction to one-half has taken place in the mortality ascribed to diseases of the nervous system, whilst their mortality from diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems has somewhat increased. Bakers and confectioners are now much less addicted to suicide than was formerly the case, their mortality figure under that heading having fallen by more than a fourth part since 1881.

Hatter (46).—At the 1891 census 15,583 males were enumerated under this heading, being an increase on the previous record equal to 19 per cent. The death-rates of hatters scarcely differ from the average at ages under 35 years, but at all subsequent ages they are considerably above it. Their comparative mortality figure is 1,109, and is therefore above that of occupied males as a standard by 16 per cent. Hatters appear to be much addicted to intemperance, their mortality figure from alcoholism and also from liver disease showing serious excess. Their mortality figure from phthisis is also very high, being 301, or 63 per cent. above the standard figure. Hatters suffer much less severely than the average from influenza and from rheumatic fever, but their figure for diseases of the urinary system is considerably above the average. The mortality figure attributed to suicide is 28 among hatters, or exactly double that of occupied males as a class. Among hatters under the age of 45 years there has been a decline in the rate of death throughout the last 20 years, but at ages 45-65 the rate is now very nearly as high as it had been in 1871. Table VIII. shows that although between the last-mentioned date and 1881 the modified mortality figure had fallen considerably, it has since risen, although not to its former amount.

Tailor (47).—The number of tailors above the age of 15 years enumerated in the year 1891 was 116,278, and exceeded the number so returned in 1881 by nearly 10 per cent. The death-rates of tailors at the several age-groups accord nearly with those of occupied males as a class; their comparative mortality figure is 989, and exceeds the standard figure by 3·8 per cent. Whatever may have been the case formerly, the figures now at our disposal do not warrant the statement that tailors are an intemperate class of men. Table IV. shows

that their mortality figure for alcoholism is below that of occupied males generally, whilst the figures for diseases of the liver and other digestive organs are scarcely above the same standard. Tailors die much faster than the average from phthisis, probably because of the unwholesome conditions under which their work is often carried on. Their mortality from diseases of the nervous system is also considerably in excess; on the other hand, their mortality from influenza, from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and also from accident, is below that of occupied males. The modified mortality figure in this occupation was practically the same in 1891 as it had been in 1881, but the figures for both these years are somewhat below the figure for 1871. Throughout the last 20 years there has been a substantial increase in the mortality of tailors at ages 45-65, and a corresponding decrease at ages 25-45. Although the mortality directly ascribed to alcoholism is now slightly greater than that of the previous record, Table IX. shows that the figure for diseases of the liver and other digestive organs has undergone a more than equivalent reduction, so that the total mortality really due to intemperance may be inferred with much probability to have decreased since 1881. The mortality figures under the headings gout, phthisis, and diseases of the nervous system have fallen since the previous record; the figure representing suicide has also fallen slightly.

Shoemaker (48).—There were 193,308 shoemakers above 15 years of age at the census of 1891, the number having increased since the previous census by 5.6 per cent. The death-rates of shoemakers are higher than the average at all age-groups up to the 35th year, and lower at subsequent ages. Their comparative mortality figure is 920, and is accordingly but slightly lower than the standard for occupied males. The figures for diseases of the respiratory system and for accident are 18 and 63 per cent. respectively below the same standard; the mortality of these workers from alcoholism and from diseases of the liver is also markedly low. The only numerically important causes of death which show an excess among shoemakers are phthisis and cancer; the mortality from the former being 38 per cent. and from the latter being 14 per cent. above that of occupied males. Throughout the three periods dealt with in Tables VII. and VIII., the mortality of shoemakers above the age of 45 years has increased, whilst their mortality at ages under 45 has decreased; the net result of these changes being a slight increase in the mortality figure. Table IX. shows that the mortality of shoemakers under the head of alcoholism has increased since the previous record, although that from diseases of the liver has decreased. The high mortality from phthisis has remained stationary since 1881, but the mortality from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems has shown an increase, whilst that from diseases of the nervous system has fallen more than 20 per cent. Shoemakers appear to be less addicted than formerly to suicide.

Hairdresser (49).—There were enumerated 22,554 hairdressers above 15 years of age at the census of 1891, being an increase on the number living at the preceding census equal to 67 per cent. The death-rate of hairdressers is higher than that of occupied males at each of the several groups except at 15-20 and at ages above 65. Their mortality figure at ages from 25 to 65 is 1,099, and therefore exceeds that of occupied males in the aggregate by 15 per cent. The mortality figures due to alcoholism, liver diseases, gout, and phthisis show serious excess among hairdressers; it therefore appears that, as had been the case in 1881, hairdressers are still excessively addicted to

intemperance. Their mortality from suicide is among the highest in the list of occupations. Heart diseases are more fatal and lung diseases less fatal to hairdressers than to occupied males generally; their liability to death by accident is much less than the average. Turning to the modified figures in Table VIII., we find that hairdressers had experienced almost exactly the same mortality throughout the 1871 and 1881 periods, but that between the last mentioned period and 1891 there has been a fall in the mortality exceeding 14 per cent. In this instance the fall has affected the ages above as well as those below the 45th year.

Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c., Manufacture (50 and 50a).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last census, 6,421 males above 15 years of age, showing a slight decrease as compared with the number returned in 1881. The death-rates of these workers exceed those of occupied males at all groups of ages except 20–25 and 35–45: their comparative mortality figure is also considerably in excess of the standard. If the teaching of the few facts that are available may be accepted, this excess would appear to depend on abnormal fatality among workers in glue, size, and manure; for, in section 50a of the present group of occupations from which the workers last referred to are excluded, both the death-rates and the comparative mortality figure are considerably below the average for occupied males. The deaths in this industrial group are too few in number to warrant a detailed analysis of their causes. No death among these workers has been directly attributed to alcoholism, but Table IV. shows that the mortality under the head of liver disease, as well as that from cancer, and from diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems, is in excess as compared with the standard. The mortality figure in this occupational group has considerably increased since the previous record, and Table VII. shows that the increase has affected both age-groups of the working period of life.

Tanner, Fellmonger (51).—The number of males above 15 years of age thus returned at the census of 1891 was 10,114, or about 1 per cent. more than the number enumerated in 1881. The deaths recorded under this heading are few in number; consequently only general remarks will be offered with respect to them. At all ages from 20 to 65 years the mortality of tanners and fellmongers is considerably below the standard of occupied males. Their comparative figure at ages 25–65 is 756, or lower than that of occupied males as a standard by about one-fifth. The mortality of these workers from phthisis and from diseases of the circulatory and urinary systems is less than two-thirds, and that from diseases of the nervous system is only about three-fourths, of the average. Their mortality from alcoholism is much lower than the standard, but that attributed to disease of the liver and to other diseases of the digestive system is considerably higher. They suffer but little from fatal accident, and their mortality from suicide stands at a very low figure. Tables VII. and VIII. show that the mortality of tanners has decreased steadily and very considerably during the last 20 years, the decrease being common to both divisions of the chief working period of life.

Currier, &c. (52).—Leather curriers above 15 years of age numbered 21,808 at the last census, or 48 per cent. more than in 1881. As in the case of saddlers and harness makers also (No. 42) the death-rates of curriers differ but little from the standard at ages up to 55 years. After this age the death-rates of saddlers fall somewhat below the average; whereas those of curriers rise above it. Their mortality

figure is 998; it is 5 per cent. higher than the standard mortality figure for all occupied males, and 8 per cent. higher than the figure for saddlers. As compared with occupied males as a standard, curriers sustain a mortality from phthisis which is considerably in excess, and which nearly approaches the high rate among saddlers; they also suffer more than the average from diseases of the respiratory system, from which, however, saddlers are comparatively free. From alcoholism, curriers die less rapidly and saddlers more rapidly than the standard, whilst both curriers and saddlers die more rapidly from cancer, from diseases of the digestive and urinary systems, and also from diabetes. Both these classes of workers are specially free from fatal accident, but they are slightly more addicted to suicide than are occupied males generally. The modified mortality figure among curriers is scarcely less than it was 20 years ago. Between the 1871 and 1881 periods it fell very considerably, but since the latter date it has again increased to almost its former amount. There has been a fall since 1871 in the death-rate of curriers at ages 25-45, but at the higher ages of the working period the rate has increased considerably.

WORKERS in METAL.

Metal workers are represented for the purposes of the present report by the several groups of operatives numbered 53 to 59 in Table I. At the census of 1891 they numbered in the aggregate 699,999 males above the age of 15 years; since the previous census the number has increased by 13.5 per cent. In the appended table the death-rates at several ages among the various groups of workers in this class are compared with the standard rates among occupied males, the latter being in each case taken as 100.

---	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
Occupied Males - - - -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metal-Worker - - - -	105	106	103	111	122	129	128
Engine, Machine-Maker, Fitter; Millwright - - - -	118	107	99	101	117	128	143
Boiler-Maker - - - -	94	88	91	96	106	120	122
Cutler, Scissors-Maker - - -	93	107	117	168	172	164	134
File-Maker - - - -	65	136	152	210	194	193	144
Gunsmith - - - -	90	98	140	121	128	129	102
Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gas-fitter - - - -	88	76	89	97	108	92	89
Blacksmith, Whitesmith - - -	69	84	80	87	100	108	118
Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures - - - -	126	121	121	127	138	151	153
Copper Worker - - - -	103	157	152	130	135	160	165
Tin, Tin Plate-Worker - - -	109	104	94	98	97	121	112
Zinc Worker - - - -	106	101	137	87	142	132	134
Lead Worker - - - -	174	232	167	183	182	205	275
Brass, Bronze-Worker - - -	113	117	100	114	126	112	91

It thus appears that the mortality of the class of metal workers compares unfavourably with that of occupied males. At all the age-

	Occupied Males.	Metal Worker.	Engine, Machine- Maker, Fitter; Mill- wright.	Boiler-Maker.	Cutler, Scissors- Maker.	File-Maker.	Gunsmith.	Locksmith, Bell- hanger, Gasfitter.
All Causes - -	100	118	114	106	159	190	129	97
Influenza - - -	100	106	88	61	73	121	121	48
Alcoholism - - -	100	85	85	77	138	31	223	69
Rheumatic Fever - -	100	100	143	100	100	—	100	43
Gout - - -	100	100	150	100	—	200	500	250
Cancer - - -	100	107	109	102	130	89	130	102
Phthisis - - -	100	111	110	91	206	217	175	121
Diabetes - - -	100	100	114	29	100	171	100	43
Dis. of Nervous System	100	124	123	109	111	259	128	132
Diseases of Circula- tory System - }	100	117	121	106	133	162	121	83
Diseases of Respira- tory System - }	100	148	119	132	234	191	147	93
Diseases of Liver - -	100	107	122	89	100	133	111	81
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	100	111	118	125	111	129	118	82
Dis. of Urinary System	100	117	129	107	137	254	20	122
Accident - - -	100	82	89	112	61	200	35	63
Suicide - - -	100	93	57	71	207	221	107	64
All other Causes - -	100	106	114	92	102	226	98	97

	Occupied Males.	Blacksmith, White- smith.	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Copper Worker.	Tin, Tin Plate-Worker.	Zinc Worker.	Lead Worker.	Brass, Bronze-Worker.
All Causes - - -	100	96	137	145	104	126	187	114
Influenza - - -	100	91	145	76	82	82	97	94
Alcoholism - - -	100	77	92	31	69	146	—	69
Rheumatic Fever - -	100	114	100	—	129	129	—	29
Gout - - -	100	100	50	—	100	—	—	100
Cancer - - -	100	102	105	109	118	105	61	118
Phthisis - - -	100	86	105	159	117	130	80	151
Diabetes - - -	100	71	100	43	143	—	—	71
Dis. of Nervous System	100	104	138	104	133	41	283	127
Diseases of Circula- tory System - - -	100	108	129	148	98	100	216	100
Diseases of Respira- tory System - - -	100	105	204	184	106	157	180	124
Diseases of Liver - -	100	96	111	148	100	130	296	74
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	100	100	107	129	100	104	239	107
Dis. of Urinary System	100	98	115	146	110	210	393	115
Accident - - -	100	58	93	114	47	146	449	47
Suicide - - -	100	93	100	29	114	557	93	129
All other Causes - -	100	91	130	189	88	59	148	95

groups in the tables they die more rapidly than do occupied males generally; and their comparative mortality figure at ages 25-65 is higher than the standard by 18 per cent. The table on page lv shows the proportion which the mortality figure for each cause in the several industries bears to the corresponding figure for occupied males, the latter taken in every case as 100. Under all the headings, except alcoholism, rheumatic fever, gout, diabetes, accident, and suicide, the comparative mortality figure of metal workers is higher than that of occupied males.

Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright (53), Engine-Fitter, &c. (53a), Boiler-Maker (53b).—Under the first heading there were enumerated 173,396 males above 15 years of age in 1891, the number having increased since the preceding census by 30 per cent. As compared with the standard, the death-rates in this group of occupations show no great difference from the 25th to the 45th year, but at ages under 25 and over 45 there is an excess. The comparative mortality figure stands at 1,070, which is slightly lower than that of metal workers as a class, but is higher by 12 per cent. than the corresponding figure for occupied males. Taking separately the two occupations composing the present group, we find that engine-makers, fitters, &c., numbered 137,613 at the last census, and boiler makers 35,783, the former having increased by 27 per cent. and the latter by 40 per cent. since 1881. It appears that boiler-makers experience a lower mortality than do engine fitters at every age-group in Table I. The comparative mortality figure is 1,006 for the former occupation and 1,087 for the latter.

Compared with the mortality of occupied males, that of engine-fitters is excessive from all causes in the table on page lv, except influenza, alcoholism, accident, and suicide. The mortality of boiler-makers seriously exceeds the standard, and also exceeds that of engine-fitters, under the following headings—accident, diseases of the respiratory system, and diseases of the digestive organs other than the liver. Among the other headings in the table, the mortality of boiler-makers slightly exceeds the standard from cancer, and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and urinary systems. From rheumatic fever and from gout the mortality of boiler-makers is equal to the standard, while that of engine-fitters is considerably above it. Engine-fitters die faster than boiler-makers from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and urinary systems, and also from phthisis, and from diseases of the liver; on the other hand, the latter workers are more addicted than the former to suicide. From Tables VII. and VIII. it appears that in this group of occupations as a whole, there has been increased mortality since the 1881 period, the increase affecting both the age-groups making up the chief working period of life. Judging by the modified figures in Table VIII., there had been a considerable fall in the mortality at ages 25-65 in the 1881 period as compared with that of 1871. The mortality of engine-fitters at ages 25-65 increased very seriously between 1881 and 1891, the increase affecting both divisions of the main working period of life. Among boiler-makers also there was an increase during the above-mentioned interval, but the increase was limited in their case to the later division of the main working period.

Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker (54), Cutler, Scissors-Maker (54a), File-Maker (54b).—The above-mentioned industries employ in the aggregate 39,880 males over 15 years of age, of whom 17,059 are returned as cutlers and 7,225 as file-makers; the former workers have increased since the census of 1881 by 7 per cent., whilst

the latter have decreased by 4 per cent. At each of the age-groups in the main working period of life the mortality both of cutlers and of file-makers is enormous; and this is especially marked at ages between 35 and 65 years, when the mortality of cutlers is above the standard by from 64 to 72 per cent., and that of file-makers by from 93 to 110 per cent. The comparative mortality figure of cutlers at age 25-65 years is 1,516, and that of file-makers is 1810, the latter figure being the highest in the list of occupations with the exception of the figures for publicans in London and in the industrial districts, and for dock labourers. As compared with the standard mortality figure of occupied males, that of cutlers is in excess by 59 per cent., and that of file-makers by not less than 90 per cent.

The most striking point in connection with the vital statistics of these operatives is their exceptional liability to death by phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system. Among cutlers the mortality figure for phthisis is 382, and that for respiratory diseases is 518, whilst among file-makers the figures are 402 and 423 respectively. Taking phthisis and respiratory diseases together under the title of "pulmonary diseases," after Dr. Headlam Greenhow's example, cutlers sustain a mortality in excess of the standard figure for occupied males by 122 per cent., and file-cutters a mortality in excess of the same standard by 103 per cent. There is no doubt that, as Dr. Headlam Greenhow has said, "the great mortality amongst cutlers and grinders arises from the irritation caused by the mechanical particles produced during the process of manufacture and received into the lungs with the air, in respiration."*

In both these occupations the workers are liable to suffer from chronic lead poisoning, although not to the same extent, the mortality from plumbism among file-makers being represented by 75 and that among cutlers by 3 only. The occurrence of lead poisoning among cutlers is a novel feature in the mortality returns for 1890-92, Dr. Ogle having found no deaths from lead poisoning in the sample of these workers which he examined when preparing the previous supplement. In the case of cutlers, opinions differ as to the mode by which lead gets absorbed into the system; but as regards file-makers it is known, on the authority of Dr. Headlam Greenhow, among others, that their mortality from lead poisoning is mainly due to the practice of cutting files on blocks of lead.

In the mortality figure for diseases of the urinary system, there is among file-makers an excess of 154 per cent., and among cutlers an excess of 37 per cent., as compared with the standard among occupied males. From diseases of the nervous system the excess of mortality among these workers respectively, as compared with the same standard, is equal to 159 and to 11 per cent.

Taking together the mortality ascribed to alcoholism and to liver diseases as representing the mischief caused by intemperance, there was a slight excess among cutlers during the three years under notice, whilst among file-makers the mortality was exactly equal to the standard. Both among cutlers and among file-makers the mortality due to suicide was more than double the standard, but that from forms of accident other than lead-poisoning among both classes of workers was lower than it was in other occupations collectively.

* Papers relating to the sanitary state of the people of England, 1858, page 72.

The mortality of cutlers has increased by nearly 22 per cent. since the previous record, and this not only at the higher ages, as appears to have been the rule in most other occupations, but also among men under 45 years of age: Table IX. shows the headings under which this increase has taken place. Their mortality ascribed to alcoholism, which had been much below the average in 1881, has risen above the average in 1891, but there has been no corresponding increase under the head of liver diseases. Their mortality from diseases of the heart has increased since 1881 by 58 per cent., that from diseases of the lungs by 38 per cent., and that from phthisis by 9 per cent. Among file-makers the mortality figure has increased considerably ever since 1871, the increase having been relatively greater since 1881. At the age-group 45-65 years the increase in the death-rate has been steady throughout the entire period of 20 years, but at ages under 45 there had been a fall in 1881, which has since been followed by a rise of considerably greater amount. Table IX. shows that among file-makers the mortality from phthisis, which had been 407 in 1881, has still further increased to 414 in 1891. File-makers die even more rapidly than they did in 1881 from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and their mortality from accident (excluding lead-poisoning) has increased considerably. The modified mortality figure from lead-poisoning, which had been 39 in 1881, has increased to 72, but the excessive mortality ascribed to diseases of the urinary system, and perhaps partially caused by lead-poisoning, has decreased somewhat since the previous record.

Gunsmith (55).—At the census of 1891 there were enumerated 8,995 gunsmiths above the age of 15 years, the number having increased since the preceding census by 23 per cent. The deaths in this occupation are but few in number, consequently only general remarks will be made with regard to them. Gunsmiths die more rapidly than the average of metal workers at ages from 25 to 55, but less rapidly both before and after that interval. Compared with occupied males as a standard, they die more rapidly at all ages of the main working period of life, and less rapidly at the earlier ages. The comparative mortality figure of gunsmiths is 1,228, and is exactly 100 above that of metal workers as a class, whilst it exceeds the standard figure for occupied males by not less than 29 per cent. The mortality figure of gunsmiths from alcoholism is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of metal workers generally; their mortality figure from phthisis stands at 324, against 206 for the class of metal workers, and 185 the standard figure for all occupied males. From diseases of the heart and of the lungs, gunsmiths experience a mortality which is in excess of the standard for occupied males by 21 and by 47 per cent. respectively. The modified mortality figure of gunsmiths has increased in the course of the last 20 years, the increase having been especially perceptible since 1881, and having affected both divisions of the working period of life.

Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter (56).—There were enumerated under this heading 19,169 males above 15 years of age at the last census, the number having decreased but very slightly since 1881. Locksmiths experience a lower rate of death than do metal workers in the aggregate at all the age-groups dealt with in the tables; their death-rate is also below the standard for occupied males at all age-groups save one. The comparative mortality figure for these workers is 925, or 3 per cent. below the standard figure; it is only slightly higher than that of blacksmiths, and with this single exception it is lower than that

of any other section of workers in metals. Phthisis and diseases of the nervous and urinary systems are more fatal to locksmiths than to metal workers generally, or to occupied males. On the other hand, the mortality of locksmiths from alcoholism, from diseases of the liver, and from all the other causes of death which are enumerated in the table, with the single exception of cancer, is less than that either of metal workers or of occupied males. The modified mortality figure of locksmiths has scarcely changed since the previous record, but between 1871 and 1881 there had been a considerable fall. Table VII. shows that at ages under 45 years there has been a steady decline in the mortality of locksmiths throughout the last 20 years, whilst at ages above 45 years there was a decline in 1881, but a slight rise in 1891.

Blacksmith, Whitesmith (57).—According to the census returns 136,542 males above 15 years of age were engaged as blacksmiths or as whitesmiths in 1891, the number having increased since the previous census by 16 per cent. At ages under 45 years the death-rates of blacksmiths are below those of occupied males, whilst at subsequent ages they are in excess. They are, however, below the averages for metal-workers at all the age-groups in the table. The comparative mortality figure of blacksmiths is 914; it is below the standard figure for occupied males by 4 per cent., and is likewise below that of any other section of metal workers. From all the causes of death specified in the table on page lv, with the exception of diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems, and of cancer and rheumatic fever, blacksmiths experience a mortality which is either equal to or lower than the standard for occupied males. In no case does the excess from any of the causes named exceed 14 per cent. The mortality of blacksmiths from phthisis and from intemperance is considerably below the standard; and they die by accident scarcely more than half as rapidly as do occupied males generally. The decline in the mortality figure of blacksmiths, although small, has been continuous ever since 1871. As has been shown to be the case in many other occupations, the decrease has been exclusively limited to the first half of the working period of life, the rates having increased at ages above 45 years. Table IX. shows that the mortality figure of blacksmiths for alcoholism has increased since the previous record, although the figure for diseases of the liver has decreased. Their mortality from phthisis has decreased by nearly one-fourth part since 1881, whilst that from diseases of the heart and lungs has increased considerably.

Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures (58).—Under the above designation 202,539 workers in iron or steel above 15 years of age were enumerated in 1891, the number having decreased since the previous census by about 2 per cent. The death-rates of iron workers are higher than the corresponding rates among occupied males, and are also higher than the rates of other metal workers, at all age-groups in the tables. Iron and steel workers have a mortality figure of 1,301, which is higher than that of metal workers in the aggregate, and is also higher by 37 per cent. than that of occupied males as a standard. Iron workers suffer more severely than do occupied males from influenza and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems, their mortality figure for diseases of the lungs being more than double the standard figure; they succumb to accident rather less rapidly than the average. Since 1881 there has been a considerable increase in the mortality figure of iron and steel workers. The increase has affected both

divisions of the working period of life, but is by far the greatest among men over 45 years of age.

Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c., Worker, Dealer (59).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last census, 119,478 male workers above the age of 15 years, the number having increased since 1881 by 25 per cent. Their mortality at all age-groups is very high, the death-rates at the several ages given in Table I. being in excess of the corresponding standard rates. Their comparative mortality figure is 1,111, and is therefore in excess of the standard figure for occupied males by 17 per cent. The mortality of the several sections of this group, from the several diseases, or groups of diseases, will be dealt with in the five succeeding paragraphs.

Copper Worker (59a).—The males engaged in copper manufacture numbered 8,252 at the last census, or 16 per cent. more than in 1881. The deaths in this industry are but few in number, consequently only general remarks will be made concerning them. At all ages the mortality of copper workers exceeds that of occupied males as a standard. Their comparative mortality figure is 1,381; it is therefore considerably above the figure for metal workers generally, and is above the standard figure for occupied males by 45 per cent. Copper workers die much more rapidly than the standard from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems; their mortality figure from phthisis is higher than the standard by 59 per cent. From all these diseases the mortality among copper workers is also in excess of that among metal workers generally.

Tin, Tin Plate—Worker (59b).—The number of males above 15 years of age enumerated under this heading at the last census was 36,917, and showed an increase of 20 per cent. on the number so returned in 1881. The death-rates of tin workers do not differ considerably from the corresponding standard rates; they are somewhat lower at ages from 25 to 55, and rather higher at the remaining groups of ages. The rates of death of these men at all age-groups above 20 years are below those of the class of metal workers, but the rate from 15 to 20 is slightly above that of the same class. The comparative mortality figure of tin workers is 994, and is therefore much below that of metal workers as a class, whilst it does not greatly differ from the standard for occupied males. Although the total mortality of tin workers is relatively not excessive, they die faster than the average from cancer, phthisis, and diseases of the nervous system, and also slightly faster from diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems. Their mortality figures for rheumatic fever, diabetes, and suicide are also in excess; while those for influenza, alcoholism, and accident are relatively low. The above comparisons, with the exception of those relating to diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems, also hold good as between tin workers and metal workers generally. The mortality figure of tin workers is higher now than it had been either in 1871 or in 1881; since the latter date the increase has been very considerable. There has been since the previous record an increase in the death-rate at both age-groups of the working period of life.

Zinc Worker (59c).—At the last census there were 3,298 male workers in zinc above 15 years of age, being an increase of 50 per cent. on the number enumerated in 1881. The deaths registered as occurring amongst workers in zinc during the three years 1890-92 numbered 140 only, and are therefore too few to form the basis of detailed statistical investigation. Taking the figures, however, for what they are

worth, it may be mentioned that the comparative mortality figure of these workers at ages 25-65 is 1,198, and is somewhat higher than that of metal workers in the aggregate; as compared with the mortality figure of occupied males as a standard, the figure for zinc workers shows an excess of more than a fourth part. They would appear to be more addicted to suicide than are occupied males in the aggregate, for no less than 6 of the 140 deaths are referable to this cause.

Lead Worker (59d).—Only 2,072 male lead workers above 15 years of age were enumerated at the last census, the number having decreased since 1881 by almost 10 per cent. The deaths among lead workers in the three years 1890-92 amounted to 196—a number which is far too small to form a safe basis for the calculation of detailed rates of mortality. Nevertheless, having regard to the well-known unhealthiness of this occupation, it will be prudent to examine the general teaching of the figures. The comparative mortality figure for lead workers at ages 25-65 amounts to not less than 1,783, or 87 per cent. above that for occupied males. Of the total deaths among lead workers at these ages about one-third part are from pulmonary disease, *i.e.*, from phthisis and other diseases of the lungs taken together, and one-eighth part are from lead poisoning. Without going minutely into detail, it may be stated that, as compared with the standard of occupied males, the mortality among lead workers is in excess from diseases of the urinary, nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems as well as from the causes already mentioned.

Brass, Bronze—Worker, Brazier (59e).—At the last census 33,078 men above 15 years of age were returned under this heading, the increase being equal to 28 per cent. on the number so returned in 1881. There is no inordinate excess in the death-rate of brass workers as compared with workers in metal generally, at any of the age-groups in the tables, and at ages above 55 years the figures are decidedly favourable to workers in this particular metal. The only age-group of the seven, however, at which the death-rate in this occupation is lower than the standard for occupied males is the group 65 years and upwards. The comparative mortality figure among workers in brass is 1,088, and is therefore below that of most other metal workers; it, however, exceeds the standard figure for occupied males by 14 per cent. The workers grouped under this heading suffer more heavily than do metal workers generally from phthisis and from suicide, and slightly more so from cancer and from diseases of the nervous system; but with these exceptions their mortality figures under the various headings in Table IV. are below the averages for metal workers. Compared with occupied males as a standard, brass workers experience a mortality from phthisis which is in excess by 51 per cent. From suicide and from diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and urinary systems their mortality is in excess by 29, 27, 24, and 15 per cent. respectively; but from diseases other than those above mentioned, their mortality is either below the average among occupied males, or it barely exceeds that average.

BUILDING TRADES.

Under this heading I have grouped the occupations numbered from 60 to 66 in the tables. According to the last census returns, the entire group includes a population of 767,107 men above 15 years of age, the number having increased since the previous census by 3 per cent. only. The following table, which is calculated from Table I., shows for the years 1890-92 the mortality at several ages in each of the trades

thus grouped, as compared with the standard mortality of occupied males at the same ages, the latter being taken as 100 :—

	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
Occupied males -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Building trades -	86	83	39	101	102	105	103
Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	90	75	90	108	107	110	105
Carpenter, Joiner	65	78	79	75	83	88	100
Slater, Tiler	182	105	151	138	133	137	125
Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paper-hanger	122	76	95	111	107	132	88
Plumber, Painter, Glazier	90	91	97	119	122	124	105
Cabinet Maker, &c.	96	94	95	105	102	106	99
Sawyer	126	98	66	77	75	96	124

At the three age-groups below the 35th year the death-rates in the building trades are lower than those of occupied males, but at each of the succeeding age-groups the latter have a slight advantage. The comparative mortality figure in the building trades collectively is 957, which is almost identical with the standard figure for occupied males. In the appended table, which is calculated from Table IV., the mortality of occupied males from each of the separate causes is taken as 100, and the mortality among the several workers has in each case been reduced to a figure comparable with that standard :—

	Occupied Males.	Building Trades.	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder.	Carpenter, Joiner.	Slater, Tiler.	Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paperhanger.	Plumber, Painter, Glazier.	Cabinet Maker, &c.	Sawyer.
All Causes - - -	100	100	105	82	139	114	118	103	81
Influenza - - -	100	88	97	79	97	103	88	88	70
Alcoholism - - -	100	85	77	62	123	115	100	108	85
Rheumatic Fever - -	100	100	86	129	171	43	129	100	57
Gout - - -	100	200	150	100	250	100	500	100	—
Cancer - - -	100	107	102	100	143	141	120	100	132
Phthisis - - -	100	111	122	93	138	104	117	134	66
Diabetes - - -	100	100	100	114	129	114	86	86	57
Diseases of Nervous System -	100	110	101	87	98	123	100	110	94
„ Circulatory System -	100	100	103	84	142	107	113	107	98
„ Respiratory System -	100	96	114	70	143	123	101	98	70
„ Liver - - -	100	85	85	78	96	96	81	89	78
Other Diseases of Digestive System	100	86	79	86	68	118	111	75	79
Diseases of Urinary System -	100	112	90	83	200	129	205	105	80
Accident - - -	100	89	95	68	233	111	125	40	61
Suicide - - -	100	93	71	86	107	143	114	107	93
All Other Causes - -	100	91	95	80	123	103	94	92	100

From this table it appears that, in comparison, with occupied males, the building trades collectively suffer excessively from phthisis, cancer, and gout among constitutional diseases, and also from diseases of the urinary and nervous systems. They die less rapidly, however, from alcoholism and from diseases of the digestive system. Their mortality from accident and from suicide is also below the standard.

Bricklayer, Mason, Builder (60).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last census 249,205 males above 15 years of age, being a few hundreds below the number enumerated in 1881. At each age-group up to the 35th year, the death-rate of bricklayers is below the standard, and differs but little from the corresponding rate for the group of building trades. At all ages above 35 years, the death-rates of bricklayers exceed both these averages. The comparative mortality figure of bricklayers and masons is 1,001, which is higher by 5 per cent. than the standard for occupied males. Bricklayers die less rapidly than do occupied males from diseases of the digestive and urinary systems, and from influenza, alcoholism, rheumatic fever, accident, and suicide. They, however, suffer a heavier mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the respiratory system. The modified mortality figure for bricklayers, masons, &c., is lower according to recent experience than it had been in 1871, but higher than in 1881, and the same statement is true of the death-rate at the age-group 25-45; at ages 45-65, however, the death-rate was higher in 1891 than it had been in either of the earlier periods (Tables VII. and VIII.).

Carpenter, Joiner (61); *Sawyer* (66); *Cabinet Maker* (65).—Carpenters and joiners above 15 years of age numbered 217,103, sawyers 22,759, and cabinet makers 76,367 at the last census, showing a decrease in each of the first two occupations of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and an increase of 20 per cent. in the case of the third occupation, as compared with the numbers enumerated in 1881. The death-rates of carpenters at the several age-groups are in every case below the rates for occupied males at corresponding ages, and the death-rates of sawyers are below the same standard at all ages from the 20th to the 65th year. Among cabinet makers, on the other hand, the death-rates at the several ages from 35 to 65 years are slightly above the standard. The mortality figures for carpenters and sawyers are relatively low, being 783 and 768 respectively, and are in both cases considerably below the standard figure. The comparative mortality figure of cabinet makers is 979, which slightly exceeds the standard.

As compared with all occupied males, carpenters are not subject to excessive mortality from any disease of numerical importance; the same may be said of sawyers, with the one exception that in their case there is an excess of 32 per cent. under the heading cancer. Cabinet makers, however, suffer one-third more than do occupied males from phthisis, and their mortality from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and urinary systems, from alcoholism and from suicide, ranges from 5 to 10 per cent. above the standard. Speaking generally, these remarks also apply to a comparison of the mortality figures of the three occupations now under notice with those for the building trades as a whole. The only notable exceptions are that, when considered from this point of view, the excess in the mortality of cabinet makers from alcoholism and from suicide is somewhat more, and that from phthisis is somewhat less marked; while the mortality of the same workers from nervous and digestive diseases is practically equal to the average, and that from urinary diseases falls below it. Among carpenters, sawyers, and cabinet-makers

alike the death-rate at ages over 45 years has increased steadily throughout the last 20 years, whilst, if the last period be compared with the first, a decrease is observable in the death-rate under 45 years of age.

Slater, Tiler (62).—Only 6,689 slaters and tilers were enumerated at the last census, the number having fallen since 1881 by more than 9 per cent. The number of men engaged in this occupation being small, the following remarks respecting their mortality must be understood in a general sense only. At all age-groups in the tables the death-rates of slaters and tilers are considerably above both those of occupied males, and those of the building trades generally; their comparative mortality figure reaches 1,322, or 39 per cent. above the standard. The high mortality among slaters is largely due to accident, their mortality figure from that cause being not less than 133, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as that of all occupied males, and more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average in the building trades as a whole. As compared with the standard figures for occupied males, their excess of mortality from phthisis, cancer, and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems is in practically the same proportion as that from all causes. Their mortality from alcoholism is in excess of the standard by 23 per cent., and that from diseases of the urinary system is double the standard. From Tables VII. and VIII. it appears that there has been among slaters, a great increase in mortality at each of the age-groups representing the main working period of life; between 1871 and 1881 there had been a fall in the mortality figure, but this has been much more than counterbalanced by the subsequent rise.

Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paperhanger (63).—At the last census 28,849 males above 15 years of age were returned under the above heading, the number having decreased since 1881 by 11 per cent. The death-rates of plasterers, at different ages, are somewhat irregular. At ages 20–25 and again at ages over 65 years, they are low as compared either with those of all occupied males or with those of the building trades as a whole; the rate at ages 25–35 is intermediate between these standards, and in each of the four other age-groups the rates are in excess—notably so at ages 55–65. The comparative mortality figure in this group of occupations is 1,087, and is therefore considerably higher than that of the larger group representing the building trades collectively, whilst, as compared with the standard figure for occupied males, it is in excess by 14 per cent. The mortality of plasterers from cancer, from diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and urinary systems, and also from suicide is considerably higher than the average, either for occupied males or for the building trades. Both these averages are exceeded under the headings alcoholism, diseases of the circulatory and digestive systems, diabetes, and accident. The mortality of plasterers from phthisis, is, however, below that of the building trades as a whole, although it is slightly in excess of the standard rate for all occupied males. As has already been shown to be the case with regard to slaters, the mortality among plasterers is higher than it was 20 years ago at each of the two vicennial divisions of the working period of life; both age-groups have, however, shown reduced mortality in the period 1880–82.

Plumber, Painter, Glazier (64).—Not fewer than 166,135 males above 15 years of age were returned under this heading at the last census, the number having increased since 1881 by nearly 24 per cent. At the earlier age-groups the death-rates of plumbers compare favour-

ably with the corresponding standard rates, but after their 35th year of age plumbers die much more rapidly than do occupied males generally; as compared with the building trades as a whole, they suffer a mortality which is in excess at every age-group. The comparative mortality figure in this group of occupations is 1,120, and is therefore much above the figure for the building trades taken together, it also exceeds the standard figure for occupied males by 18 per cent. From lead poisoning these workers suffer severely, the deaths which are definitely returned under that head giving a mortality figure which is not less than 19. It is true that this is small when compared with the enormous mortality of lead workers and file-makers from the same cause; but the two latter are the only occupations in which the mortality from this disease exceeds that of plumbers, painters, and glaziers. Separate examination of the returns relating to plumbers on the one hand, and to painters and glaziers on the other, shows very little difference in the liability of these workers to lead poisoning. The difference, such as it is, is slightly unfavourable to plumbers; but there are so many workers who follow both occupations, that any comparison between the respective death-rates would be of doubtful utility. Lead-poisoning is probably the primary cause of much of the excessive mortality of plumbers, painters, and glaziers from diseases of the nervous and urinary systems, and from gout. From phthisis, from cancer, and from rheumatic fever, plumbers die very rapidly, and their mortality from diseases of the circulatory system is also in excess of the standard for occupied males. According to Tables VII. and VIII. the mortality figure of plumbers has fallen steadily and considerably since 1871, the fall having affected both divisions of the working period of life.

As compared with the 1881 period, the mortality of plumbers from lead-poisoning shows no change, whilst that from gout and from diseases of the urinary and nervous systems shows a considerable decrease. From diseases of the liver, as well as from suicide and from accident, there has likewise been a decrease since the previous record.

Wood—turner, Cooper, &c. (67).—At the last census 28,727 males above 15 years of age were enumerated under the above heading, being a few hundreds less than the number enumerated in 1881. The death-rates of wood-turners at ages under 25 are lower than those of occupied males, the rates at all other age-groups being above the average. Their comparative mortality figure is 1,088, and is therefore considerably higher than that of occupied males as a standard. On reference to Table IV., it appears that the excessive mortality of wood-turners and coopers, as compared with the standard mortality, is fully accounted for under the heads of phthisis, diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems, and alcoholism, the mortality under the remaining headings being either below the average or very little above it. Between the years 1871 and 1881 there had been a slight fall in the death-rate of wood turners at ages 25–45 years, but this has not been continued since 1881; throughout the three periods there has, however, been a steady increase in their mortality at ages 45–65 years. The figures in Table VIII., modified for purposes of comparison, show a continuous though small rise in the mortality of these workers during the last 20 years.

Coach, Carriage—Maker (68).—Under this heading 37,243 males above 15 years of age were enumerated at the last census, the number having increased by 21 per cent. since 1881. In the 1891 census report

railway carriage and waggon builders were included in this group for the first time. The necessary addition of these workers has therefore been made to the group in 1881, in order to render the two populations fairly comparable. The death-rates of coachmakers do not greatly differ from the standard at any age-group up to the 45th year, but after that age the rates become more and more excessive as age advances. Coachmakers have a comparative mortality figure of 1,040, which is higher than that of occupied males, as a standard, by 9 per cent. The mortality figure for plumbism in the whole group of coachmakers amounts to 7; it is well known that many of these men, who are engaged in timber or in iron work only, seldom come in contact with lead in the course of their occupation, and it may therefore be inferred that coach and carriage painters who form part of this occupational group suffer severely from lead-poisoning. Coachmakers die much more rapidly than the average from diseases of the urinary and nervous systems and from gout, and this excess is doubtless in great part due to the secondary effects of poisoning by lead upon those of the workers who are exposed to its influence. Among other maladies, coachmakers suffer more than the average from diseases of the respiratory system, from cancer and from phthisis. The mortality among coachmakers has slightly decreased during the last 20 years. There had been a considerable fall in the mortality figure of 1881, as compared with that of 1871, but the figure has since risen to nearly its former level. Among men in this occupation who are over 45 years of age there has been a slight increase in the mortality since 1871, but in the first half of the working period of life there has been a decrease. From what has already been stated concerning the composition of this group, it will be apparent that the validity of this comparison of the death-rates at different periods must depend on the existence of similarity between the mortality of the added section of railway carriage-makers and that of carriage-makers in the aggregate.

*Wheelwright (69).—*At the last census 27,345 men above 15 years of age were returned as wheelwrights, being a decrease of 3.1 per cent. from the number enumerated in 1881. At all the age-groups in the tables the death-rates of wheelwrights are lower than those of coachmakers; and with the exception of the age-group 65 years and upwards, the death-rates of wheelwrights are likewise lower at all the specified ages than are those of occupied males in the aggregate. The comparative mortality figure of wheelwrights is low, being only 778, against 1,040 for coachmakers; it is below the standard for occupied males by 18 per cent. By the help of Table IV. it will be readily seen that this wide contrast in the mortality of two occupations—apparently similar in many respects—may be partly accounted for by the fact already mentioned, that a certain section of the coachmakers are subject to the baneful effects of lead-poisoning, whilst wheelwrights, on the contrary, are not more liable than are other occupied males to this form of disease. This view is supported by the fact that the mortality among wheelwrights from nervous and urinary diseases, is considerably below that among coachmakers. Wheelwrights suffer more severely than do other occupied males from gout and also from diseases of the nervous system, but with these exceptions, their mortality figures under the several headings in the table and especially those from pulmonary phthisis and from diseases of the circulatory system are generally below the corresponding figures for occupied males as a standard. Tables VII. and VIII. show that, although the mortality of wheelwrights had fallen considerably between 1871 and 1881, there has been since the latter

date an almost equivalent rise. As in the case of many other industries, there has been a fall in the death-rates at the earlier ages, and a rise at ages over 45 years.

Shipwright (70).—Under this designation there were enumerated 61,371 males above 15 years of age at the last census, being an increase of 37 per cent. on the number so returned in 1881. At the several age-groups in Table I. the death-rates of shipwrights are notably lower than those of occupied males as a standard. The comparative mortality figure of shipwrights is 713, which is 25 per cent. below the figure for occupied males. Shipwrights experience a low mortality from alcoholism as well as from diseases of the liver and other digestive organs. Their mortality from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems is greatly below the standard, as also is that from all the diseases of the constitutional class, the figure for phthisis being less than two-thirds of the average; their mortality by accident, however, exceeds that of occupied males in the aggregate. There has been a marked reduction in the mortality of shipwrights since 1871, although the reduction had been greater between that year and 1881 than it has been since 1881. With one insignificant exception the death-rates of shipwrights have fallen since 1871 at both the divisions of the main working period of life.

Manufacturing Chemist (71).—This class, which is numerically about equal to the class of chemists and druggists (No. 29), contained 19,392 men above 15 years of age at the census of 1891; the number being higher than it had been in 1881 by 31 per cent. The class is mixed in this respect, that it includes men who are exposed in very different degrees to the noxious influences of their calling. In addition to a considerable number of wholesale chemists and druggists who are in the position of proprietors and managers, the class includes workers who are engaged in the grinding and manufacturing of drugs, and in the preparation of chemical products used in the processes of printing and dyeing wool, cotton, and other fabrics. As the mortality of the whole class designated “manufacturing chemists” is very high, that of the operatives, if it could be ascertained separately, must be higher; for there is no reason to suspect that the proprietors and managers engaged in the wholesale drug trade are less healthy than other merchants and business men of similar rank.

Examination of Table I. shows that, in regard to their general mortality at the several ages, manufacturing chemists are more nearly allied to dyers (No. 77) than they are to chemists and druggists. This will appear more readily from the following table, in which the death-rates among occupied males at the specified age-groups are taken as 100, and the corresponding rates in the three occupations, severally, are reduced to figures comparable with that standard.

—	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
Occupied Males - - -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chemist and druggist - -	123	123	96	98	111	85	96
Manufacturing chemist - -	177	132	116	134	147	171	115
Wool, silk, cotton, &c.—dyer, printer	186	143	150	130	136	158	166

From this table it appears that, whereas the death-rates of both manufacturing chemists and dyers exceed the standard rate at every one

of the specified age-groups by proportions ranging from 15 to 86 per cent., the rates of chemists and druggists, on the other hand, exceed that standard at three age-groups only, at none of which does the excess amount to more than 23 per cent.

The comparative mortality figure of manufacturing chemists is 1,392 and that of dyers is 1,370, the former showing an excess of 46 per cent., and the latter an excess of 44 per cent. above the standard.

Although the work of a certain proportion of the class of manufacturing chemists approximates very nearly in character to that of chemists and druggists, inasmuch as both classes are engaged in the preparation of drugs and other medicines, nevertheless a much larger proportion would appear to be engaged in the manufacture of mineral acids, alkalies, and other chemical products used in the preparation of dyes, mordants, &c., which are employed on a large scale by dyers and others in the course of their business.

Turning now to Table IV., we find that manufacturing chemists and dyers differ extremely in their degrees of liability to death from several important diseases. This will appear from the following table, in which the mortality from each of several causes in both the specified occupations is shown as a percentage of the mortality among occupied males.

	Occupied Males.	Manufactur- ing Chemist.	Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c.— Dyer, Printer.
All Causes	100	146	144
Influenza	100	170	136
Alcoholism	100	54	77
Rheumatic fever	100	100	157
Gout	100	—	50
Cancer	100	123	118
Phthisis	100	88	141
Diabetes	100	100	229
Diseases of Nervous system	100	120	156
" Circulatory system	100	133	154
" Respiratory system	100	227	164
" Liver	100	85	141
Other diseases of Digestive system	100	161	129
Diseases of Urinary system	100	127	137
Accident	100	174	70
Suicide	100	93	121
All other causes	100	150	155

Both manufacturing chemists and dyers suffer severely from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and urinary systems, and from diseases of the digestive organs other than the liver, and even more severely from respiratory diseases; but whereas the mortality of dyers under the first three of these headings exceeds that of manufacturing chemists, the reverse is true in the case of digestive and respiratory diseases; the mortality figure of dyers from the last-mentioned group of causes exceeding the standard by 64 per cent., and that of manufacturing chemists exceeding it by not less than 127 per cent. Manufacturing chemists die less rapidly than do occupied males generally from phthisis, and dyers much more rapidly, the mortality figure of the latter exceeding the standard by 41 per cent. Both manufacturing chemists and dyers suffer from influenza more severely than the average; the mortality from alcoholism is much below the average in both cases.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.

More than one-third of a million males above 15 years of age are engaged in the manufacture of the under-mentioned textile fabrics in England and Wales, the numbers employed in the several industries being thus distributed :—

Wool, worsted manufacture	-	-	-	-	85,754
Silk, satin	"	-	-	-	14,372
Cotton, linen	"	-	-	-	179,359
Lace	"	-	-	-	12,393
Rope, twine	"	-	-	-	6,979
Wool, silk, cotton—dyer, printer	-	-	-	-	36,570
Carpet, rug manufacture	-	-	-	-	8,532
Hosiery	"	-	-	-	17,365
Total of the above					<u>361,324</u>

The aggregate number of males above 15 years of age returned as following these occupations in 1881 was 340,117, so that the number in 1891 shows an increase of 6·2 per cent. on the number at the previous census.

Of the total males engaged in woollen manufacture, more than four-fifths reside in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and about the same proportion of the cotton and flax operatives reside in Lancashire, whilst nine-tenths of the males engaged in the manufacture of hosiery live either in Leicestershire or in Nottinghamshire.

The following table, which is calculated from Table I., shows the mortality of textile workers in 1890-92 at several groups of ages, as compared with the corresponding mortality of all occupied males, the latter being taken as 100 :—

	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
Occupied Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Textile Workers	133	116	103	99	108	126	136
Wool, Worsted Manufacture	115	110	96	96	99	118	140
Do. (West Riding)	116	107	96	96	100	119	142
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manu- facture	133	114	95	84	94	110	127
Cotton, Flax, Linen Manu- facture	139	117	98	103	119	143	155
Do. (Lancashire)	146	118	98	108	122	150	165
Lace Manufacture	107	100	94	48	73	84	88
Rope, Twine, Cord Maker	34	115	113	91	98	94	95
Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c., Dyer, Printer, &c.	186	143	150	130	136	158	166
Carpet, Rug, Manufacture	104	82	111	63	78	113	106
Hosiery Manufacture	122	101	89	68	59	81	109
Do. (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)	121	98	86	68	56	85	109

At ages 15-20 the average mortality of textile workers is 33 per cent. above the standard; the proportion then falls by decreasing steps

until the age-group 35-45, when the mortality of textile workers is slightly below that of other occupied males. In the following age-groups, however, the excess reappears, showing a steady increase, and reaching 36 per cent. at ages over 65 years. The proportional decrease of the death-rates towards middle age, and their subsequent increase affect not only the whole class of textile workers, but also the principal groups of workers in the class taken separately. In the cotton manufacture the minimum occurs at the age-group 25-35, and in the hosiery manufacture at the age-group 45-55, while in the comparatively small groups of rope-workers and carpet-workers the figures are somewhat irregular; but it may be stated as a general fact that the health of textile workers compares with that of other occupied males most favourably about middle age, and least favourably among the younger and the older men.

The comparative mortality of textile workers at ages between 25 and 65 years is represented by the figure 1,054, which exceeds the figure for all occupied males by 11 per cent. In the appended table the mortality of this class of workers from all causes and from several separate causes and groups of causes is shown in comparison with the corresponding mortality for all occupied males, the latter being in each case taken as 100. Textile workers die much more rapidly than do occupied males generally from rheumatic fever, from diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems, and from affections of the digestive organs other than the liver; there is also an excess under the headings phthisis, heart disease, and suicide, which is proportionally about equal to that from all causes. The mortality of textile workers from alcoholism is scarcely more than half that of occupied males in the aggregate, and their mortality from liver disease is also low: from accident, their mortality is less than half the standard.

	Occupied Males.	Textile Workers.	Wool, Worsted Manufacture.	Wool, Worsted Manufacture (West Riding).	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture.	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture.	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture (Lancashire.)
All Causes -	100	111	104	105	97	120	123
Influenza -	100	103	88	79	64	112	115
Alcoholism -	100	54	23	23	69	77	69
Rheumatic Fever -	100	171	186	200	200	171	143
Gout -	100	50	50	100	—	—	—
Cancer -	100	98	111	114	98	89	80
Phthisis -	100	110	103	103	105	109	108
Diabetes -	100	129	100	100	129	129	114
Diseases of Nervous System	100	126	122	122	105	139	150
" Circulatory " -	100	113	104	104	100	121	119
" Respiratory " -	100	129	116	119	163	153	165
" Liver " -	100	85	78	78	59	93	100
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	100	132	150	136	121	139	143
Diseases of Urinary System	100	100	110	107	107	102	102
Accident -	100	46	42	44	28	46	46
Suicide -	100	114	86	93	100	129	136
Other Causes -	100	109	102	102	103	118	127

	Occupied Males.	Lace Manufacture.	Rope, Twine, Cord-Maker.	Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c.—Dyer, Printer, &c.	Carpet, Rug, Manufacture.	Hosiery Manufacture.	Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).
All Causes - - - - -	100	74	97	144	92	73	73
Influenza - - - - -	100	73	115	136	127	55	48
Alcoholism - - - - -	100	15	38	77	—	54	62
Rheumatic Fever - - - -	100	71	100	157	157	57	29
Gout - - - - -	100	150	—	50	200	150	150
Cancer - - - - -	100	64	125	118	102	68	66
Phthisis - - - - -	100	86	118	141	122	103	100
Diabetes - - - - -	100	214	43	229	114	57	57
Diseases of Nervous System	100	120	55	156	94	88	87
„ Circulatory „	100	86	94	154	69	94	98
„ Respiratory „	100	47	121	164	111	57	58
„ Liver - - - - -	100	33	52	141	70	48	44
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - - - -	100	71	100	129	39	50	46
Diseases of Urinary System	100	78	110	137	63	54	61
Accident - - - - -	100	47	67	70	16	33	33
Suicide - - - - -	100	171	71	121	29	150	143
Other Causes - - - - -	100	76	55	155	89	58	56

*Wool, Worsted, &c., Manufacture (72, 72a).—*The 85,754 males above 15 years of age who were engaged in this industry in 1891 were 6·8 per cent. more numerous than those similarly employed in 1881. Their average mortality in the three years 1890–92 compares favourably with that of other textile workers at all ages under 65 years; above that limit it is slightly in excess. Placed in comparison with the mortality of all occupied males, that of workers in wool is below the average at ages 25–55, but is above it at all other age-groups. Their comparative mortality figure is 991, which is 4 per cent. above that of occupied males, but is considerably below the figure for textile workers generally. From alcoholism workers in wool appear to be remarkably free, their mortality being less than one-fourth of the average among occupied males; their mortality from diseases of the liver is also much below the average. From other diseases of the digestive system, however, wool workers die half as fast again as do occupied males; whilst from diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and urinary systems, and from cancer, the mortality of these workers is from 10 to 22 per cent. in excess of that standard; as is the case among most other groups of textile workers, they also suffer severely from rheumatic fever. Workers in wool enjoy relative immunity from fatal accident; they are less addicted to suicide than are occupied males in general.

As the wool workers of the West Riding constitute more than four-fifths of the total workers in that industry it is not surprising that their mortality corresponds generally with that of the group of which they form so large a part. The comparative mortality figure of Yorkshire wool workers is, however, slightly higher than that of wool workers in the aggregate, and so likewise is their mortality from diseases of the respiratory system, whilst they have a somewhat lower mortality from influenza and from diseases of the digestive system.

Yorkshire workers in wool and worsted die somewhat faster than they did ten years ago; and, as has been observed with respect to many other industries, the excess of mortality obtains at the higher ages exclusively, for the death-rate at ages below 45 years has declined. Their mortality from alcoholism and from liver disease has fallen since the previous record, the former by one-fourth part and the latter by more than one-third. Phthisis and diseases of the nervous system have also become less fatal by about one-fifth in each case. On the other hand, the mortality from diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems has increased by about one-third.

Silk, Satin, Crape, Velvet, Ribbon Manufacture (73).—At the last census 14,372 males above 15 years of age were returned under this heading, the number having decreased since 1881 by 16 per cent. Below the age of 25 years the death-rates of these workers scarcely differ from those of the textile group generally, but throughout the main working period of life as well as beyond that period the rates are below this average. Compared with the rates for occupied males as a standard, the death-rates of these workers are somewhat in excess at ages under 25, and also at ages over 55 years, but at ages from 25 to 55 years they are lower than the standard. The comparative mortality figure of silk manufacturers is 921, which is slightly below the standard figure, and considerably below the figure for textile workers generally. Their mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems, scarcely differs from the standard, but they die somewhat faster from diseases of the digestive organs other than the liver and from diabetes, and their mortality from rheumatic fever is double that of occupied males.

Between 1871 and 1881 the mortality figure of workers in silk and satin materials had fallen slightly, but between the latter date and 1891 it has increased by about one-fifth part. The rise since 1881 has affected the mortality at both age-groups but has been greatest at ages above 45 years.

Cotton, Flax, Linen Manufacture (74, 74a).—At the last census male cotton and flax operatives above the age of 15 years numbered 179,359 in the aggregate, having increased since 1881 by 11 per cent. At ages below 45 years the mortality of cotton operatives scarcely differs from the average among textile workers, but at each group of ages above 45 the rates are considerably in excess of that average. Compared with the standard for occupied males the death-rates are excessive at all ages under 25 years and over 45 years. The comparative mortality figure of these workers from all causes at ages 25–65 is 1,141, considerably exceeding that of textile workers generally; while compared with that of occupied males it is in excess by 20 per cent. Cotton operatives die half as fast again as the standard from diseases of the respiratory system; their mortality also shows an excess of two-fifths from diseases of the nervous system, and of the digestive organs other than the liver, and an excess of one-fifth from circulatory diseases. They also suffer more than the average from phthisis, influenza, diabetes, and suicide; whilst, in common with textile workers generally, their mortality from alcoholism and from liver disease is below, but that from rheumatic fever is above, the average.

At ages below 35 years the death-rates of Lancashire cotton operatives scarcely differ from those of cotton operatives in the aggregate, but at all subsequent ages the rates are higher. The mortality from all causes among cotton operatives in Lancashire exceeds that prevailing in this

industry generally, and so also does their mortality from diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems.

The mortality of Lancashire cotton operatives from all causes has increased considerably since the previous record; the excess, however, is entirely limited to ages over 45 years, at which ages the death-rate has increased by nearly one-fifth. The modified figures in Table IX. show that, as compared with 1881, the mortality of Lancashire cotton operatives from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems and from those of the digestive organs other than the liver has increased by proportions varying from 27 to 30 per cent.; their mortality from phthisis has decreased by about one-seventh, and that from alcoholism and diseases of the liver together has decreased by one-fourth.

Lace Manufacture (75).—Except in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, which are the chief centres of English lace manufacture, lace is made almost exclusively by women and girls; and even in Nottinghamshire the females engaged in this industry outnumber the males by more than 40 per cent. The total number of males above 15 years of age who were returned as lace-makers in 1891 was 12,393, showing an increase of 17 per cent. on the number at the previous census. Their mortality at every age-group is lower than that of textile workers in the aggregate; at ages 15-20 it is slightly above, and at ages 20-25 it is equal to, the mortality of occupied males, but at all other age-groups it compares favourably with this standard. Between 25 and 65 years of age the comparative mortality figure of male lace workers is 709, which is only 74 per cent. of the figure for occupied males. Whether this figure fully represents the mortality due to lace making is open to doubt, for reference to Table VI. shows that to every 620 lace-makers between 15 and 35 years of age there are only 380 above 35 years; whereas, among occupied males in general, to every 551 between 15 and 35 years of age there are 449 above 35 years. The death-rates of lace-makers at the earlier ages negative the idea of such a low rate of survival as would be indicated by these proportions. It appears probable, therefore, that many of them drift into other occupations before reaching middle age; and this change of occupation may to some extent be determined by conditions of health. The total deaths in this industry are only 253 in number; they are therefore too few to warrant other than very general inferences; as far, however, as can be judged from the figures as they stand, these workers suffer less than do other occupied males from all the numerically important causes of death, except diseases of the nervous system; and even under that heading the excess is not serious. Their mortality from phthisis is considerably below the standard. This fact is important, as bearing upon the general belief that lace-makers are peculiarly liable to phthisis; which belief, however, is probably based on what is known of the mortality of female lace-workers. It may be that the special immunity from phthisis apparently enjoyed by male lace-makers is due to their working under conditions that are more favourable than those under which females perform their task. Whether or not this is the case can be determined only with the help of fuller information than that which is at present available.

Rope, Twine, Cord Manufacture (76).—Not more than 6,979 males above 15 years of age were returned under this heading at the last census. Any remarks on their mortality as a class must, therefore, be of a very general character. Leaving out of account the age-group 15-20, in which the basis of facts is too narrow for any useful purpose,

the mortality of men in this occupation is generally below that of textile workers as a class, and does not differ greatly from that of all occupied males. Their comparative mortality figure is 928, which is slightly below the standard. The figures do not disclose any special liability among rope-makers to any of the diseases in the tables. Such departures from the standard as are shown may well be due to accidental fluctuations in the small numbers under notice.

Wool, Silk, Cotton—Dyer, Printer (77).—Printers and dyers of woollen, silk, and cotton goods, at ages 15 years and upwards, numbered 36,570 at the last census, showing an increase of less than 1 per cent. on the number returned ten years earlier. The mortality of these men is excessive at all age-groups, whether compared with that of all occupied males as a standard, with that of the entire class of textile workers, or with that of any division of the class for which separate figures are shown in this report. The comparative mortality figure at ages 25–65 is as high as 1,370, which is 44 per cent. above the standard figure for occupied males. The only causes of death in the tables which are less fatal to dyers than to other occupied males are alcoholism, gout, and accident. From phthisis and from liver diseases the excess is 41 per cent., and from diseases of the circulatory, nervous, and respiratory systems, it reaches 54, 56, and 64 per cent. respectively. The mortality of these workers has already been discussed in some detail, in connection with that of manufacturing chemists (No. 71).

Carpet, Rug—Manufacture (78).—At the census of 1891, 8,532 males above 15 years of age were returned as engaged in the manufacture of carpets and rugs; the number is 4 per cent. greater than it had been in 1881. As in the case of rope-makers, the small basis of fact available precludes any detailed discussion of the mortality of carpet and rug makers. In general terms it may be said that their death-rates at the various age-groups compare favourably, not only with those of other textile workers, but also with those of all occupied males. Their comparative mortality figure is 873, which is 8 per cent. below the standard. Among those causes of death which are of numerical importance, phthisis shows an excess of 22 per cent., and diseases of the respiratory system show an excess of 11 per cent. in this industry. The mortality of carpet-makers from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems appears to be below the average.

Tables VII. and VIII. show that the mortality among these workers has been fairly constant during the last 20 years; the variations in the death-rates having followed the general rule, namely, that of a reduction at the earlier ages and an increase at ages above 45.

Hosiery Manufacture (79).—The number of males aged 15 and upwards returned under this heading at the last census was 17,365, or about 5 per cent. less than the number in 1881. As was indicated in the Census Report, this decrease has been accompanied by a large increase in the number of females employed in the present industry. The men engaged in the manufacture of hosiery appear to be healthier than are any other members of the textile class. At all ages they die less rapidly, and at the several age-groups after 35 much less rapidly, than do textile workers generally; whilst in the four decennial groups between the ages 25 and 65 the rates are below those of occupied males. Their comparative mortality figure at these ages is only 698, which is below the standard by 27 per cent.

From phthisis and from diseases of the circulatory system the mortality of males engaged in hosiery manufacture corresponds nearly with that of occupied males; from suicide their mortality shows an excess

of 50 per cent. The figures under most of the other headings in the table are remarkably favourable to these workers, their mortality from digestive diseases being about half, and that from alcoholism, and from respiratory and urinary diseases being little more than half, of the average for occupied males. The liability of workers in hosiery to fatal accident is only one-third of the average.

By far the greater part of the hosiery manufacture of England and Wales is carried on in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. The death-rates of hosiery workers in these counties, at the several ages, therefore approximate closely to those incidental to this occupation as a whole. Their comparative mortality figure is 696, showing a slight variation in favour of these counties, as compared with the country generally. The mortality of hosiery workers from the separate causes is also nearly the same in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire as it is throughout England and Wales. The deaths occurring among hosiery workers outside these two counties are too few in number to warrant a separate discussion concerning them. Among hosiery workers in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, heart diseases, phthisis, and other diseases of the lungs show increased mortality since the 1881 period, whilst diseases of the nervous, digestive, and urinary systems show diminished mortality. Under the head of accident, the mortality of these workers shows a considerable increase since the previous record.

Paper Manufacture (80).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last census 11,151 males above the age of 15 years, showing an increase of about 15 per cent. since 1881. The deaths in this industry are too few to justify more than a general analysis. At ages below 25 years, and also at ages above 55 years, paper-makers die more rapidly than do other occupied males, but at ages from 25 to 55 years, less rapidly. Their comparative mortality figure is 904, and is therefore somewhat lower than the standard. Paper-makers suffer less severely than the average from alcoholism, whilst their mortality from diseases of the lungs and of the liver, is in excess. Cancer is only half as fatal to paper-makers as it is to occupied males generally, and phthisis is less fatal by 22 per cent.

Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer (81).—At the last census 31,881 males above 15 years of age were enumerated as engaged in earthenware manufacture, an increase of 21 per cent. on the number so engaged in 1881. The chief centre of earthenware manufacture is Staffordshire, which county contains about three-fourths of the total male workers in this industry. At all age-groups in Table I. the death-rates of these workers are above the standard, and at the age-groups 45-55 and 55-65 they are more than double the standard. The comparative mortality figure of potters is enormous; it amounts to 1,706, and is exceeded only by the figures of publicans in London and in the industrial districts, and by those of dock labourers, lead-workers, and file-makers. Compared with the standard figure for occupied males, the mortality figure of potters at ages 25-65 years is in excess by 79 per cent. The excessive mortality of these workers is mainly due to phthisis and to diseases of the heart and of the lungs. Of the entire mortality figure from all causes, which has been already given as 1,706, not less than 1,001 is contributed by phthisis and other diseases of the lungs. The mortality of potters from bronchitis is more than four times as high, and that from respiratory

diseases in the aggregate is three times as high, as the standard mortality of occupied males generally. Potters do not appear to be an intemperate class of men; their mortality figure for alcoholism is 9, as against an average of 13 among occupied males, and their mortality from diseases of the liver shows no serious excess. The mortality figure of potters for lead poisoning is 17, and stands next to that of plumbers, &c., as fourth highest in the list of industries liable to plumbism. Their mortality figures for diseases of the nervous and urinary systems exceed the standard figures among occupied males by 54 and by 50 per cent. respectively. Table VIII. shows that the mortality from all causes among manufacturers of earthenware has scarcely altered since 1881. Their mortality from phthisis, high though it still remains, is much lower than it was ten years ago, but they have experienced no corresponding fall in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system. On the other hand their mortality from lead poisoning has doubled in amount, since the previous record, and diseases both of the circulatory and of the urinary systems have seriously increased in fatality.

Glass Manufacture (82).—Under this heading were enumerated at the last census 21,865 males aged 15 years and upwards, being an increase of 17 per cent. on the number returned in 1881. The death-rates of glass workers are higher than the average among occupied males at all the age-groups in Table I., but throughout the main working period of life, and also at ages beyond 65, the excess is remarkable. The comparative mortality figure in this industry stands at 1,487 and is therefore in excess of that among occupied males by 56 per cent. It is to phthisis and to diseases of the respiratory organs that the excessive mortality of glass workers is chiefly due, but in addition to these their mortality is nearly double that of occupied males under the heads of alcoholism and nervous diseases. Their mortality figure for lead-poisoning stands at 12, or sixth highest in the list of industries subject to this complaint, and the figures for diseases of the circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems, and for cancer are considerably in excess. Tables VII. and VIII. show that the mortality of glass workers has increased since the previous record at both the age-groups making up the chief working period of life.

MINING INDUSTRY.

The males above the age of 15 years, engaged in mining in England and Wales, numbered 524,390 in the year 1891, having increased since the previous census by 28 per cent. The subjoined figures show the rates of increase or of decrease which have taken place in the respective classes of miners since the previous census:—

Miners in	1881.	1891.	Difference per cent.
Coal -	355,363	482,525	+ 35·8
Ironstone -	25,153	17,823	- 29·1
Copper -	3,601	1,086	- 69·8
Tin -	9,528	9,055	- 5·0
Lead -	10,599	5,609	- 47·1
Other minerals -	1,982	2,342	+ 18·2
Mine Service -	3,562	5,950	+ 67·0

In the course of their labour these men encounter in various degrees hazard to health and life, which, to them at any rate, is unavoidable. Respecting the various grades of miners, however, there is this peculiarity in common, that as most of their daytime is spent underground, their work has to be carried on under conditions which are exceptionally artificial. It would therefore appear desirable that the vital statistics of miners should be examined with especial reference to the foregoing consideration.

Table I. shows the death-rates at seven groups of ages, for the various divisions of miners separately, as well as for the mining industry in the aggregate. In the following table these rates are compared with the corresponding rates for all occupied males. The figures in each column represent proportions of the standard figure, which is in each case taken as 100.

	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
Occupied Males - - -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mining Industry - - -	148	112	87	78	95	121	147
Coal Miner - - -	150	111	86	77	94	119	143
Do. (Durham and Northumberland) }	154	111	75	66	79	97	152
Do. (Lancashire) -	163	107	88	94	110	140	150
Do. (West Riding) -	115	92	76	77	89	126	138
Do. (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire) }	93	68	69	59	73	96	118
Do. (Staffordshire) -	95	109	82	70	95	135	180
Do. (Monmouthshire and South Wales) }	227	141	118	97	117	140	129
Ironstone Miner - - -	134	90	82	66	83	91	144
Copper Miner - - -	—	158	129	146	118	127	170
Tin Miner - - -	116	139	111	115	161	180	178
Lead Miner - - -	118	127	130	109	116	182	240
Mine Service - - -	127	264	129	98	95	113	155

It thus appears that at ages under 25 years, and also at ages over 55 years, miners in the aggregate die more rapidly than do occupied males generally, whilst at the intervening age-groups they die less rapidly. Their comparative mortality figure is 935, or slightly below that of occupied males. It should, however, be mentioned here that miners are a picked class in a more especial sense than are the men in most other industries. Their labour is so arduous that only those who possess more than average physical strength are able to continue it: consequently, those miners whose powers have become seriously impaired are compelled to seek less exacting employment. The tables deal only with the mortality of those men who at a given time were included in the ranks of miners; but the mortality of men who, having formerly worked as miners, are now otherwise employed, is probably much higher.

The following table shows the mortality from certain causes among miners as a whole, and also among their several divisions, in comparison with the corresponding figures among occupied males, the latter being taken in each case as 100.

	Occupied Males.	Mining Industry.	Coal Miner.	Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).	Coal Miner (Lancashire).	Coal Miner (West Riding).	Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).
All Causes - - - -	100	98	97	81	112	96	76
Influenza - - - -	100	103	100	70	82	79	124
Alcoholism - - - -	100	31	31	38	38	31	15
Rheumatic Fever - -	100	100	100	86	114	86	114
Gout - - - -	100	0	0	—	50	—	—
Cancer - - - -	100	84	82	91	82	73	102
Phthisis - - - -	100	59	52	51	55	66	37
Diabetes - - - -	100	71	57	57	57	71	43
Diseases of Nervous System	100	82	82	90	85	63	80
Diseases of Circulatory System	100	95	95	99	90	90	90
Diseases of Respiratory System	100	121	122	71	176	130	72
Diseases of Liver - -	100	67	63	85	63	59	67
Other Diseases of Digestive System	100	93	93	104	89	79	54
Diseases of Urinary System	100	76	73	66	73	56	49
Accident - - - -	100	237	247	168	272	200	156
Suicide - - - -	100	64	64	57	93	100	86
Other Causes - - - -	100	100	98	97	111	111	102

	Occupied Males.	Coal Miner (Staffordshire).	Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).	Ironstone Miner.	Copper Miner.	Tin Miner.	Lead Miner.	Mine Service.
All Causes - - - -	100	100	120	81	129	148	137	107
Influenza - - - -	100	106	152	161	—	36	133	191
Alcoholism - - - -	100	15	54	31	—	31	38	46
Rheumatic Fever - -	100	71	143	71	400	57	71	357
Gout - - - -	100	50	0	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - - -	100	84	59	89	195	114	109	125
Phthisis - - - -	100	45	58	49	179	275	205	62
Diabetes - - - -	100	100	29	57	—	114	214	357
Diseases of Nervous System	100	79	83	76	22	121	76	101
Diseases of Circulatory System	100	103	105	67	96	75	113	115
Diseases of Respiratory System	100	144	156	92	157	171	147	98
Diseases of Liver - -	100	30	59	74	104	104	126	156
Other Diseases of Digestive System	100	71	107	68	143	79	196	136
Diseases of Urinary System	100	88	100	76	166	110	100	63
Accident - - - -	100	237	428	151	61	84	84	139
Suicide - - - -	100	43	36	93	—	—	36	71
Other Causes - - - -	100	95	94	91	194	165	153	142

From constitutional diseases generally miners suffer less severely than the average, their mortality from phthisis being lower than the standard by 41 per cent., that from cancer by 16 per cent., and that from diabetes by 29 per cent. Among miners, diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and urinary systems are less fatal than the average, but these men succumb in exceptional numbers to respiratory diseases.

Miners in general are a temperate body of men; their mortality from alcoholism is less than one-third, whilst that from liver disease does not exceed two-thirds of the standard. As might have been expected, miners are very liable to accident, their mortality under this heading being not less than $2\frac{1}{3}$ times that of occupied males generally. As a class they are not specially addicted to suicide, their mortality therefrom being less than two-thirds of the standard.

Coal Miner (83, 83a—83f).—At the last census coal miners above 15 years of age numbered 482,525, having increased since 1881 by 36 per cent. Of the aggregate mining population, coal miners constitute more than nine-tenths. In 1891 they were distributed over several counties as follows:—

Durham and Northumberland	-	-	101,059
Lancashire	-	-	72,890
Yorkshire, West Riding	-	-	70,711
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	-	-	48,716
Staffordshire	-	-	43,506
Monmouthshire and South Wales	-	-	100,659
Other counties	-	-	44,984

Among colliers generally the death-rates are below the standard at ages 25–55, but are above it at the other age-groups. The principal local exceptions are furnished by Monmouthshire and South Wales, where the rates are in excess at all age-groups except 35–45 years, and by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, where the rates are below the standard at all age-groups under 65 years. The comparative mortality figure of colliers in England and Wales is 925, which is slightly below the figure in the entire mining industry, and is below that of occupied males by 3 per cent.

The colliers both of Monmouthshire and South Wales and of Lancashire are shown by the tables to die more rapidly, whilst those of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Durham, die less rapidly than do colliers generally. The comparative mortality figure from all causes among colliers in Monmouthshire and South Wales is 1,145, or 20 per cent. above the standard for occupied males, and that among those in Lancashire is 1,069 or 12 per cent. above the standard. The colliers of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire have the lowest, and those of Durham and Northumberland have the next lowest mortality among colliers generally, their mortality figures being 727 and 774 respectively, or 24 per cent. and 19 per cent. below the standard. The colliers of Staffordshire and of the West Riding of Yorkshire occupy intermediate positions, their mortality figures being 952 and 912 respectively, the former of which is practically equal to, whilst the latter is 4 per cent. below, the standard figure for occupied males.

The following table shows the portions of the total mortality figure which are contributed by disease and by accident respectively.

	Total Mortality.	Disease.	Accident.
Colliers in Monmouthshire and South Wales	1,145	902	243
„ Lancashire - - - - -	1,069	914	155
„ Staffordshire - - - - -	952	817	135
„ West Riding - - - - -	912	798	114
„ Durham and Northumberland -	774	678	96
„ Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	727	638	89

It will thus be seen that in the years 1890-92, the colliers of Monmouthshire and South Wales suffered much more severely from *accident* than did their fellows in any other county in the table. It should, however, be mentioned that of 1,031 deaths from accident among colliers in these counties during the three years, not fewer than 163 resulted from an explosion at Llanerch Colliery, within the district of Pontypool, in the first quarter of 1890. The table further shows that in Lancashire, as well as in Monmouthshire and South Wales, the colliers sustained a higher mortality from *disease*, than did the workers in other colliery districts.

Coal miners as a class do not suffer excessively from pulmonary consumption, their mortality being scarcely more than half the standard among occupied males. Nevertheless they succumb to this disease very unequally in different parts of the country; in none of the counties, however, does the mortality of colliers from phthisis even approach the standard figure for occupied males, which is 185. The highest mortality figures for phthisis among colliers are 123 in the West Riding, and 107 in Monmouthshire, whilst the figures do not exceed 83 in Staffordshire, and 69 in Derbyshire. With a few unimportant exceptions in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Monmouthshire, the mortality of colliers from cancer and diabetes, and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems is below the average. Colliers appear to be remarkably free from alcoholism; their general mortality from this cause is 31 per cent. of the average, the proportions in the several county groups ranging from 15 per cent. in Derbyshire and in Staffordshire, to 54 per cent. in Monmouthshire. Diseases of the respiratory system are very fatal to the colliers of Monmouthshire, and still more so to those of Lancashire, where the mortality figure is 76 per cent. above the standard, or more than double of what it is among the colliers of Durham, Northumberland, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire. Among colliers in 1890-92 the mortality from influenza was above the standard in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Monmouthshire, the excess in the last case reaching 52 per cent.

Reference to the table on page lxxviii shows that among the several mining counties great disparity exists in regard to the mortality of colliers from accident or negligence. For example, in Derbyshire and

Nottinghamshire the excess above the standard is 56 per cent. only, whilst in Staffordshire it is 137 per cent., in Lancashire it is 172 per cent., and in Monmouthshire it is as high as 328 per cent.; had it not been, however, for the explosion above referred to, the excess in the last-mentioned county would have been reduced to about 260 per cent.

The figures in Table VIII., modified for purposes of comparison, show that the general mortality among coal miners as a class has increased somewhat since the previous record. In the counties of Derby and Nottingham the mortality figure in this occupation has been stationary since 1881, and in Durham and Northumberland it has decreased by 8 per cent. In the other groups of counties there has been an increase; amounting, in Lancashire, and in the West Riding, to 17 per cent., in Monmouthshire and South Wales to 8 per cent., and in Staffordshire to 6 per cent.

Table IX. shows that since 1881 the mortality from alcoholism and liver disease taken together has slightly increased among the coal miners of Lancashire, but has decreased in all the other counties respecting which comparison is possible.

In the West Riding the mortality of colliers from phthisis has increased since the previous record by 21 per cent., but among the other groups of counties it has decreased by proportions varying from 6 to 32 per cent. Respiratory diseases also show a considerably increased fatality in all the mining districts: the increase, among the colliers of Durham, being equal to more than one-fourth; among those of the West Riding, to one-half; and among those of Lancashire, to two-thirds. In all the mining counties except Monmouthshire and South Wales colliers die less rapidly than was the case in 1881 from diseases of the nervous system: in Staffordshire, in Durham and Northumberland, and in the West Riding, they die less rapidly by nearly one-fifth; in Monmouthshire and South Wales, however, they die more rapidly, by about 7 per cent.

Diseases of the circulatory system are notably more fatal than they were in 1881 in each of the mining districts of England and Wales. In Durham and Northumberland, and also in the West Riding, the increase amounts to one-fifth; in Staffordshire to a little more than one-fourth; and in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire to almost four-fifths. Diseases of the urinary organs have increased in fatality since the previous record in three of the mining districts, but, except in the cases of Lancashire and Monmouthshire, not in a very serious degree.

The mortality attributed to accident has declined since 1880-82 in five of the mining districts—in Durham and Northumberland by nearly one-half, and in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire by more than one-third part. In Lancashire and in Staffordshire the decline since the previous record has been equal to 10 per cent. and in the West Riding of Yorkshire it has been equal to 19 per cent. The increase in the mortality from accident in Monmouthshire and South Wales has been equal to 24 per cent. It is strange that the mortality of colliers by suicide should have increased as it has done since the previous record in all the mining districts respecting which comparison can be made; in Staffordshire their mortality has doubled since 1881, whilst in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Derbyshire, and in Nottinghamshire it has more than doubled.

The following table, which has been compiled from the successive annual reports of the Registrar-General for 1881-90, gives the numbers of deaths from mine accidents of various kinds among colliers, at certain groups of ages, in the decennial period above mentioned.

—	Under 15.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.	All Ages.	Per 1,000 Acci- dental Deaths.
Crushing, Fall of Coal, } Stone, &c. - }	200	492	511	1,034	957	697	403	97	4,391	496
Fall in Shaft, Pit -	39	65	53	94	96	88	36	17	488	55
Machinery, Explosion } of Boiler - }	28	30	11	19	23	19	7	6	143	16
Waggon, Tram, Tub -	318	412	150	160	150	141	114	63	1,508	170
Drowning - -	6	6	7	14	7	8	8	1	57	6
Blasting - - -	1	15	25	67	51	34	13	2	208	23
Fire-damp - -	81	205	205	357	248	163	60	18	1,337	151
Choke-damp, Suffoca- } tion - }	18	51	38	70	54	32	29	9	301	34
Otherwise or not stated	39	90	42	74	63	63	48	19	433	49
	730	1,366	1,042	1,889	1,649	1,245	718	232	8,871	1,000

The figures in this table differ in some important respects from those for the period 1871-80, which were collected by Dr. Ogle and published in his Decennial Supplement. Although the number of men employed has increased, the number of deaths has decreased, and this decrease has been mainly under the head of fire-damp.

The table shows that (as had also been the case in 1871-80) a greater proportion of the mortality from fire-damp than of the mortality from other forms of mine accidents in the aggregate falls on colliers who are under middle age. The reduction under the former heading has therefore specially affected the death-rates of the younger men.

The following table shows the mortality of colliers from mine accidents, per 1,000 living, in groups of ages, during the two decennial periods 1871-80 and 1881-90 :—

—	Under 15 Years.	15—	20—	25—	45—	65 and upwards.
1871-80 - - -	3.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.1
1881-90 - - -	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.9

It will be seen by the above table that the mortality of colliers from accident has fallen at all ages, but that the fall has been most marked at ages under 45 years.

Ironstone Miner (84).—At the census of 1891 there were in England and Wales 17,823 ironstone miners above the age of 15 years; the number engaged in this occupation having decreased by 29 per cent. since 1881. Considerably more than half of these miners are to be found either in the county of Cumberland or in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and about one-eighth part in the counties of Stafford and Northampton taken together. The rates of death of ironstone miners are lower than those of occupied males at all age-groups between 20 and 65 years. Ironstone miners have a mortality figure of 774, which is much lower than that of miners generally, and is below the standard figure for occupied males by 19 per cent. Table IV. shows that ironstone miners suffer much more severely than the standard from influenza, and from accident, but that under all the other headings their mortality is below the standard; as compared with miners

generally the only headings under which they show an excess of mortality are influenza, cancer, diseases of the liver, and suicide. The mortality figure of ironstone miners has decreased since 1881, but, as in the case of many other occupations, the improvement is limited to the lower ages, the rate having slightly increased at ages above 45 years. Table IX. shows that their mortality figure for alcoholism has decreased by more than half since the previous record. There has also been a material decrease in their mortality from phthisis, and a slight decrease in that from diseases of the respiratory organs. On the other hand, ironstone miners die faster than they formerly did from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems, and their mortality figure from suicide has increased considerably. The work of ironstone miners is arduous, and exposes them to risk of accident; their mortality due to this cause has, however, diminished to less than half of what it had been in 1880-82.

Copper Miner (85).—At the census of 1891 only 1,086 copper miners above the age of 15 years were enumerated; the number of men thus engaged having diminished to less than one-third of what it had been at the previous census. Their comparative mortality figure is 1,230, as against 935 for miners generally. The mortality of copper miners from phthisis and from lung diseases appears to be excessive. The number of men engaged in this occupation is, however, so small that detailed remarks concerning their mortality in a period of three years only, would be of very doubtful value.

Tin Miner (86).—At the census of 1891 there were in England and Wales 9,055 tin miners above the age of 15 years, or fewer by 5 per cent. than at the preceding census. Tin mining is confined almost exclusively to the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire. In preparing the present statistics I have been struck with the exceptional age constitution of the tin mining population. According to the census of 1891, to every 100 male tin miners under 25 years of age, there were only 111 at ages over 25; whilst among coal, copper, iron, and lead miners respectively there were 146, 190, 253, and 269 over 25 years of age to 100 under 25. A similar anomaly is shown to have obtained in 1871 and 1881 according to the census reports of those years. Among the possible causes of such an abnormal age constitution may be mentioned the following :—

- (1.) The mortality may have been so high as to seriously modify the age-constitution of the population.
- (2.) A local custom may have prevailed in the tin-mining districts for youths who had begun life as tin miners to change their occupation subsequently.
- (3.) There may have been exceptional emigration from tin-mining districts, and this, principally among men over 25 years of age.

Examination of the census returns and of the mortality statistics lending no support to the first of these hypotheses, I have applied to Mr. Llewellyn Smith, the Labour Commissioner of the Board of Trade, for information with regard to emigration in the south-west district of England. From the reports supplied to the Labour Department by the local correspondents for the above-mentioned district Mr. Llewellyn Smith finds that there has been a continuous stream of emigration of tin miners from that district to South Africa and elsewhere. The Labour Department possesses, however, no information leading to the supposition that there has been any similar emigration of colliers or of other miners.

It appears therefore that the exceptional age-constitution of tin miners is largely due to emigration.

The deaths in this occupation during 1890-92 did not exceed 336 in number; the following general remarks, however, would appear to be justified.

As compared with those of occupied males, the death-rates of tin miners are excessive at all ages, and give a mortality figure of 1,409, or 48 per cent. above the standard. Tin miners die $2\frac{3}{4}$ times as fast from phthisis, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ times as fast from diseases of the respiratory system, as do occupied males generally; their mortality also shows an excess from cancer, and from diseases of the nervous and urinary systems.

In comparing the rates of 1891 with those of previous years, it is necessary to bear in mind that in 1871 and also in 1881 the mortality figures related, not as do the figures for 1891, to tin miners exclusively, but to all miners in Cornwall; inasmuch, however, as tin miners constituted in 1881 about 79 per cent. of the Cornish miners in the aggregate, no serious error will probably arise from comparing the figures. The mortality figure among tin miners increased between 1871 and 1881 by nearly one-third part, and fell again to about the former amount in 1891. Their mortality figure from alcoholism and liver disease taken together has decreased in 1891, as compared with the previous record, but that from diseases of the urinary system has somewhat increased; with these exceptions, however, their mortality under all the headings in Table IX. has decreased, in most cases very considerably. Thus their mortality from phthisis has fallen by more than one-fifth, and that from respiratory diseases by one-eighth; their mortality from diseases of the digestive organs other than the liver, and from accident has been reduced to less than half of that which had been recorded in 1881.

Lead Miner (87).—At the last census 5,609 lead miners above the age of 15 years were enumerated in England and Wales, the number having fallen since 1881 by not less than 47 per cent. Of the lead miners nearly one-half reside in Monmouthshire and Wales, and about one-third in the Northern Counties of England, chiefly in Durham and Cumberland. At ages under 25 years lead miners do not appear to experience unusually heavy mortality, but at all ages after that year they die much more rapidly than do miners generally. Their mortality figure is 1,310, or 37 per cent. above the standard among occupied males. Their mortality figures for phthisis and for diseases of digestive organs other than the liver are double the standard, and greatly above the averages among miners as a class. Diseases of the liver also show an excess, but alcoholism is much below the average among lead miners, as it is also among miners of other metals. The comparative mortality figure of lead miners from plumbism is 5, which compares very favourably with that of lead workers. The mortality of lead miners from accident is less than the standard, and is only one-third of that among miners in the aggregate. Lead miners die more rapidly than do miners generally from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems. In this industry the facts are too few to justify a more minute analysis.

Mine Service (88).—Under this heading there were returned at the last census 5,950 males above 15 years of age, being an increase of 67 per cent. on the number so returned in 1881. The men thus described are not miners in the usual sense of the term: many of them are ordinary labourers who work at the pit's mouth; their number is insufficient to

justify more than general remarks on their mortality. At ages under 35 and over 55 years, their death-rates are higher than those of occupied males, but at ages 35-55 they agree closely with that standard. The comparative mortality figure of these workers is 1,021, and is, therefore, somewhat in excess of the standard. In this occupation the mortality from alcoholism is low and that from diseases of the liver high as compared with the standard. Among constitutional diseases, phthisis is less fatal than the average, whilst rheumatic fever and diabetes are more fatal. The mortality figure from the latter disease is among the highest in the entire list of occupations, and is only exceeded by that of the legal profession.

Stone, Slate Quarrier (89).—The number of men above 15 years of age thus returned in 1891 was 49,285, being 3 per cent. less than the number in 1881. At all age-groups specified in the tables, the death-rates of these labourers exceed the standard. The comparative mortality figure of quarriers is 1,176, which as compared with the standard mortality for occupied males is in excess by 23 per cent. The mortality of quarriers from alcoholism and from liver disease is below the average. Their mortality from phthisis is represented by 269, as against 185 among occupied males. From respiratory diseases and also from accident their mortality is excessive, and they suffer more than the average from heart diseases, from cancer, and from rheumatic fever.

The mortality of quarriers from all causes had increased very slightly between 1871 and 1881, but since the latter date there has been a more serious increase. At ages 25-45 years their death-rate has been variable during the last 20 years, but at ages 45-65 years it has steadily increased throughout that period. Since 1881 the increase has been chiefly from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and under the heading "all other causes." Their mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the digestive system, as well as that from alcoholism and liver disease together, has decreased considerably since the previous record, and so likewise has their mortality from accident.

Coal-Heaver (90).—Under the heading coal-heaver, coal-porter, coal-labourer, there were included at the last census 17,998 males above the age of 15 years. These men experience a mortality which is greatly in excess at every age-group in Table I.; their comparative mortality figure amounts to 1,528, which is above the standard figure by 60 per cent. It is higher by one-fourth than that of general labourers, and approximates nearly to the mortality among costermongers, hawkers, &c. As compared with the class of occupied males, coal-heavers suffer excessive mortality under most of the headings in Table IV. Pulmonary consumption, however, shows less excess among these labourers than might perhaps have been expected, but this may be accounted for to some extent by the circumstance that they are employed, for the most part, in the open air. Their mortality figure for accident is not less than 144, as against 56 among occupied males.

In attempting to compare the recent mortality of coal-heavers with that according to the previous record, we encounter difficulties. In the earlier period, their mortality scarcely differed from the standard among occupied males, whereas in the later period it was greatly in excess. Reference to the two Census Reports shows that the number of workers in this class has increased enormously since 1881, namely, from 13,376

to 17,998, and that the relative increase has been vastly greater than that which has taken place among other labourers. Available statistics are insufficient to determine whether or not the increase of mortality can be accounted for by changes in the composition of the class under consideration.

Gasworks Service (91).—In this service 30,627 males above the age of 15 years were employed at the date of the last census. Compared with occupied males, gasworkers are liable to excessive mortality from 15 to 25 years, and also at ages over 45, but during the intervening ages their rates are below the standard. They have a comparative mortality figure of 1,077, which is higher than the standard by 13 per cent. They suffer more severely than do occupied males generally from influenza, from cancer, and from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems. Their mortality from alcoholism and from diseases of the liver is considerably below the average. Rheumatic fever, gout, and diabetes are also less fatal to this class than they are to occupied males in the aggregate.

Railway Platelayer; Railway, Road, Clay, Sand, &c.—Labourer (92).—At the last census 100,120 males above 15 years of age were returned as following one or other of the above mentioned employments, the number having increased since 1881 by 25 per cent. The death-rates of this set of labourers compare unfavourably with those of occupied males, being higher at all age-groups up to 65 years. Their comparative mortality figure at ages 25–65 is 1,055, which is therefore above the standard figure by 11 per cent. On reference to Table IV., however, it is at once apparent that the excess of mortality among these labourers is mainly caused by accident, from which they suffer $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as severely as do occupied males generally. Compared with the same standard they experience a low mortality from phthisis, alcoholism, and liver diseases, and from diseases of the nervous and urinary systems. They die faster, however, than do occupied males from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and especially from pneumonia. Their mortality caused by suicide is below the standard.

Brick, Tile—Maker, Burner (93).—More than 38,000 males over 15 years of age were enumerated under this heading at the last census. Their death-rates are considerably below the average for occupied males at all ages up to 65 years, and their comparative mortality figure is only 741, which is 22 per cent. below the standard. Their mortality from phthisis is less than half that of occupied males; they die less rapidly than the last-mentioned class from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, digestive, and urinary systems, as well as from influenza, alcoholism, rheumatic fever, and diabetes.

Costermonger, Hawker (94).—There are nearly 40,000 costermongers and hawkers in England and Wales, and they are shown by the tables to be a very unhealthy body of men. Their death-rate is greatly above the standard, and even above the rate of general labourers in London and in the industrial districts, at each group of ages up to the 55th year, although at the higher ages London labourers die more rapidly. The mortality figure of costermongers is 1,652, and is therefore above the figures of coal-heavers and general labourers. Continuing the comparison between costermongers and London labourers, it appears that the mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the respiratory system is

excessive in each case. Costermongers die very rapidly from diseases of the nervous system, and both sets of workers succumb exceptionally to circulatory and urinary diseases. The mortality of London labourers from alcoholism scarcely reaches the average, while that of costermongers is nearly thrice the average. The mortality of costermongers at ages under 45 years has scarcely altered during the last 20 years; at ages above 45 the rates had increased greatly between 1871 and 1881, whilst they have shown some decline since the latter date. Table IX. shows that the mortality of costermongers from alcoholism has exactly doubled since the previous record, although their mortality from diseases of the liver and other digestive organs has considerably decreased. They died less rapidly from phthisis and from diseases of the nervous system in 1891 than they had done in 1881, but more rapidly from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems. Their comparative mortality figure for accident has increased considerably since the previous record, whilst their figure for suicide has decreased by almost two-thirds.

General Labourer (95); General Labourer—London (95a); General Labourer—Industrial Districts (95b).—At the last census the class of general labourers, exclusive of labourers employed in specially agricultural districts,* consisted of 498,658 males above the age of 15 years. Of these labourers 78,920 were employed in London, 114,413 in the industrial districts, and the remainder in other parts of England and Wales. The mortality of general labourers in the aggregate compares unfavourably with that of occupied males. At all the ages specified in Table I., their death-rates exceed the standard, and this is especially the case in each of the four age-groups of the main working period of life. The comparative mortality figure of general labourers is 1,221, and is therefore in excess of the standard by not less than 28 per cent. Their mortality figure for pulmonary consumption is 253, that for diseases of the respiratory system is 337, and that for circulatory diseases is 159, exceeding the standard for occupied males by 37, by 52, and by 26 per cent. respectively. To these three causes is attributable much of the excess in the mortality of general labourers as compared with the standard; but these labourers also die faster than do other occupied males from urinary diseases, and from diseases of the nervous system. They fall victims to accident likewise in much greater numbers than the average.

The general labourers of London are, like costermongers, an unhealthy body of men. At all age-groups in the tables, their death-rates are in excess of those of occupied males in London, and are therefore much more in excess of the standard rates. The comparative mortality figure of London labourers is 1,413, and exceeds the average among occupied males in London by 23 per cent. When compared with the standard figure for occupied males generally, the excess among London labourers is, of course, greater; it is as much as 48 per cent. General labourers in the industrial districts appear to be even more unhealthy than are their fellows in the metropolis; their death-rates being higher at each group of ages up to 65 years. Their comparative mortality figure amounts to 1,509, which is above that of occupied males in the same districts by 21 per cent., and above that of all occupied males by 58 per cent.

The mortality of labourers in agricultural districts has been already treated of in detail at pages xxxii—xxxv. They are by far the healthiest

* Classed with farm labourers (No. 21).

of all the divisions of labourers, and for this reason they have been selected as a special standard with which other labourers may be compared, so as to show their relative degrees of healthiness.

In the following table the death-rates of labourers in agricultural districts at four of the age-groups shown in Table I. are taken in each case as 100, and the rates for the several other classes of labourers are stated as proportions of those rates.

	25-	35-	45-	55-65
Labourer in Agricultural Districts -	100	100	100	100
Railway Labourer - - - -	150	143	168	168
Factory Labourer - - - -	136	143	169	186
General Labourer - - - -	174	184	204	171
" " (London) - - - -	197	213	235	202
" " (Industrial Districts)	199	234	259	209

From this table it appears that at every group of ages included in the main working period of life, the death-rate of labourers in agricultural districts is lower than that of either of the other five divisions of labourers; the workers in the industrial districts, for example, sustaining rates of death which are either double, or more than double, the rates that affect agricultural labourers. In the appended table the mortality figures of labourers in agricultural districts (as given in Table IV.), are taken as 100 in the case of several important causes of death, and the corresponding figures for the other divisions of labourers are shown proportionally thereto.

	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident.
Labourer in Agricultural Districts - - - -	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Railway Labourer - - - -	158	250	100	122	144	250	146	320
Factory Labourer - - - -	162	275	166	153	149	216	269	182
General Labourer - - - -	183	350	196	164	167	267	231	166
" " (London) - - - -	212	300	298	153	164	331	323	125
" " (Industrial Districts) }	227	600	243	176	182	412	246	150

It thus appears that, under every heading but one in this table, the mortality not only in each group of general labourers, but also among railway labourers and among factory labourers, exceeds that of labourers in agricultural districts; the excess varying in the case of phthisis from 66 to 198 per cent., in that of diseases of the respiratory system from 116 to 312 per cent., in that of diseases of the nervous system from

22 to 76 per cent., and in the case of alcoholism varying from 150 to 500 per cent.

Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman—neither railway, marine, nor agricultural (96).—Under this heading 81,268 men above 15 years of age were returned at the last census, the number having increased since 1881 by 24 per cent. Their death-rates are below the standard, at all age-groups from 20 to 65 years, and their comparative mortality figure is 786, which is somewhat below that of railway engine drivers and stokers, and is lower than the standard figure for occupied males by 18 per cent. The contrast between the causes of death of engine drivers on the railway and of those otherwise employed is very marked. For example, the latter die more rapidly than do the former from pulmonary consumption and from diseases of the respiratory system, as well as from Bright's disease; their mortality figures for accident and suicide are also higher. On the other hand they die less rapidly from diseases of the heart, liver, and nervous system. The mortality of both these classes of workers from phthisis and from diseases of the respiratory system, and also from alcoholism is much below that of occupied males.

Artizan, Mechanic—undefined (97).—At the last census 49,638 males above 15 years were returned under this heading. For further remarks, see "Other Occupied Males" (100).

Factory Labourer—undefined (98).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last census 26,063 males above the age of 15 years, being an increase of 69 per cent. on the number so returned in 1881. At the several groups of ages below the 45th year, the death-rates of these workers do not greatly differ from those of occupied males as a standard, but at all subsequent age-groups the rates are in excess. The comparative mortality figure of factory labourers is 1,078 and is therefore above the standard figure by 13 per cent. These workmen die faster than do occupied males generally from phthisis, from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and from Bright's disease; their mortality figure for accident is also considerably in excess. From the diseases caused by intemperance, however, their mortality figure is below the standard.

Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant (99).—There were returned at the last census, 7,648 chimney sweeps above the age of 15 years, the number having increased by 15 per cent. since 1881. The deaths in this occupation number only 378, but the following remarks with respect to them, would seem appropriate. Compared with those of occupied males the death-rates of chimney sweeps at all ages below the 65th year are excessive. Their comparative mortality figure amounts to 1,311, and is therefore more than one-third higher than the standard. Their figure for alcoholism is 59, against 13 among occupied males, although their mortality from diseases of the liver is below the average. Chimney sweeps die more rapidly than do occupied males from phthisis and from diseases of the heart, lungs, and kidneys; their mortality from suicide is also more than double the average. But it is with respect to their exceptional liability to malignant disease that chimney sweeps are deserving of special notice. Their mortality figure for cancer amounts to 156, as compared with 44 among occupied males. There is no other occupation in the list in which the ravages of cancer at all approach the former figure.

The following table indicates the headings under which the deaths of chimney sweeps from malignant diseases were returned, the parts of the body affected, and likewise their ages at death :—

Part affected.	Carcinoma, Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Epithelioma.	Scirrhus.	Sarcoma.	Age at Death.			
					35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
Face, nose, jaw -	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Mouth, tongue, lip, throat, œsophagus -	3	3	1	—	—	2	2	3
Neck -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lungs -	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Liver -	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Stomach, intestines, rectum -	11	—	—	—	1	3	3	4
"Sweep's cancer": cancer of penis, testes, scrotum, groin, or thigh -	18	8	—	—	5	10	7	4
Part not stated -	2	3	1	1	—	2	2	3
Total -	42	14	2	3	7	21	17	16

The mortality among chimney sweeps has decreased considerably and steadily in the course of the last 20 years. Between 1871 and 1881 their mortality figure, modified for purposes of comparison, had fallen by 11 per cent., the fall in the death-rate having been common to both divisions of the main working period of life, but much greater at ages under than at ages over 45. In the interval between the two last censuses, however, the fall in the mortality of chimney sweeps has been greater at ages 45–65 than it has been at ages under 45 years. Although chimney sweeps still die with terrible rapidity from cancer, there has happily been a great abatement in the fatality from this disease since the previous record. In 1880–82 the mortality figure had been 290, whilst in 1890–92, the figure, modified to allow of comparison, was 157, showing a reduction of nearly half.

Other Occupied Males (100).—Under this head must be included 1,069,622 males above the age of 15 years, for whom it has not been possible to find a place in any of the foregoing occupational groups. With respect to these persons, as well as with respect to the 49,638 artisans and mechanics who form the indefinite group numbered 97 in this category, it may be said that the statistics are very unsatisfactory. I have, therefore, simply inserted in the tables, without comment, the figures as to populations, deaths, &c.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC EXCESS.

It requires but little study of the statistics of occupations to convince one that the mortality directly ascribed in the registers to intemperance forms but an imperfect measure of the mischief accruing from the abuse of alcohol. In certifying the cause of death of inebriates it is the habit of some medical men to state only the pathological condition of the organ or organs chiefly affected. The experience of this Office

shows that cirrhosis of the liver, for instance, is frequently returned as the sole cause of death in such circumstances, the fact that abuse of alcohol had induced the cirrhosis or other morbid condition being omitted from the certificate. This is especially noticeable in regard to the deaths of relatively well-to-do persons. Among inn-keepers in the years 1890-92, for example, due allowance having been made for differences of age-constitution, only 31 per cent. of the total deaths referred to alcoholism and liver disease combined were attributed directly to the first-mentioned cause, whilst among inn servants, presumably a less important class of men socially, not less than 63 per cent. were so returned (*see* Table IV.). It is familiar knowledge that the persistent excessive use of alcohol results in damage to most of the important organs of the body: accordingly, in the following table I have deemed it advisable to give, for each occupation in which the effects of alcoholic excess are conspicuous, not only the mortality which is stated to be directly due to alcoholism, but also that which is attributed to certain other causes that are known to be often associated with alcoholic excess. On no account, however, must it be inferred that the excess of mortality from the tabulated causes, other than alcoholism, is entirely and in every case the result of intemperance. Experience proves that the liver is the organ which more than any other is affected prejudicially by intemperance: consequently, in arranging the groups of occupations for the subjoined table, the order adopted has been that of the combined mortality referred to alcoholism and to diseases of the liver; but the mortality from these and from the other diseases above alluded to is given separately in consecutive columns. The mortality of occupied males in 1890-92 at ages 25-65 years, from each cause of death, has been expressed as 100; and the mortality in each several industry, as extracted from Table IV., has been reduced to a figure proportional to that standard.

		Alcoholism and Diseases of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Diseases of Liver.	Gout.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Suicide.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Urinary Organs.
Occupied Males	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coachman, Cabman	-	153	215	122	300	100	143	124	132
Costermonger	-	163	277	107	150	170	100	239	171
Coal Heaver	-	165	223	137	—	120	50	116	122
Fishmonger	-	168	215	144	150	109	150	86	120
Musician	-	168	223	141	450	135	164	174	141
Hairdresser	-	175	269	130	400	109	230	149	78
Dock Labourer	-	195	400	96	150	139	157	176	166
Chimney Sweep	-	200	454	78	—	100	221	141	144
Butcher	-	228	269	207	300	128	164	105	117
Brewer	-	250	315	219	500	152	121	148	190
Inn Servant	-	420	815	230	550	132	179	257	188
Inn Keeper	-	733	708	744	660	195	229	140	220

As might have been anticipated from what has been stated at page xxxviii, publicans stand at the bottom of the list of occupations; their mortality from alcoholism and diseases of the liver together being

very much greater than that of any other body of men. Of the two divisions of the publican class, innkeepers die more rapidly from these causes in the aggregate than their servants do; the mortality figure of the former being more than 7 times, and that of the latter being more than 4 times, the figure for occupied males. Reference to Table IV. will show that from these diseases the mortality among publicans varies widely according to the locality in which they trade: they die most rapidly in the industrial districts and least rapidly in London. Brewers and butchers stand next in the list of occupations with mortality figures which are respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$ times and $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as high as the standard. Among other occupations in the table on page xci, chimney sweeps and dock labourers suffer most from these diseases, their mortality figures being about double the standard; whilst coachmen and cabmen suffer least, their mortality exceeding the standard by about one-half.

The foregoing remarks respecting the distribution of mortality under the two headings Alcoholism and Diseases of the Liver are further illustrated by the second column of figures in the table. If the order of the several occupations had been determined according to their mortality directly ascribed to alcoholism, instead of by their mortality from that cause and from diseases of the liver combined, fishmongers, musicians, hairdressers, butchers, brewers, and innkeepers would have occupied more favourable positions than those which they occupy at present, whilst costermongers, dock labourers, chimney sweeps, and inn servants would have occupied less favourable positions.

The mortality from diseases of the nervous system varies, as between one occupation and another, less widely than does that from most other diseases; the extreme variation from the standard occurs among innkeepers, who suffer an excess of mortality equal to 95 per cent. From suicide the mortality ranges between half that of occupied males among coal heavers, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the same standard among hairdressers. Phthisis also shows considerable variation; among fishmongers the mortality from this disease is only 86 per cent. of that among occupied males, whilst among costermongers it is 239 per cent., and among inn servants it is 257 per cent., of the same standard. Diseases of the urinary system also exhibit a considerable range of mortality; among hairdressers the mortality from this group of diseases is lower than the standard by 22 per cent., whilst among brewers it is in excess by 90 per cent., and among innkeepers, in excess by 120 per cent. The mortality attributed to gout differs widely in the several occupations; among chimney sweeps and coal heavers no deaths whatever were referred to this disease in 1890-92, but among hairdressers, musicians, brewers, and publicans the proportion ranges between 4 times and 6 times the standard.

Diseases of the respiratory organs (which are not shown in the table) cause heavy mortality among most of the classes of men who are addicted to the excessive use of alcohol; but the general tendency of the figures is to suggest that special liability to these diseases is caused by exposure to wet and cold, and that such exposure is followed by fatal results more often among intemperate than among temperate men.

The combined mortality from alcoholism and diseases of the liver among innkeepers and also among costermongers shows a slight increase in 1890-92 as compared with 1880-82, whilst that among brewers shows a slight decrease and that among butchers a substantial decrease. In the mortality from gout, no change is shown since the previous record in either of the four occupations concerning which the needful statistics are available; the figures, however, from which the mortality from gout is calculated are very small. From phthisis and also from diseases of

the nervous system, brewers, innkeepers, costermongers, and butchers die less rapidly than they did ten years ago. According to the most trustworthy evidence procurable, brewers, innkeepers, and butchers are more addicted to suicide, and costermongers very much less so than they were in 1880-82. Since the previous record the mortality from diseases of the urinary system has increased considerably among brewers, and has slightly increased among innkeepers and costermongers, whilst it has slightly decreased among butchers.

RESULTS OF BREATHING DUST-LADEN OR OTHERWISE CONTAMINATED AIR.

In Dr. Ogle's decennial supplement two instructive sections occur, in which he has contrasted the effects of fresh air with those of foul and of dusty air on the mortality of men employed in certain industries, his illustrations having been drawn from the records of 1880-1-2. The subject is so important from a public health point of view, that I have decided to revert to it in considerable detail on the present occasion. I have also endeavoured to show in what respects the statistics of the 1891 period agree with, and in what respects they differ from, those of the earlier record.

Before proceeding to estimate, by means of statistics of mortality alone, the amount of injury to health that is experienced by workmen in the course of their employment, it is necessary to determine the diseases or groups of diseases, the inordinate fatality of which is to be accepted as proof of the mischief done; but in forming a judgment on this point, due weight must be given to the well-known tendency of certain accessory conditions to aggravate the baneful effects of occupation. In the case of those occupations—and they are many in number—which are unhealthy because of the presence in the atmosphere either of irritating substances, or of respiratory or other organic impurities, we naturally turn to the organs of respiration as being those which will probably exhibit the earliest if not the chief indications of injury. But it is at this point that the difficulty begins. If the national death returns furnished the means of accurately discriminating between various forms of disease the statistician's task would be simplified. Unfortunately, however, this is far from being the case. It must be remembered, in the first place, that the deaths are not in all cases certified as to cause by medical men; many of them are attested by coroners, and a certain though happily diminishing proportion are registered without formal certificate of either kind. In the second place, medical experience shows that under circumstances sometimes existing it is difficult to distinguish one kind of lung disease from another; and there is reason to believe that a considerable number of deaths which had resulted from non-tubercular maladies are erroneously returned in the registers, and consequently in the classified tables, as due to phthisis. In many remote country districts, where a considerable proportion of the population are unprovided with medical attendance, there is a tendency to attribute to what is locally termed consumption or decline all cases of illness that are accompanied by cough, expectoration, or difficulty of breathing. This is exceptionally the case in certain parts of Wales where the mortality ascribed to phthisis is relatively high, and where the proportion of uncertified deaths is likewise excessive.

Having regard to the foregoing considerations, it is probable that the most reliable testimony which the facts are capable of yielding as to the evil effects of irritating dust and of organically impure air will be

secured if the example of Dr. Headlam Greenhow be followed, and the deaths returned as from phthisis, and also those returned as from diseases of the respiratory system, be collected under one heading. This plan has accordingly been adopted in the present section, and in the accompanying tables the order of occupations has been determined by their combined mortality from these diseases. Nevertheless, the mortality figures for phthisis as well as those for diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems, are separately shown in adjoining columns.

Before leaving this branch of the subject a few observations may appropriately be made on the varying incidence of phthisis and of respiratory diseases (as recorded in the death registers) on certain classes of workers employed in different parts of the country. Among occupied males as a class, between the ages of 25 and 65 years, the mortality figure for respiratory diseases exceeds that for phthisis by about one-fifth part; among unoccupied males, on the contrary, the mortality from phthisis greatly exceeds that from respiratory diseases. The main causes of this difference are probably: (1) that occupied males who are attacked by phthisis are especially prone to drift into the unoccupied class, and (2) that certain portions of the unoccupied class—the insane, for example—suffer very high mortality from phthisis. The normally prevalent excess of mortality from respiratory diseases over that from phthisis does not obtain among occupied males in all parts of the country. In the industrial districts that excess is very clearly marked, but London and the agricultural districts are exceptions to the rule, their mortality from phthisis being greater than that from respiratory diseases. In London the mortality attributed to respiratory diseases is high, but that attributed to phthisis is higher still; in the agricultural districts, on the other hand, the mortality ascribed to phthisis is low, but that ascribed to respiratory diseases is still lower. Turning to the separate groups of occupations, it appears that about one-third part of these groups, containing about the same proportion of the occupied male population at ages above 15 years, differ from occupied males in the aggregate, in that they experience higher mortality from phthisis than they do from respiratory diseases. This third part of the occupational groups may be arranged in two sections; the first section comprising those occupations which deviate from the general rule because of a special tendency among the workers to succumb to phthisis; the second section comprising those occupations which deviate from the rule for the reason that the workers enjoy unusual immunity from death by respiratory diseases.

The first section may be sub-divided thus:—

(a) Occupations which are carried on in close and confined air:—commercial clerks, bookbinders, tailors, and tin miners afford examples of this kind.

(b) Occupations in which excessive mortality from phthisis appears to be associated with alcoholic intemperance—as in the case of law clerks, inn servants, and costermongers.

The second section may be sub-divided as follows:—

(c) Occupations in which relative immunity from respiratory mortality appears to depend on the circumstance that the workers are protected from inclemency of the weather:—instances of this kind are furnished by barristers, schoolmasters, and domestic servants.

(d) Healthy outdoor occupations characterised by low mortality from both descriptions of lung disease:—this sub-section consists of farmers and labourers in agricultural districts, and of gardeners; it is probable, however, that the excess of mortality from phthisis above that

from respiratory diseases among these workers is, wholly or in part, only apparent.

The above remarks must be understood to apply only to such occupations as depart from the general rule, which is that the mortality from respiratory diseases exceeds that from phthisis. Among the occupations which conform to the rule there are some in which impure or dust-laden air is one of the conditions of working; and there are others in which either alcoholic excess or exposure to weather is accompanied by enormous mortality from respiratory diseases. On the other hand, there are also included some occupations in which the workers experience low mortality from respiratory diseases, and still lower mortality from phthisis.

With respect to the criterion by which the healthfulness or the reverse of the several industries is to be judged, something must be said at this stage. The men engaged in agricultural pursuits form a class numbering more than a million, and consisting of farmers, graziers, gardeners, and farm labourers. They are for the most part a hard-working and healthy body of men who spend the greater part of the daytime in the open air of the country; they may therefore be considered typical of that section of the population which suffers injury in the least degree from the inhalation either of dust-laden air or of air vitiated in other ways. For these reasons agriculturists have been selected as the class with which the several occupations presently to be specified shall be contrasted, in order to bring into adequate prominence the enormous waste of life which, although largely preventable, is still sustained by the workers in several important industries.*

In any comparisons that may be instituted between 1891 and 1881, as regards the mortality in those periods, it is important to take into account the far-reaching effects of the influenza epidemic which exceptionally prevailed throughout the more recent period. It is unquestionable that the fatality of diseases, not only of the respiratory, but of the nervous and of the circulatory system also, has been seriously increased by this complication; and that, as a consequence, the value of any comparison between the mortality statistics of the two periods has been considerably reduced.

Effects of breathing dust-laden air.—In the table on page xevi, which relates to 1890-92, will be found a list of those occupations in which the workmen show exceptional liability to injury from the presence of dust, or of some other irritating substance, in the air breathed. It is not suggested that the whole of the difference between the mortality of the several dust-producing occupations and that of agriculturists is due to this cause. There may be, and probably there are, other adverse conditions also at work, the effects of which it is impossible to exhibit separately; nevertheless there is no doubt that an atmosphere which is laden with dust or with other irritating substances, is a potent factor of the difference referred to.

This table shows the mortality figures for phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system, combined; and also those for phthisis and for diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems, separately. In an additional column the figures for phthisis and respiratory diseases

* The agricultural class has on the present occasion been selected in preference to fishermen, as typical of a healthy occupation, mainly because of the consideration referred to at page xxxv concerning the unstable composition of the fisherman tribe.

together are compared, the mortality among agriculturists being taken as 100, and that among the other occupations being shown proportionally to this standard.

Occupation.	Phthisis and Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Phthisis.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.
	Mortality Figure.	Ratio.			
Agriculturist - - -	221	100	106	115	83
Ironstone Miner - - -	294	133	90	204	84
Carpenter - - -	326	148	172	154	106
Coal Miner - - -	366	166	97	269	120
Corn Miller - - -	366	166	143	223	112
Baker, Confectioner - - -	392	177	185	207	130
Blacksmith - - -	392	177	159	233	136
Locksmith - - -	428	194	223	205	104
Wool Manufacture - - -	447	202	191	256	131
Tin Worker - - -	451	204	217	234	124
Carpet, Rug Manufacture - - -	471	213	226	245	87
Bricklayer, Mason, Builder - - -	476	215	225	251	130
Rope Maker - - -	486	220	219	267	118
Cooper, Wood-turner - - -	526	238	250	276	137
Cotton Manufacture - - -	540	244	203	338	152
Lead Worker - - -	545	247	148	397	272
Chimney-sweep - - -	551	249	260	291	142
Brass Worker - - -	552	250	279	273	126
Stone Quarrier - - -	576	261	269	367	137
Zinc Worker - - -	587	266	240	347	126
Iron and Steel Manufacture - - -	645	292	195	450	162
Gunsmith - - -	649	294	324	325	153
Copper Miner - - -	678	307	331	347	121
Copper Worker - - -	700	317	294	406	186
Lead Miner - - -	705	319	380	325	142
Glass Manufacture - - -	740	335	295	445	157
File Maker - - -	825	373	402	423	204
Tin Miner - - -	885	400	508	377	95
Cutler, Scissors Maker - - -	900	407	382	518	167
Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer - - -	1,001	453	333	668	227

One is not surprised to find from this table that the combined mortality from phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system is higher in each of the 29 specified occupations than it is among the class of agriculturists; but it is important to observe that the table includes 22

occupations, in each of which the mortality from these diseases is more than double that of agriculturists, and, further, that these 22 occupations include 8 (giving employment to nearly 102,000 men), in which the mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases together ranges from three times to four and a half times that of the agricultural class.

According to the experience of 1890-92, potters (or earthenware manufacturers) sustain a mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases together which is far in excess of that experienced by any other group of workers in the list. The table indicates that potters succumb to non-tubercular disease of the lungs much more rapidly than they do to phthisis; and it is certain that much of the so-called "potters' phthisis" ought properly to be designated non-tubercular cirrhosis of the lungs. Deaths from this affection should on no account be included under the head of phthisis, which term, according to the classification here in use, relates exclusively to the tubercular malady of that name.

The figures in the table indicate that colliers perish much more rapidly than do ironstone miners from phthisis and respiratory diseases taken together. From phthisis alone the mortality of ironstone miners differs little from that of colliers, and according to the entries in the death registers, both these groups of labourers suffer from phthisis less severely than do agriculturists. On the other hand, the mortality of colliers from diseases of the respiratory system other than phthisis greatly exceeds that of ironstone miners. From the table it is found that tin miners suffer more severely from tubercular phthisis than do other groups of workers in the list, their mortality figure amounting to not less than 508, or little short of five times the figure for agriculturists. They consequently appear to die from phthisis alone rather more rapidly than farmers in the agricultural districts die from all causes together. File cutters, cutlers, and lead miners also suffer inordinately from phthisis, their mortality figures being 402, 382, and 380 respectively, as compared with 106, the figure for agriculturists. From diseases of the lungs other than phthisis potters suffer more severely than do any other workers in the list, their mortality figure being 668, as against 115 among agriculturists. Among cutlers the mortality figure for respiratory diseases is 518; among iron and steel workers it is 450, and among glass makers and file cutters the figures are 445 and 423 respectively. The numbers of men engaged in knife grinding and file cutting, as well as in tin and lead mining, are small, and therefore the figures must not be taken as indicating their exact proportional mortality from the several causes; nevertheless there is no reason to doubt that the mortality from respiratory diseases is abnormally high among all these workers.

At page xciv the mortality experienced by specified sections of the population, from tubercular and from non-tubercular lung diseases respectively, was discussed, and it was there stated that a minority (about one-third part) of the occupied male population die more rapidly from phthisis than they do from respiratory diseases exclusive of phthisis. The table on page xcvi indicates that tin miners, lead miners, brass workers, locksmiths, and carpenters form part of the minority here referred to; their mortality from phthisis being higher than that from diseases of the respiratory system, by proportions ranging from 2 per cent. among brass workers to 35 per cent. among tin miners. The experience of the other groups of workers in the table agrees with that of the majority of the English population in this respect, that respiratory diseases are more fatal among them than is phthisis. Diseases of the circulatory system are more fatal to the workers in each of the dust-producing occupations in the table than they are to

agriculturists: in a few of these occupational groups, however, the excess is but small, and in only 17 out of the 29 groups is the mortality from these diseases greater than it is among occupied males generally. The influence of atmospheric dust in producing or in aggravating mortality from heart disease is, of course, only indirect; and it is therefore difficult to determine how much of the excess in such mortality should be attributed to that cause, even in these 17 groups. Lead workers, file cutters, and potters, who die faster from heart disease than do other workers in the dust-producing trades, also suffer severely from lead poisoning: as will be shown at a subsequent page, there appears to be some connection, in regard to cause, between these two forms of malady.*

Among the 29 dust-producing occupations under notice, there are 13 concerning which particulars exist of their mortality from various causes in 1880-82, either in the whole country or in some considerable parts of it. In a few of these trades the numbers of men employed are small, and in such cases the figures must be regarded as approximate only. With this reservation, however, the following comparisons will be instructive. From phthisis alone, the mortality in 1890-92 has declined since the previous record among colliers, tin miners, potters, blacksmiths, wool workers, ironstone miners, and cotton spinners, by proportions ranging from 12 per cent. to 29 per cent., and among bakers, carpenters, stone quarriers, and bricklayers it has declined by percentages ranging between 2 and 10. On the other hand, there has been an increase since 1880-82 in the mortality of file makers equal to 2 per cent., and in that of cutlers an increase equal to 9 per cent.

The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system has fallen since the previous record in two cases only; among ironstone miners the fall has been 3 per cent., and among tin miners it has been 13 per cent. In all the other cases there has been a rise; among bakers, stone quarriers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and file makers the increase of mortality has ranged between 15 and 25 per cent.; and among colliers, bricklayers, wool workers, cotton spinners, and cutlers it has ranged from 32 to 38 per cent. The mortality of potters from respiratory diseases shows little change, the figure for 1891 being only about 2 per cent. higher than that for 1881; in both periods, however, potters suffered far more severely from these diseases than did the workers in any other dust-producing occupation.

Dr. Ogle summarised his remarks concerning the effects of dust on the lungs in 1880-82, by pointing out that the dust of coal, and that of the varieties of wood which are used by carpenters and joiners, appeared to be the least injurious, whilst the dust of metals and of stone appeared to be the most injurious, kinds of dust: flour dust, and the filaments that are given off and inhaled in textile factories, occupied an intermediate position as regards injury to health.

The figures for 1890-92 on the whole confirm this generalization, the occupations on which my predecessor based his summary having maintained nearly the same order in 1890-92 as that which they had occupied ten years previously, with respect to their mortality from phthisis and lung disease. In the earlier period colliers and carpenters occupied the most favourable positions in the list, the first-mentioned occupation having a slight advantage; in the later period, however, the positions of these two occupations relatively to each other have been reversed. From the more extended list of occupations in the present work, it

* See remarks on lead-poisoning, page cii.

appears that ironstone miners suffer even less than do carpenters and colliers, and that blacksmiths, locksmiths, and tin workers are less liable to injury from dust than are other workers in metals.

The mortality from diseases of the circulatory system has been higher recently than it had been in 1880-82 among carpenters, ironstone miners, colliers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, cotton spinners, file cutters, stone quarriers, cutlers, and potters, especially among the last three groups of workers. Among tin miners and wool workers, on the other hand, the mortality in 1890-92 has been below that which had been previously recorded.

Effects of breathing foul air.—I have now to consider the case of those workers whose occupations are not, in themselves, necessarily unhealthy, but who are the victims of unwholesome conditions of labour either self-inflicted, or else caused by the ignorance or the parsimony of persons in authority. The evils here alluded to are the result partly of the accumulation of respiratory and other organic impurities in the air breathed, and partly of the cramped posture adopted in some cases by workmen engaged in sedentary indoor labour.

In the appended table, which refers to the period 1890-92, is given a list of the occupations that have been selected as those in which the workers are liable in various degrees to damage by the inhalation of impure although not necessarily dust-laden air in the course of their employment. For each of these occupations the figures indicating the mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems are separately shown: and in the third column the figures representing the mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases together are compared with the figure for agriculturists, the latter being taken as 100. The occupations in the list have been arranged in the ascending order of their mortalities from phthisis and respiratory diseases combined.

Occupation.	Phthisis and Diseases of Respiratory System.		Phthisis.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.
	Mortality Figure.	Ratio.			
Agriculturist - - - -	221	100	106	115	83
Engraver—Artist - - - -	279	126	146	133	96
Shopkeeper (Class) - - - -	350	158	172	178	117
Commercial Clerk - - - -	390	176	218	172	115
Butcher - - - -	404	183	195	209	157
Saddler - - - -	417	189	248	169	133
Watchmaker - - - -	427	193	234	193	94
Shoemaker - - - -	437	198	256	181	121
Draper - - - -	441	200	260	181	135
Tobacconist, Tobacco Manufacturer -	461	209	280	181	109
Tailor - - - -	466	211	271	195	121
Hairdresser - - - -	489	221	276	213	179
Hatter - - - -	511	231	301	210	141
Musician - - - -	522	236	322	200	191
Printer - - - -	540	244	326	214	133
Bookbinder - - - -	543	246	325	218	115

From this table it appears that whereas engravers and artists experience a mortality from phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system together, which is not greatly above that of agriculturists, there are at the bottom of the list eight occupations in which the mortality from these causes varies from twice to two and half times that of agriculturists. The workers in four of these eight occupations die from phthisis and respiratory diseases together more rapidly than farmers in agricultural districts die from diseases of every kind. In addition to the occupations in the above table, there are included in Table IV. at least three industries, all of which are concerned in the purveyance of food, namely, fruiterers, fishmongers, and milk sellers, in which the mortality from the above-mentioned combination of diseases is much higher than it is among agriculturists, although the workers lead an open-air life, and are not known to be exposed to unwholesome conditions of labour.

Contrary to the experience of two-thirds of the occupied male population of England and Wales, phthisis is more fatal than are diseases of the respiratory organs other than phthisis to 13 out of the 15 groups of workers in the table on page xcix. Printers, bookbinders, and musicians sustain a mortality from phthisis which is more than three times that prevailing among the agricultural class. These three occupations are subject to excessive mortality from diseases of the respiratory system also; with one exception, this is true likewise respecting all the other workers in the list. From diseases of the circulatory system the highest mortality in the table is that which is experienced by musicians and hairdressers, and the lowest that which is experienced by watchmakers.

Comparison of the mortality from "pulmonary diseases" in the 1881 and 1891 periods, can be made regarding five only of the occupations in the table, namely butchers, shoemakers, drapers, tailors, and printers; and of these five, printers suffered most severely in both periods. From phthisis alone the mortality in 1891 was much lower among printers and butchers, and somewhat lower among tailors, than it had been in 1881, whilst among drapers and shoemakers it remained practically unaltered. From diseases of the respiratory system other than phthisis, the mortality in the 1891 period increased very considerably as compared with 1881 in the case of drapers, shoemakers, printers, and tailors, and also increased to a less degree in the case of butchers. In the 1891 period the workers in all five of these occupations died from diseases of the circulatory system more rapidly than had been the case ten years previously.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC LEAD-POISONING.

A list of 13 occupations in which, according to the returns for 1890-92, there is unmistakable evidence of poisoning by lead will be found in the following table. For each occupation the mortality is shown, not only from "Plumbism," the mortality directly attributed to which cause forms by itself but an imperfect measure of the injury resulting from the absorption of lead into the system, but also from gout and from phthisis, as well as from diseases of the urinary, nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems. The inclusion, however, of the six last-named diseases or groups of diseases must not be held to imply the belief that the excessive mortality which either of them may inflict on a given occupation is the result of lead-poisoning, exclusively. Nevertheless the figures as they stand in the table will be found instructive in connection with the present subject.

In the lowest line but one of the table the mean mortality figures have been inserted for the 13 occupational groups taken together; these figures have been calculated in order to supply an average with which the mortality figures from various causes in the several occupations may be compared.

	Plumbism.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Circulatory Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
Lead worker	211	161	232	—	148	272	393
File maker	75	104	212	4	402	204	423
Plumber	21	81	131	13	165	123	218
Painter and Glazier	18	83	132	9	232	147	225
Potter	17	63	123	1	333	227	668
Glass maker	12	63	155	9	295	157	445
Copper worker	8	60	85	—	294	186	406
Coach maker	7	68	105	7	189	134	230
Gasfitter, locksmith	6	50	108	5	223	104	205
Lead miner	5	41	62	—	380	142	325
Printer	3	52	98	4	326	133	214
Cutler	3	56	91	—	382	167	518
Wool manufacturer	3	45	100	1	191	131	256
Mean of the above	13	66	117	5	248	146	287
Occupied Males	1	41	82	2	185	126	221

On examining this table it at once becomes evident that exposure to the risk of lead-poisoning is associated with increased liability to disorders of the urinary and nervous systems. This is true of all those occupations which are specially exposed to that particular risk; and further, it is found that those occupations which show the greatest excess of mortality from plumbism also show the greatest excess of mortality from diseases of the urinary and nervous systems. Among lead workers the combined mortality under these two headings is represented by 393, and that among file makers by 316, as against 123 only among occupied males in general. Among plumbers, painters, and glaziers the mortality ascribed to these causes, although less conspicuous, is still 75 per cent. above that among occupied males. These figures leave no room for doubt that the deaths which are definitely certified as due to plumbism constitute but a small proportion of the deaths really due to poisoning by lead among workers who are exposed to its influence. Careful study of the mortality from diseases of the nervous system among the large class of plumbers, painters, and glaziers tends to the conclusion that the excess under this heading is very largely due to cerebral hæmorrhage.

In several of the occupations subject to lead-poisoning there is evidence of unusual mortality from gout also; in other occupations, however (lead workers, for example), no death was ascribed to gout in the three years 1890-91-92.

The combined mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases is on the whole excessive among the occupations now under notice, but its

relative incidence suggests that it is mainly due to conditions of labour unconnected with the presence of lead. For instance, the workers who suffer most severely from these causes in the aggregate are potters or earthenware manufacturers, the next in order being cutlers, file makers, and glass makers. In all these cases, as has been shown in a previous section, the mechanical effects of inhalation of dust constitute a potent cause of the excessive mortality from lung affections. A further reason for doubting whether lead-poisoning has commonly any great effect in increasing the mortality from diseases of the lungs is, that some occupations in which an appreciable or even a large proportion of the deaths are due to the former malady are affected comparatively little by the latter kind of disease. For example, plumbers, who stand third in the list as regards their mortality from lead-poisoning, are less liable to phthisis and to respiratory diseases than are occupied males in general; and painters, coachmakers, and wool manufacturers, all of whom appear in the list of trades subject to lead-poisoning, sustain a mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases combined which is in one case below that standard, and which in no case exceeds it by more than 13 per cent.

The circulatory organs, on the other hand, seem to be more directly influenced by the effects of lead-poisoning; the mortality from diseases of these organs being above the standard by 62 per cent. among file makers, by 80 per cent. among earthenware makers, and by 116 per cent. among lead workers. The connection between the two causes of death is not, however, invariable; inasmuch as plumbers and gasfitters suffer less severely, and coachmakers, painters, and wool manufacturers suffer only a little more severely, than the standard, from diseases of the circulatory system.

A NEW HEALTHY DISTRICT LIFE-TABLE.

The first volume of this Supplement contains a life-table based on the mortality in England and Wales during the ten years 1881-90. Placed in comparison with previous life-tables for the whole country, this table furnishes a valuable indication of sanitary progress in recent years. From the very nature of its construction it is evident, however, that a life-table of the general population can represent nothing more than the numerical result of blending a series of widely different conditions of existence; but, for certain statistical purposes, a more delicate standard of comparison is needed. The general death-rate of England and Wales in 1881-90 was almost exactly 19 per 1,000. After allowing for differences of age and sex constitution, about one-sixth part of the population were subject to death-rates differing from the mean rates by not more than 1 per 1,000, either in excess or in defect, one-third were subject to death-rates ranging from 17 to 21 per 1,000 (within 2 per 1,000 of the mean), and rather more than one-half were subject to death-rates ranging from 16 to 22 (within 3 per 1,000 of the mean). The death-rates of nearly one-fourth of the population ranged from 12 to 16 per 1,000, and those of an almost equal number ranged from 22 to 36.

Speaking generally, districts with low rates of mortality may be called "healthy," while those with high rates must be considered "unhealthy." For the present it will be advisable to designate as healthy only those districts with the lowest death-rates, and to regard all other districts as more or less unhealthy, the excess in the death-rates over those of healthy districts constituting the measure of unhealthiness. But in any case only *comparative* healthiness can be dealt with, and the

line dividing districts which are to be taken as healthy from those which are to be taken as unhealthy must always be an arbitrary one.

In a paper read before the Royal Society in 1859, Dr. Farr introduced a "Life-Table of the Sixty-three Healthiest English Districts." These were the districts (with one exception) the average death-rates of which in the decennium 1841-50, taken to the nearest whole number, had not exceeded 17 per 1,000. In terms of the notation now in use, they were the districts with crude death-rates below 17.50 per 1,000. They contained a population of nearly a million in 1851, and, "for the sake of convenience were called healthy districts." The life-table was based on the population in these sixty-three districts at the census of 1851, and on their mortality in the five years 1849 to 1853.

Continued improvement in the public health since 1850 has made it possible to adopt a more exclusive standard of selection for the purposes of a new healthy district life-table, and at the same time to place the table on a basis much wider than that which had been available for its predecessor; for, whereas in 1841-50 less than 6 per cent. of the total population lived in districts the crude death-rates in which were below 17.5 per 1,000: in 1881-90, on the other hand, no less than 25 per cent. of the population lived in districts the crude death-rates in which fell below 17.0 per 1,000, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in districts the crude death-rates in which did not reach 15.0 per 1,000. Moreover, the "death-rates in standard population" for all the registration districts of England and Wales, which appeared for the first time in Part I. of this Supplement, afford a far more trustworthy means of selection than that which was at the disposal of Dr. Farr forty years ago. By these death-rates in standard population, differences of age and sex constitution in the several districts are allowed for; but for purposes of exact comparison a further correction, based on the decennial rate whether of increase or of decrease of population in each district, must be made. The nature of this further correction is fully explained on pages xlii-xlvi of Part I., where also a table is given by which the amount of the correction for any district can be ascertained. Table R. in Part I. is a summary of the registration districts after this additional correction has been applied. The table shows that, after every care has been used to secure an accurate presentation of the facts, 263 districts with a mean aggregate population of 4,606,503 persons, or about one-sixth of the whole population, had death-rates below 15 per 1,000 in 1881-90.* The new healthy district life-table has been constructed on the mortality experience of these 263 districts through the decennium. This table is therefore calculated on 46 million years of life, a basis more than nine times as great as that of the older table. Had the line been drawn at districts with corrected rates under 14 per 1,000 in 1881-90, an aggregate of 122 districts, with more than 17 million years of life, would have been obtained; but on full consideration it was thought better to adopt the wider basis. The new healthy district life-table, then, is a record of that sixth part of the population of the country which in 1881-90 experienced the lowest rates of mortality.

As might have been anticipated, the districts selected are either mainly rural, or are such as consist of small towns with rural surroundings. London itself is, however, represented by the district of Lewisham, while considerable portions of the second, third, fourth, and fifth registration divisions constituting the southern part of the country are included. In the midland counties the healthy districts are more scattered, and further north, Lancashire contributes only Garstang and Lunesdale. Fifteen districts in Yorkshire, three in Northumberland, two in Cumberland, the whole of Westmorland, and ten districts in the Welsh

* See Note at foot of page clxxxii.

registration division are included in the list. The following table shows the position of each county with respect to the healthy districts :—

County.	Proportion per Cent. of Mean Population, 1881-90.	
	Living in Selected Healthy Districts.	Living in remainder of County.
ENGLAND AND WALES	16.8	83.2
London	2.1	97.9
Surrey	18.8	81.2
Kent	35.2	64.8
Sussex	55.4	44.6
Hampshire	48.6	51.4
Berkshire	53.9	46.1
Middlesex	—	100.0
Hertfordshire	48.5	51.5
Buckinghamshire	50.4	49.6
Oxfordshire	54.9	45.1
Northamptonshire	31.3	68.7
Huntingdonshire	100.0	—
Bedfordshire	35.5	64.5
Cambridgeshire	53.9	46.1
Essex	36.6	63.4
Suffolk	59.6	40.4
Norfolk	56.2	43.8
Wiltshire	53.0	47.0
Dorsetshire	69.1	30.9
Devonshire	38.5	61.5
Cornwall	7.2	92.8
Somersetshire	43.0	57.0
Gloucestershire	29.9	70.1
Herefordshire	63.3	36.7
Shropshire	45.8	54.2
Staffordshire	—	100.0
Worcestershire	18.7	81.3
Warwickshire	17.4	82.6
Leicestershire	18.5	81.5
Rutlandshire	100.0	—
Lincolnshire	35.4	64.6
Nottinghamshire	12.2	87.8
Derbyshire	4.9	95.1
Cheshire	5.1	94.9
Lancashire	0.5	99.5
West Riding	2.1	97.9
East Riding	9.2	90.8
North Riding	24.7	75.3
Durham	—	100.0
Northumberland	4.6	95.4
Cumberland	18.0	82.0
Westmorland	100.0	—
Monmouthshire	11.5	88.5
South Wales	8.2	91.8
North Wales	8.5	91.5

Table X. shows the names of all the districts which have a place in either healthy district table. The names are arranged in three sections—the first showing those districts, 20 in number, which were included in the first table only; the second those districts, 43 in number,

which have a place in both tables ; and the third showing 220 districts, which now appear for the first time in a healthy district life-table. The changes in sanitary condition are roughly indicated by the differences in the crude death-rates in 1841-50 and in 1881-90, which are inserted against the names of the districts. The *corrected* rates of all districts in the first section were above 15 per 1,000, and those of all but one of the districts in the second and third sections were below 15 per 1,000, in 1881-90, whatever may have been their *crude* rates. The mortality of 7 among the 20 districts in the first section was lower in 1881-90 than it had been in 1841-50 ; but even after due correction for age-constitution, it was not low enough to come within the present definition of "healthiness." The increased death-rates in certain of the 13 other districts were due to the local establishment of public institutions in the interval between the two periods. Among the 43 districts in the second section, 36 showed still lower crude death-rates in 1881-90 than they had shown in 1841-50 ; of the seven districts in which the death-rates had increased, six are situated in the counties of Devonshire and Cornwall. Among the 220 districts in the third section, five had not yet been formed in 1850, and their mortality in 1841-50 cannot be ascertained ; among the 215 districts of which the death-rates in the two decennia can be compared, only one (Newcastle-in-Emlyn) shows a higher rate in 1881-90 than it had shown in 1841-50, and this district would probably have been included among the healthy districts in the earlier period had a correction for age-constitution been practicable at that time, for the crude death-rate of the district now overstates the mortality by no less than 20 per cent.

The arithmetical mean of the census populations of England and Wales in 1881 and in 1891 is 27,488,482, and the corresponding figure for the 263 selected healthy districts is 4,606,503. These figures have the advantage of being easily obtained, and, for general purposes, may be taken as approximately representing the mean populations in the decennium 1881-90. The nature and the amount of error involved in so taking them were considered, and a table of corrections was given, in Part I. (pp. xlii-xlvi). After necessary correction, the true mean populations are found to be 27,385,056 for England and Wales, and 4,603,055 for the healthy districts, which are respectively 0.38 per cent. and 0.07 per cent. below the arithmetical means of the census populations. For life-table purposes it is necessary to use the more accurate numbers. These, together with the deaths, are given in groups of ages, in Table XI., and constitute the basis of facts on which both the new English life-table in Part I. and the healthy district life-table in the present volume have been constructed.

The death-rates at the several ages are shown in Table XI. for convenience of comparison, but they have not been directly used in the construction of the life-table. In order to avoid risking the assumption that the death-rate in any age-group is exactly equal to the death-rate at the central age of that group, the population and deaths in a number of separate years of age (25-26, 35-36, &c.) were calculated by interpolation ; the probability (p_x) of living through each of these years of age was next ascertained, and the probabilities for intermediate years were then calculated by interpolation. The construction of that part of a life-table which relates to the first quinquennium of life presents special difficulties. In the first place, the population figures as enumerated for the separate ages, although they are published in the Census Reports, are excessively untrustworthy,* and in the second place, the method of interpolation is inapplicable, because of the wide

* Census Report for 1891, Vol. IV., page 27.

variations of mortality during this part of life. Recourse has therefore been had to the statistics of births, and of deaths of young children, in the years 1876-90; by the help of these figures the mean age constitution of the group 0-5 years in the decennium 1881-90 has been calculated.

The new English life-table is printed in detail, and in comparison with the English life-tables of 1838-54 and 1871-80, on pages x-xix of Part I., and is accompanied by a short comment in which the main features of the three tables are indicated. The new healthy district life-table is printed in Tables XII.-XIV., on pages clxxxiv-clxxxix of this volume, and is followed by four Tables (XV.-XVIII.) in which the principal results of six life-tables are brought together. These six life-tables include the three English tables mentioned above, and the healthy district life-tables of 1849-53 and 1881-90. The sixth life-table requires a few words of explanation; in the year 1892 I took steps to test the value of life-tables as a means of measuring and of registering the influence of sanitary conditions on health in certain districts of Manchester, of which city I was, at that time, Medical Officer of Health. By the help of information, for which I was indebted to the courtesy of the Registrar-General, I was enabled before the end of that year to present to the Town Council of Manchester a life-table of that city, based on the experience of the decennium 1881-90; and in the next year I was able to supplement this by two other life-tables, in which the older and more crowded part of the city was compared with those parts which are more modern and more favourably circumstanced. The former part—the old township of Manchester—has unhappily experienced rates of mortality which, although they are not the highest in the country, are yet in strong contrast to the rates prevailing in the selected healthy districts of England and Wales. Taking into consideration the fact that a life-table of the township of Manchester in 1881-90 has been constructed by precisely the same methods as those which have since been used both for the new English life-table and for the healthy district life-table, I feel that on the present occasion I ought not to neglect an opportunity which the public spirit of the Manchester Corporation has afforded me of comparing the expectations of life in communities subject to widely-differing health conditions.

The most striking differences between the several life-tables are seen in the figures relating to young children; this is illustrated by the subjoined table, which shows the numbers, out of 100,000 of each sex born, who die at ages under 5 years:—

	England and Wales.			Manchester Township, 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.	
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53.	1881-90.
Males	27,628	26,593	24,851	37,674	18,590	17,314
Females	24,945	23,738	21,676	33,677	16,444	14,483

Using as a standard the deaths in the healthy districts in 1881-90, the mortality of males at these ages during the same period in England and Wales as a whole * was 44 per cent. in excess, and in Manchester

* In all comparisons of England and Wales with the healthy districts it must be remembered that England and Wales *includes* these districts, and that if a life-table had been constructed of England and Wales *less* the selected healthy districts, such a table would have differed considerably more from the healthy district table than does the English table.

township it was 118 per cent. in excess. In the case of females the excess was still greater, being 50 per cent. in England and Wales, and 133 per cent. in Manchester township.

According to the experience of the English life-table, it appears that 100,000 males born are reduced by death to 75,149 by the end of the fifth year, and that 100,000 females born are reduced by death to 78,324 at the same age. It appears, further, that in the healthy districts the same amounts of reduction are not reached until the age of 29 years among males, and until the age of 27 years among females. In Manchester township 100,000 males born are reduced to 62,326, and 100,000 females born are reduced to 66,323, at 5 years of age; but in the healthy districts these amounts of reduction are not reached until age 50 among males and age 48 among females.

This saving of the lives of children in healthy districts is shown in another way by the expectations of life (Tables XV., XVI.). In all the life-tables the expectation increases from birth until from 2 to 4 years of age, after which it decreases more or less steadily year by year. The cause of this is to be found in the comparatively heavy mortality in the earlier years of life. Thus, in the healthy districts, about 12 per cent. of the male children born die under one year of age, having lived an average of about one-third of a year each; the 88 per cent. who survive at one year of age live on an average nearly $57\frac{1}{2}$ years more; that is to say, they die at a mean age of nearly $58\frac{1}{2}$ years. The mean age at death of 100 persons of whom 12 live one-third of a year each, and 88 live $58\frac{1}{2}$ years each, is easily found to be $51\frac{1}{2}$ years, which is the expectation of life of males in the healthy districts, at the moment of birth.

As a general rule the expectation of life decreases as age advances. An increase of the expectation in passing from one age to a subsequent age indicates special risks of mortality in the interval. Persons who escape those risks thereby gain improved chances of future lifetime. The only example which the life-tables present of an expectation of life increasing as age advances is in the case of young children. From birth onwards the expectation of life at first increases, and afterwards decreases year by year through the remainder of life; but, the better the health conditions represented by the life-table are, the less is the increase of the expectation, the sooner is the age of maximum expectation attained, and the sooner also is an age reached at which the expectation falls below that at birth. These points are illustrated by the following table:—

	England and Wales.			Manchester Township, 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.	
	1833-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53.	1881-90.
MALES.						
Expectation of life at birth	39'91	41'35	43'66	28'78	48'56	51'48
Age of maximum expectation	4	4	3	4	3	2
Increase of expectation, from birth to age of maximum	9'90	9'66	9'66	12'02	6'28	6'87
Year of life during which the expectation first falls below that at birth	24'8	23'4	22'1	41'8	12'9	13'3
	20th	18th	16th	22nd	14th	12th
FEMALES.						
Expectation of life at birth	41'85	44'62	47'18	32'67	49'45	54'04
Age of maximum expectation	4	4	3	4	3	2
Increase of expectation, from birth to age of maximum	8'58	8'58	8'28	11'14	4'96	5'32
Year of life during which the expectation first falls below that at birth	20'5	19'2	17'6	34'1	10'0	9'8
	18th	17th	15th	21st	12th	10th

An example from this table will illustrate the rule stated above: In 1881-90 the expectation of life of males in England and Wales was 43·66 years at birth, increasing to a maximum at 3 years of age, by which time it had received an increment of 9·66 years, or 22·1 per cent. of the expectation at birth; after age 3 the expectation decreased, but did not fall below its original level until the 16th year of age. In the healthy districts the expectation was 51·48 years at birth, increasing to a maximum at 2 years of age, by which time it had received an increment of 6·87 years, or 13·3 per cent only; after age 2 the expectation decreased, and fell below its original level in the 12th year of age.

Even under the most favourable circumstances the mortality of infants under one year of age is very high. Reference to several life-tables shows that the same rate of death is not again experienced, until the age of about 80 years. But the mortality in the first year of life is by no means evenly spread over that year—about half of it occurs in the first three months. The following table shows the survivors at three months, six months, and one year, out of 100,000 of each sex born in 1881-90; the deaths in the intervals are likewise shown:—

	Born and Surviving at each Age.			Dying in each interval of Age.		
	England and Wales.	Manchester Township.	Selected Healthy Districts.	England and Wales.	Manchester Township.	Selected Healthy Districts.
MALES.						
Born	100,000	100,000	100,000	7,880	10,519	6,394
3 months	92,120	89,481	93,606	3,225	4,894	2,161
6 months	88,895	84,587	91,445	4,990	7,661	3,359
12 months	83,896	76,926	88,086	—	—	—
FEMALES.						
Born	100,000	100,000	100,000	6,200	8,199	4,903
3 months	93,791	91,801	95,097	2,653	4,315	1,718
6 months	91,133	87,486	93,379	4,251	6,645	2,729
12 months	86,887	80,341	90,659	—	—	—

The figures in the last three columns show that, as measured by the ratio of deaths, the advantage of being born in a healthy district, great as it is in the first three months of life, is greater still in the remainder of the first year. As compared with the selected healthy districts, the whole country shows an excess of about one-fourth part, and Manchester township shows an excess of about two-thirds, in the mortality during the first three months of life; whilst, during the remainder of the first year of life, the proportional excess is in each case about doubled. These results curiously confirm some remarks in the Registrar-General's 54th Annual Report. In that report two life-tables for the first year of life were given, the one being based on the mortality in 1889-90-91 in three rural counties—Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire; and the other, on the mortality in three towns—Preston, Leicester, and

Blackburn—which towns were selected on account of their high infantile mortality. The ages at death of all children under one year of age in these counties and towns respectively were abstracted in separate days up to one week, in separate weeks up to one month, and in separate months up to one year. From these facts the numbers of survivors out of 100,000 born were calculated at 1, 2, 3, &c., days, at 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks, and at 1, 2, 3, &c., months. The tables are so interesting in connection with the present subject that it has been thought well to reprint them here:—

Age.	Of 100,000 born the Numbers surviving at each Age.		Deaths in each successive Interval of Age.		Annual Death-rates per 1,000 living in each successive Interval of Age.		Death-rates in Towns to Death-rates in Counties taken as 100.
	Three Rural Counties.	Three Selected Towns.	Three Rural Counties.	Three Selected Towns.	Three Rural Counties.	Three Selected Towns.	
Days.							
0	100,000	100,000	1,002	1,198	3,674	4,399	120
1	98,998	98,802	296	485	1,094	1,797	164
2	98,702	98,317	281	344	1,042	1,279	123
3	98,421	97,973	232	236	859	879	102
4	98,189	97,737	152	144	565	539	95
5	98,037	97,593	120	130	448	488	109
6	97,917	97,463	89	109	297	405	136
7	97,837	97,354	—	—	—	—	—
Weeks.							
0	100,000	100,000	2,163	2,643	1,145	1,406	123
1	97,837	97,354	473	773	253	416	164
2	97,364	96,581	462	832	247	451	183
3	96,902	95,740	331	646	179	353	197
4	96,571	95,103	—	—	—	—	—
Months.							
0	100,000	100,000	3,483	4,947	804	1,021	127
1	96,512	95,053	985	2,130	123	272	221
2	95,527	92,923	707	2,049	89	263	301
3	94,820	90,874	673	1,937	85	232	308
4	94,147	88,907	618	1,749	79	239	303
5	93,529	87,158	461	1,534	59	220	373
6	93,068	85,574	453	1,475	62	209	337
7	92,535	84,099	493	1,226	63	176	279
8	92,102	82,873	454	1,317	59	192	325
9	91,648	81,536	476	1,220	62	181	292
10	91,172	80,336	455	1,110	60	167	278
11	90,717	79,226	434	1,029	57	157	275
12	90,283	78,197	—	—	—	—	—

Although males and females are not separately dealt with in these tables, it will be seen that in the three age-groups 0-3 months, 3 months-6 months, and 6 months-1 year, the mortality in the three rural counties corresponds very closely with that in the healthy districts, while the mortality in the three towns is a little greater than that in Manchester township. The points of contrast between the rural and the town table are thus set forth in the report referred to* :—

“In the first place, the aggregate infantile mortality is more than twice as high in the three towns as it is in the three rural counties, the exact figures being 21,803 deaths in the former to 9,717 in the latter, in each case out of 100,000 births.

“Secondly, the town rate is higher than the rural rate, not only in the aggregate for the year, but for each fraction of the year, with the exception—possibly but not certainly due to the insufficiently large basis of calculation—of the fourth, fifth, and sixth days of the first week, when the rates are practically equal.

“Thirdly, the periods when the town rates are most in excess of the rural rates are not the earliest weeks or months of infancy but the later months. In the first week of life the town rate exceeds the rural rate by 23 per cent., in the second week by 64 per cent., in the third week by 83 per cent., and in the fourth week by 97 per cent., showing a progressive or accumulative increase in the deleterious effects of town conditions as compared with rural conditions upon infantile life. The same result comes out when the rates for successive months in the counties and towns are examined. In the first month the town mortality is 27 per cent. above the rural rate, in the second month 121 per cent. above it; and the excess then goes on increasing until in the sixth month it amounts to no less than 273 per cent. This is the month in which the difference is greatest, though it remains throughout the rest of the year at a not very much lower point.

“The conditions of life, then, in such towns as Preston, Leicester, and Blackburn, extremely destructive as they are throughout to infants in the first year of life, are much less so in the earliest periods of that year than later on, and are especially destructive after the second month is over.”

The close agreement, at ages where comparison is possible, of the figures from which the above deductions were drawn, with the figures now obtained on a larger basis, is remarkable. Each set of facts independently strengthens the other; and there is little room for doubt that they represent with substantial accuracy the variations in infant mortality under favourable and under unfavourable conditions.

Tables XVII. and XVIII. have been constructed with the object of exhibiting in a shortened form the course of a generation through life according to each of the six life-tables. They show at each quinquennial age the number surviving out of 100,000 born. The following table is calculated from Tables XVII. and XVIII.; it shows the number, out of 1,000 living at each of several ages, who will live through the next 5 years, according to each life-table.

* Registrar-General's 54th Annual Report, p. xiii.

Age.	England and Wales.			Manchester Township, 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.	
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53.	1881-90.
MALES.						
0	724	734	751	623	814	827
5	953	966	976	952	965	982
10	975	982	990	970	981	989
15	969	977	981	967	974	983
20	958	966	974	951	964	977
25	953	959	965	928	961	971
30	948	950	956	903	959	966
35	942	940	946	880	956	961
40	933	928	933	854	952	954
45	919	913	917	813	943	944
50	899	890	894	764	930	928
55	870	860	861	723	910	903
60	827	814	809	677	865	861
65	759	747	740	596	800	798
70	663	653	645	482	710	703
75	543	534	520	374	593	566
80	411	398	373	297	454	397
85	283	260	227	241	313	229
FEMALES.						
0	751	763	783	663	836	855
5	954	968	973	948	964	982
10	974	982	991	972	977	987
15	967	977	981	971	968	981
20	956	967	974	958	961	975
25	951	961	966	943	953	970
30	946	955	958	927	955	966
35	941	948	952	908	953	963
40	935	940	945	886	949	960
45	927	930	934	858	944	953
50	916	917	915	821	937	939
55	886	886	886	767	919	916
60	844	842	842	699	874	878
65	781	778	776	628	815	818
70	691	687	682	557	732	728
75	574	572	561	483	618	601
80	442	437	420	404	479	447
85	311	299	279	320	334	288

The ratios of the numbers in the table to 1,000 give the several chances of surviving 5 years; thus in England and Wales the average chance that a man aged 25 years would survive to age 30 has improved from '953 in 1838-54 to '959 in 1871-80, and to '965 in 1881-90; in the healthy districts of 1849-53 the chance was '961, while in those of 1881-90 it stood at '971; in the old township of Manchester in 1881-90 it was '928.

Another method of comparing the numbers of survivors according to different life-tables is shown below. The new healthy district life-table being taken as a standard, the table gives the numbers of survivors at several ages by the English and by the Manchester township life-table respectively, to 1,000 survivors by the standard life-table. This table has been limited to the three life-tables for 1881-90.

Age.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	England and Wales.	Manchester Township.	Healthy Districts.	England and Wales.	Manchester Township.	Healthy Districts.
0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5	909	754	1,000	916	776	1,000
10	904	731	1,000	912	748	1,000
15	904	717	1,000	915	737	1,000
20	903	705	1,000	915	730	1,000
25	899	686	1,000	914	717	1,000
30	894	656	1,000	910	697	1,000
35	884	612	1,000	903	663	1,000
40	869	560	1,000	893	631	1,000
45	850	502	1,000	830	582	1,000
50	826	432	1,000	863	525	1,000
55	796	356	1,000	841	459	1,000
60	759	285	1,000	813	384	1,000
65	713	224	1,000	780	306	1,000
70	661	167	1,000	740	234	1,000
75	607	115	1,000	694	179	1,000
80	558	76	1,000	648	144	1,000
85	524	57	1,000	608	130	1,000

The table may be read thus: "The number of births of males that would give 1,000 survivors at 15 years of age in the healthy districts would give 904 survivors at the same age in England and Wales as a whole, and 717 in Manchester township; the number of births of females that would give 1,000 survivors at 15 years of age in the healthy districts would give 915 survivors at the same age in England and Wales as a whole, and 737 in Manchester township." The columns for England and for Manchester township trace the cumulative effect of the *excess of mortality* above the healthy district

standard. The figures for England are practically constant between ages 10 and 25 for males, and between ages 15 and 30 for females, indicating that at those ages the effect of the mortality on the number of survivors is practically the same in the country as a whole as it is in the selected districts.

Passing reference has already been made to the columns in the life-table which show the "expectation of life," but this branch of the subject is important enough to demand more detailed treatment. In Tables XV. and XVI. the expectation of life at each age is given for each of six life-tables. Among males the expectation at birth—in other words, the mean lifetime of all who are born—has ranged from 39.91 years to 43.66 years in England and Wales within the period from 1838 to 1890; in the last ten years of this period it was as low as 28.78 years in Manchester township, while it stood at 51.48 in the selected healthy districts. A pertinent and useful inquiry is, "At what ages are these years of life lived?" At first sight a contradiction in terms may appear to be involved in asking how many of the 28.78 years average lifetime of males in Manchester township, or of the 43.66 years average lifetime of males in England, or of the 51.48 years average lifetime of males in the healthy districts are lived after the age 65; but a moment's reference to a life-table shows that the question is perfectly reasonable. Turning to the healthy district life-table on page clxxxiv, as an example, it is seen that of 509,023 males born 60,648 die during the first year of life, whilst 448,375 are alive at the end of the year; 14,890 of these die during the second year, whilst 433,485 survive to the end of that year, and so on. The 60,648 males who die in the first year live, on an average, rather more than one-third of a year, or 21,509 years in all; thus the "years of life" lived between birth and 1 year of age, by 509,023 males born, are given by $448,375 + 21,509 = 469,884$. Again, of 323,079 who complete their forty-ninth year, 319,023 live throughout the fiftieth year, while 4,056 die in the course of that year, living on an average about half a year in the interval; thus the years of life lived between 49 and 50 years of age, by the same 509,023 males born are given by $319,023 + 2,028 = 321,051$. These "years of life" are printed in the column headed P_x . The sum of them for all ages represents the aggregate years of life lived by 509,023 males from birth to extreme old age; and the sum of any group of them represents the aggregate years of life lived at the ages indicated by the group. For example, the sum of the first five numbers in the column is 2,189,691, showing that the 509,023 males born live 2,189,691 years in all (or an average of 4.30 years each) between birth and 5 years of age. Again, the sum of all the numbers in the column from age 65 upwards is 2,669,913, showing that the 509,023 males born live an aggregate of 2,669,913 years (or an average of 5.25 years each) after 65 years of age. The column headed Q_x affords a ready means of obtaining these sums, since the number in this column opposite any age is the total of the numbers in the P_x column from that age onwards. So Q_0 , the sum of all the numbers in the P_x column, is the total years of life lived by the 509,023 males born; Q_5 is the total lived after five years of age; $Q_x - Q_5$ the number between birth and five years of age. The following table has been constructed to show how the average years of life (denoted in the tables by the terms "expectation of life at birth," and "mean lifetime") are distributed over several life periods in the six tables.

Life Period.	Age-limits of Period.	Length of Period in Years.	England and Wales.			Man- chester Town- ship, 1881-90	Selected Healthy Districts.	
			1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53.	1881-90.
			MALES.					
Infancy - -	0-5	5	3'94	4'01	4'02	3'51	4'29	4'30
School age - -	5-15	10	6'92	7'11	7'35	5'95	7'88	8'13
Adolescence - -	15-25	10	6'51	6'79	7'12	5'55	7'50	7'89
Maturity - {	25-35	10	5'95	6'29	6'63	4'90	6'95	7'49
	35-45	10	5'31	5'62	6'04	3'89	6'37	6'95
	45-55	10	4'54	4'76	5'16	2'71	5'72	6'25
	55-65	10	3'55	3'63	3'96	1'51	4'82	5'22
Decline - -	65 and upwards	—	3'19	3'14	3'32	0'76	5'03	5'25
Total -	All ages.	—	39'91	41'35	43'68	28'78	48'56	51'48
			FEMALES.					
Infancy - -	0-5	5	4'07	4'14	4'17	3'71	4'39	4'43
School age - -	5-15	10	7'19	7'40	7'68	6'32	8'07	8'41
Adolescence - -	15-25	10	6'73	7'07	7'44	5'92	7'61	8'12
Maturity - {	25-35	10	6'12	6'58	6'99	5'35	7'00	7'69
	35-45	10	5'46	5'95	6'38	4'50	6'37	7'15
	45-55	10	4'73	5'20	5'63	3'42	5'71	6'53
	55-65	10	3'82	4'21	4'55	2'16	4'89	5'60
Decline - -	65 and upwards	—	3'73	4'07	4'34	1'29	5'41	6'11
Total -	All ages.	—	41'85	44'62	47'18	32'67	49'45	54'04

With two unimportant exceptions, the advantage incidental to the healthier periods or localities is shared by each sex at every age-group. On comparison of the three English life-tables with one another, or of the two healthy district tables with each other, the advantage in the healthier periods appears to increase up to, or a little beyond, middle age and then to decrease. On the other hand, in comparing life-tables of different localities but for the same period, the advantage of the healthier localities is found to increase steadily until old age. If the 50 years of age between 15 and 65 be taken to represent the effective or working period of life*, the average length of the working period in years, and its proportion to the whole period of 50 years, by the six life-tables, for every child born, will be as follows:—

* In the earlier part of this volume, the 40 years of age between 25 and 65 are taken to represent that part of the working period of life in which the varying influence of occupations on mortality is most distinctly felt; for reasons which were stated on page vii, the age-group 15-25 was excluded. The present inquiry relates to the entire period of working life; the age-group 15-25 is therefore properly included.

		England and Wales.			Manchester Township, 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.	
		1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53.	1881-90.
Average lifetime between 15 and 65 years of age	Males -	25'86	27'09	28'97	18'56	31'36	33'80
	Females -	26'86	29'01	30'99	21'35	31'58	35'09
Percentage of the entire age period of 50 years, 15-65 -	Males -	52	54	58	37	63	68
	Females -	54	58	62	43	63	70

The varying distribution of the mean life-time over groups of ages may be further compared by eliminating the actual numbers of years, taking into account only the proportions of the entire lifetime that are lived at the several age-groups. The following table has been constructed on this plan; the mean life-time according to each life table being taken as 100, and the proportions lived within the several age-groups being shown relatively to this total.

Life Period.	Age-limits of Period.	Length of Period in Years.	England and Wales.			Man- chester Town- ship, 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.	
			1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53	1881-90.
MALES.								
Infancy	0-5	5	9'9	9'7	9'2	12'2	8'8	8'4
School age	5-15	10	17'3	17'2	16'9	20'7	16'2	15'8
Adolescence	15-25	10	16'3	16'4	16'3	19'3	15'5	15'3
Maturity	25-35	10	14'9	15'2	15'3	17'0	14'3	14'6
	35-45	10	13'3	13'6	13'8	13'5	13'1	13'5
	45-55	10	11'4	11'5	11'8	9'4	11'8	12'1
	55-65	10	8'9	8'8	9'1	5'3	9'9	10'1
Decline	65 and upwards	—	8'0	7'6	7'6	2'6	10'4	10'2
Total	All ages	—	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0
FEMALES.								
Infancy	0-5	5	9'7	9'3	8'8	11'4	8'9	8'2
School age	5-15	10	17'2	16'6	16'3	19'3	16'3	15'6
Adolescence	15-25	10	16'1	15'9	15'8	18'1	15'4	15'0
Maturity	25-35	10	14'6	14'7	14'8	16'4	14'2	14'2
	35-45	10	13'1	13'3	13'5	13'8	12'9	13'2
	45-55	10	11'3	11'7	11'9	10'5	11'5	12'1
	55-65	10	9'1	9'4	9'7	6'6	9'9	10'4
Decline	65 and upwards	—	8'9	9'1	9'2	3'9	10'9	11'3
Total	All ages	—	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0	100'0

Detailed comment is needless, but one peculiarity which is presented by the figures deserves notice. Examination shows that the proportion of the total lifetime which is lived between the ages 25 and 55 differs very little from 40 per cent. in any of the life-tables. For males the proportions in the six life-tables all lie between 39·2 and 40·9, and the average is exactly 40 per cent.; for females the proportions all lie between 38·6 and 40·7, and the average is 39·6 per cent. It follows that in each of these six life-tables about 60 per cent. of the average lifetime is lived partly before 25 years of age, and partly after 55 years of age; and the distribution of this 60 per cent. between the earlier and the later ages would therefore enable us to distinguish between life-tables for healthy and for unhealthy districts or periods without referring to the respective mean lifetimes.

The designations "infancy," "school age," "adolescence," "maturity," "decline," "working period" have been used above as roughly but conveniently representing the several periods of life, and not as having any claims to scientific precision. Obviously the period of decline must begin earlier in an unhealthy than in a healthy population; but, in order to determine how much earlier, it would be necessary to formulate a definition of "decline," which should bear some specified relation to figures in the life-table. For example, the expectation of life of males at age 65 by the latest English life-table is 10·31 years, and that of females is 11·26 years. If "decline" be arbitrarily defined for males as "the ages at which the expectation of life does not exceed 10·31 years," and for females as "the ages at which the expectation of life does not exceed 11·26 years," then by the three life-tables for 1881-90 decline begins at 65 for each sex in England, at about 57 in Manchester township, and at about 67 in the selected healthy districts. The following table shows the distribution of the mean life-time on this assumption according to the three life tables for 1881-90.

	Number of Years Lived.			Per cent. of Total Lifetime.		
	England and Wales.	Manchester Township.	Selected Healthy Districts.	England and Wales.	Manchester Township.	Selected Healthy Districts.
MALES.						
Infancy and school age -	11·37	9·46	12·43	26·1	32·9	24·2
Adolescence and maturity	28·97	17·44	34·68	66·3	60·6	67·3
Decline - - -	3·32	1·88	4·37	7·6	6·5	8·5
Total - - -	43·66	28·78	51·48	100·0	100·0	100·0
FEMALES.						
Infancy and school age -	11·85	10·03	12·84	25·1	30·7	23·8
Adolescence and maturity	30·99	19·73	36·05	65·7	60·4	66·7
Decline - - -	4·34	2·91	5·15	9·2	8·9	9·5
Total - - -	47·18	32·67	54·04	100·0	100·0	100·0

Reckoned in this way the proportion of "decline" to total lifetime differs but little in the three life-tables; but the healthier districts have

this double advantage; that not only is their average lifetime longer in itself, but a greater proportion of it belongs to what may be considered the effective working period of life.

In concluding the present volume, which completes the decennial supplement, I desire to return my thanks to those who, in various ways, have aided me in its production. To my predecessor, Dr. Ogle, I am primarily indebted for the mass of statistical material which he confided to my charge on his retirement from office, and without which the present work could not have been accomplished. To Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, of the Board of Trade, and to Dr. Whitelegge, H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, my thanks are due for official information, and for other help courteously given at my request. In the actual preparation of this volume I have been ably seconded by several members of my staff, and to these individually I desire to express my acknowledgments. Among these, Mr. A. C. Waters has rendered me valuable aid in connection with the work generally, and especially in regard to the preparation of the New Healthy District Life Table. Mr. J. Hampden Shoveller has undertaken the supervision of the supernumerary staff employed in the earlier processes of this work; he has also in other ways given me much valuable help. Mr. Frank Finch also has rendered me able and continuous assistance throughout the work, especially in making and checking the numerous calculations which it contains.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TATHAM.

Sir Brydges P. Henniker, Bart.,
Registrar-General.

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TABLE I.--Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.*	AGES.							
		Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards
ALL MALES	Years of Life -	26,943,327 [†]	4,395,525	3,742,038	6,267,030	4,833,231	3,575,367	2,310,372	1,819,764
	Deaths -	504,923	18,217	20,762	48,667	62,663	76,417	90,136	188,461
	Rate per 1,000	—	4.14	5.55	7.67	13.01	21.37	39.01	103.56
MALES IN SELECTED HEALTHY DISTRICTS	Years of Life -	4,338,894	701,979	515,295	880,011	708,894	596,100	433,662	472,953
	Deaths -	80,442	2,216	2,548	5,235	6,032	8,186	12,267	43,958
	Rate per 1,000	—	3.16	4.94	5.95	8.51	13.73	26.46	92.94
OCCUPIED MALES	Years of Life -	25,392,135	4,185,732	3,668,295	6,147,030	4,714,230	3,426,093	2,072,076	1,178,679
	Deaths -	400,057	10,694	18,581	44,821	58,613	70,779	75,971	120,598
	Rate per 1,000	—	2.55	5.07	7.29	12.43	20.66	36.66	102.32
OCCUPIED MALES (LONDON)	Years of Life -	3,690,030	551,910	568,212	979,377	719,496	496,227	259,680	115,128
	Deaths -	60,295	1,517	2,881	7,986	11,154	12,550	11,434	12,763
	Rate per 1,000	—	2.75	5.07	8.15	15.50	25.31	44.03	110.86
OCCUPIED MALES (INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS)	Years of Life -	5,499,885	914,073	821,745	1,397,370	1,072,512	732,954	394,914	166,317
	Deaths -	96,706	2,789	4,544	12,087	17,063	20,390	19,805	20,031
	Rate per 1,000	—	3.05	5.53	8.65	15.91	27.82	50.15	120.44
OCCUPIED MALES (AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS)	Years of Life -	3,738,468	622,656	470,688	797,427	641,097	528,117	386,241	292,242
	Deaths -	58,848	1,307	2,196	4,785	5,745	7,300	10,083	27,432
	Rate per 1,000	—	2.10	4.67	6.00	8.96	13.82	26.11	93.87
UNOCCUPIED MALES	Years of Life -	1,551,192	209,793	73,743	120,000	119,001	149,274	238,296	641,085
	Deaths -	104,866	7,523	2,181	3,246	4,250	5,638	14,165	67,863
	Rate per 1,000	—	35.86	29.58	27.05	35.71	37.77	59.44	105.86
1 Clergyman, Priest, Minister (3 : 1)	Years of Life -	110,400	18	2,262	24,804	26,256	23,487	17,556	16,017
	Deaths -	2,283	—	11	105	136	247	445	1,339
	Rate per 1,000	—	—	4.86	4.23	5.18	10.52	25.35	83.60
2 Barrister, Solicitor (3 : 2)	Years of Life -	59,934	33	2,913	20,691	16,587	9,587	5,913	4,260
	Deaths -	1,144	—	8	110	177	169	204	476
	Rate per 1,000	—	—	2.75	5.32	10.67	17.72	34.50	111.74
3 Law Clerk (3 : 2)	Years of Life -	78,732	19,827	17,085	20,574	11,199	5,928	2,907	1,212
	Deaths -	858	48	96	163	165	144	112	130
	Rate per 1,000	—	2.45	5.62	7.92	14.73	24.29	38.53	107.26
4 Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner (3 : 3)	Years of Life -	56,808	—	2,253	18,996	14,481	9,840	5,562	5,076
	Deaths -	1,331	—	13	127	216	207	190	638
	Rate per 1,000	—	—	5.77	6.69	14.92	21.04	34.16	112.40
5 Schoolmaster, Teacher (3 : 4)	Years of Life -	147,216	26,169	24,342	48,948	23,994	15,093	6,435	2,235
	Deaths -	1,125	57	105	203	164	216	160	220
	Rate per 1,000	—	2.18	4.31	4.15	6.84	14.31	24.86	98.43

* The figures in brackets following the name of each occupational group refer to the classification in Volume III. of the 1891 Census Report. For detailed list see Table II. of this volume, pp. cxxxii and cxxxiii.

† The "Years of Life" are the Numbers of Males enumerated at the Census of 1891 multiplied by three; and the deaths are those registered in the three years, 1890-91-92.

TABLE I. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.								
		Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.	
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect - (3:7)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	50,832 742 —	3,891 9 2'31	7,140 45 6'30	14,829 83 5'60	10,917 94 8'61	6,951 134 19'28	4,422 135 30'53	2,682 242 90'23
7	Musician, Music Master - (3:7)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	57,786 1,013 —	4,464 14 3'14	8,202 45 5'49	18,348 169 9'21	12,576 223 17'73	8,073 210 26'01	4,215 183 43'42	1,908 169 88'57
8	Domestic Indoor Servant (4:1)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	154,908 1,255 —	46,959 87 1'85	29,058 119 4'10	35,910 222 6'18	21,588 223 10'33	12,684 201 15'85	6,105 171 28'01	2,604 232 89'09
9	Commercial Traveller (5:1)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	131,601 1,913 —	3,036 8 2'64	14,790 43 2'91	44,628 272 6'09	35,406 447 12'62	21,489 460 21'41	9,165 360 39'28	3,087 328 106'25
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service (5:1, 3)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	755,301 7,242 —	187,449 458 2'44	158,397 807 5'09	197,097 1,524 7'73	109,671 1,388 12'66	62,739 1,152 18'36	28,512 964 33'81	11,436 949 82'98
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker, &c. - (6:1)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	119,448 1,040 —	16,860 75 4'45	24,042 118 4'91	37,503 204 5'44	24,819 179 7'21	11,433 184 16'09	4,098 174 42'46	693 106 152'96
12	Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman - (6:1)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	304,932 3,270 —	31,860 164 5'15	53,787 292 5'43	97,425 628 6'45	67,584 621 9'19	34,848 602 17'28	14,331 509 35'52	5,097 464 89'07
11, 12	Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c. -	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	424,380 4,310 —	48,720 239 4'91	77,820 410 5'27	134,928 832 6'17	92,403 800 8'66	46,281 786 16'98	18,429 683 37'06	5,790 560 96'72
13	Railway Official, Clerk - (6:1)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	126,792 1,330 —	23,139 77 3'33	20,433 138 6'75	35,967 279 7'76	24,051 228 9'48	14,625 240 16'41	6,624 188 27'63	1,953 185 94'73
14	Coach and Cab Service, Groom, &c. - (6:2)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	551,226 8,681 —	71,994 182 2'53	86,448 387 4'48	158,976 1,238 7'79	115,662 1,809 15'64	70,401 1,807 25'67	33,720 1,514 44'90	14,025 1,744 124'35
15	Carman, Carrier, &c. - (6:2)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	494,094 8,595 —	64,773 215 3'32	81,324 473 5'82	146,346 1,363 9'31	101,010 1,699 16'82	59,727 1,673 28'01	29,577 1,492 50'44	11,337 1,680 148'19
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman (6:3)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	90,048 1,930 —	11,874 84 7'07	12,174 93 7'64	21,738 216 9'94	18,369 307 16'71	13,746 336 24'44	7,947 351 44'17	4,200 543 129'29
17	Seaman, &c. Merchant Service (6:3)	Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	317,712 6,720 —	34,398 231 6'72	47,550 497 10'45	89,022 1,159 13'02	68,172 1,287 18'88	48,240 1,334 27'65	21,699 971 44'75	8,631 1,241 143'78

TABLE I. (continued).--**Mean Annual Mortality of Males** engaged in different **OCCUPATIONS** in the **THREE YEARS 1890-91-92**, at **SUCCESSIVE PERIODS OF LIFE**.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.							
		Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
18	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer (6:3)	Years of Life - 164,233 Deaths - 4,566 Rate per 1,000 -	11,760 54 4·59	19,368 142 7·33	44,151 680 15·40	41,262 990 23·99	29,547 1,203 40·71	13,680 884 64·62	4,470 613 137·14
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway, nor Government) (6:5)	Years of Life - 292,152 Deaths - 3,599 Rate per 1,000 -	140,877 275 1·95	27,873 144 5·17	38,868 383 9·85	31,872 565 17·73	26,511 708 26·71	17,409 726 41·70	8,742 798 91·28
11, 13, 14-19	Transport Ser-vice	Years of Life - 2,333,850 Deaths - 38,401 Rate per 1,000 -	384,396 1,280 3·33	352,566 2,146 6·09	634,029 5,871 9·26	468,750 7,457 15·91	294,453 7,847 26·65	142,461 6,621 46·48	57,195 7,179 125·52
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c. (7:1)	Years of Life - 806,982 Deaths - 15,800 Rate per 1,000 -	75,174 98 1·30	74,082 178 2·40	144,903 622 4·29	140,472 987 7·03	141,129 1,581 11·20	124,880 2,992 23·97	106,392 9,342 87·81
20a	Farmer, Grazier, &c. in Agricultural Distcs.	Years of Life - 393,591 Deaths - 5,521 Rate per 1,000 -	28,008 45 1·61	27,675 70 2·53	55,449 227 4·09	53,493 341 6·39	53,668 535 10·16	45,972 951 20·69	40,416 3,352 82·94
21	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant (7:1)	Years of Life - 2,185,212 Deaths - 36,191 Rate per 1,000 -	447,714 765 1·71	285,861 1,117 3·91	409,200 2,129 5·20	311,864 2,589 8·32	284,427 3,635 12·78	244,245 6,001 24·57	202,401 19,955 98·59
21a	Labourer in Agricultural Districts -	Years of Life - 1,129,644 Deaths - 20,044 Rate per 1,000 -	222,180 495 1·82	141,528 613 4·33	215,481 1,193 5·54	165,387 1,511 9·14	149,775 2,031 13·56	127,638 3,169 24·83	107,655 11,122 103·31
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman (7:3)	Years of Life - 507,522 Deaths - 7,493 Rate per 1,000 -	61,797 102 1·65	56,349 158 2·80	103,629 429 4·14	90,810 598 6·59	80,409 935 11·63	64,407 1,500 23·29	50,121 3,771 75·24
20-22	Agriculturist, as represented by 20-22 -	Years of Life - 3,499,716 Deaths - 59,484 Rate per 1,000 -	584,685 965 1·65	416,292 1,453 3·49	657,732 3,180 4·83	542,646 4,174 7·69	505,965 6,151 12·16	433,482 10,493 24·21	358,914 33,068 92·13
(20-22)a	Agriculturist in Agricultural Districts -	Years of Life - 1,552,785 Deaths - 27,202 Rate per 1,000 -	265,377 473 1·78	182,253 717 3·93	294,489 1,510 5·13	238,737 1,901 8·21	221,037 2,739 12·39	189,198 4,494 23·28	161,694 15,393 95·23
23	Fisherman (8:1)	Years of Life - 73,014 Deaths - 1,215 Rate per 1,000 -	9,837 33 3·35	10,800 83 7·68	18,843 172 9·13	13,965 148 10·60	9,510 177 18·61	6,003 154 25·65	4,056 448 110·45
24	Maltster - (16:2)	Years of Life - 27,009 Deaths - 480 Rate per 1,000 -	1,410 3 2·13	3,225 6 1·86	7,353 34 4·62	6,261 70 11·18	5,019 91 18·13	2,607 110 42·19	1,134 166 146·38
25	Brewer - (16:2)	Years of Life - 76,881 Deaths - 1,742 Rate per 1,000 -	5,592 15 2·68	9,531 53 5·56	21,792 236 10·83	18,069 344 19·04	12,633 389 30·79	6,576 358 54·44	2,688 347 129·09

TABLE I. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.								
		Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.	
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer (16:1,2)	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	222,792 7,520 —	2,499 8 3·20	6,903 60 8·69	47,268 719 15·21	62,094 1,448 23·32	56,034 1,952 34·84	33,117 1,761 53·18	14,877 1,572 105·67
26a	Innkeeper, &c. (London) -	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	28,818 856 —	651 3 4·61	1,635 11 6·73	7,959 102 12·82	8,151 178 21·84	6,423 254 39·55	2,949 179 60·70	1,050 129 122·86
26b	Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dist.) -	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	46,365 1,748 —	498 1 2·01	1,443 19 13·17	10,761 219 20·35	14,079 384 27·27	11,532 513 44·48	6,204 389 62·70	1,848 223 120·67
26c	Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dist.) -	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	37,890 1,251 —	315 — 5·91	846 5 10·14	6,804 69 20·01	9,645 193 27·20	9,744 205 47·01	6,552 308 103·16	3,984 411
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant - (4:1)	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	135,648 1,959 —	30,867 72 2·33	35,136 228 6·49	39,582 589 14·88	17,313 499 28·82	8,211 312 38·00	3,291 157 47·71	1,248 102 81·73
27a	Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	62,085 987 —	13,296 33 2·48	16,569 107 6·46	18,246 282 15·46	8,430 275 32·62	3,765 165 43·83	1,362 80 58·73	417 45 107·91
27b	Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dist.) -	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	24,369 316 —	5,025 9 1·79	6,609 31 4·69	7,734 114 14·74	2,886 82 28·41	1,320 42 31·82	603 25 41·46	192 13 67·71
27c	Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dist.) -	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	8,316 105 —	2,292 5 2·18	1,944 5 2·57	1,977 31 15·68	1,014 19 18·74	603 23 38·14	303 10 33·00	183 12 65·57
(26, 27)	Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	358,440 9,479 —	33,366 80 2·40	42,039 288 6·85	86,850 1,308 15·06	79,407 1,947 24·52	64,245 2,264 35·24	36,408 1,918 52·68	16,125 1,674 103·81
(26a and 27a)	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	90,903 1,843 —	13,947 36 2·58	18,204 118 6·48	26,205 384 14·65	16,581 453 27·32	10,188 419 41·12	4,311 259 60·08	1,467 174 118·61
(26b and 27b)	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial Dist.) -	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	70,734 2,064 —	5,523 10 1·81	8,052 50 6·21	18,495 333 18·00	16,965 466 27·46	12,852 555 43·18	6,807 414 60·82	2,040 236 115·69
(26c and 27c)	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Agricultural Dist.) -	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	46,206 1,356 —	2,607 5 1·92	2,790 10 3·58	8,781 100 11·39	10,659 212 19·88	10,347 288 27·83	6,855 318 46·39	4,167 423 101·51
28	Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, &c. - (9:1,20:4)	Years of Life - - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	69,822 857 —	12,594 37 2·94	10,476 67 6·40	16,905 117 6·92	12,978 123 9·48	8,814 151 17·13	5,235 183 34·96	2,820 179 63·48

TABLE I. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different Occupations in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.							
		Total. 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
29	Chemist, Drug- gist - (14:3) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	60,582 862 —	10,839 34 3·14	9,804 61 6·22	15,072 106 7·03	10,596 129 12·17	7,662 175 22·84	4,371 137 31·34	2,238 220 98·30
30	Tobacconist, &c. - (15:1) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	37,632 573 —	4,524 16 3·54	4,353 27 6·20	10,173 92 9·05	8,451 101 11·95	5,481 119 21·71	3,384 126 37·23	1,266 92 72·67
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. - (16:3) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	97,137 1,538 —	17,514 34 1·94	15,306 62 4·05	25,074 179 7·14	16,509 188 11·39	11,268 280 24·85	7,254 333 45·91	4,212 462 109·69
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer - (16:3) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	75,081 1,070 —	9,789 23 2·35	10,800 59 5·46	19,578 153 7·81	15,720 204 12·98	10,930 221 20·13	5,490 199 36·25	2,724 211 77·46
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer - (16:3) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	88,662 1,493 —	12,234 21 1·72	10,575 75 7·09	20,448 143 6·99	17,574 209 11·89	14,139 286 20·23	9,090 349 38·39	4,602 410 89·09
34	Grocer, &c. (16:3) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	388,881 3,880 —	87,738 163 1·86	65,724 261 3·97	86,475 467 5·40	58,374 503 8·62	42,891 615 14·34	29,580 737 24·92	18,099 1,134 62·66
35	Draper, Man- chester Ware- houseman - (17:5) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	179,619 2,100 —	41,712 101 2·42	35,631 221 6·20	43,899 374 8·52	28,185 391 13·87	17,802 369 20·73	8,928 336 37·63	3,462 308 88·97
36	Coal Merchant, &c. - (21:2) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	83,361 1,599 —	4,425 6 1·36	6,912 33 4·77	18,639 112 6·01	18,699 201 10·75	16,212 258 15·91	11,895 393 33·04	6,579 596 90·59
37	Ironmonger - (21:8) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	58,590 655 —	11,598 19 1·64	9,708 32 3·30	14,310 85 5·94	10,338 102 9·87	6,828 103 15·08	3,957 146 36·90	1,851 168 90·76
38	General Shop- keeper (22:1) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	81,552 1,461 —	10,470 22 2·10	8,625 34 3·94	16,641 148 8·89	16,464 231 14·03	13,656 272 19·92	9,513 310 32·59	6,183 444 71·81
28-38	Shopkeepers as represented by 28-38 - - { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	1,220,910 16,888 —	223,437 476 2·13	187,914 932 4·96	287,214 1,976 6·88	213,888 2,382 11·14	155,733 2,349 18·29	98,697 3,249 32·92	54,036 4,224 78·17
39	Bookbinder (9:1) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	33,042 460 —	6,720 19 2·83	5,622 35 6·23	8,295 75 9·04	6,054 93 15·36	3,447 65 18·86	1,980 82 41·41	924 91 98·48
40	Printer - (9:1) { Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	227,886 2,677 —	62,019 201 3·24	42,969 284 6·61	55,923 509 9·10	34,926 503 14·40	19,530 421 21·56	8,874 385 43·39	3,645 374 102·61

TABLE I. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.							
		Total. 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
41	Watch, Clock, Philosoph. Inst. Maker; Jeweler, &c. - - - (10:3, 21:7)	Years of Life - 183,606 Deaths - 2,644	28,134 67	28,857 136	48,060 324	34,281 447	24,852 515	12,405 496	6,927 659
		Rate per 1,000 -	2.38	4.71	6.74	13.04	20.72	39.70	95.13
41a	Watch, Clock- Maker - - -	Years of Life - 65,988 Deaths - 1,101	7,953 19	8,919 46	15,819 122	12,450 139	10,827 206	6,132 238	3,888 331
		Rate per 1,000 -	2.39	5.16	7.71	11.16	19.03	38.81	85.13
42	Saddler, Harness Maker (12:2)	Years of Life - 70,800 Deaths - 1,115	12,204 25	9,795 47	16,329 124	13,110 164	10,377 215	5,250 169	3,735 371
		Rate per 1,000 -	2.05	4.80	7.59	12.51	20.72	32.19	99.33
43	Butcher - (16:3)	Years of Life - 272,332 Deaths - 3,791	52,839 90	48,813 201	70,230 529	46,926 735	29,931 678	16,134 699	7,959 859
		Rate per 1,000 -	1.70	4.12	7.53	15.66	22.65	43.32	107.93
44	Corn Miller (16:3)	Years of Life - 65,853 Deaths - 1,143	7,791 28	8,709 34	16,383 83	12,756 119	10,263 194	6,618 257	3,333 428
		Rate per 1,000 -	3.59	3.90	5.07	9.33	18.90	38.83	128.41
45	Baker, Con- fectioner (16:3)	Years of Life - 264,729 Deaths - 3,289	53,802 106	45,096 182	66,735 433	42,981 473	29,898 663	17,628 625	8,589 807
		Rate per 1,000 -	1.97	4.04	6.49	11.00	22.18	35.45	93.96
46	Hatter - (18:1)	Years of Life - 46,749 Deaths - 725	8,805 18	8,274 49	11,646 81	8,727 134	5,010 124	2,688 118	1,599 201
		Rate per 1,000 -	2.04	5.92	6.96	15.35	24.75	43.90	125.70
47	Tailor - (18:1)	Years of Life - 348,834 Deaths - 6,685	49,983 137	47,709 238	80,814 554	61,002 834	47,943 1,054	35,280 1,326	26,103 2,542
		Rate per 1,000 -	2.74	4.99	6.86	13.67	21.98	37.59	97.38
48	Shoemaker (18:1)	Years of Life - 579,924 Deaths - 11,119	87,822 255	75,891 447	124,860 957	96,321 1,093	87,405 1,735	63,036 2,222	44,589 4,410
		Rate per 1,000 -	2.90	5.89	7.66	11.35	19.85	35.25	98.90
49	Hairdresser (18:1)	Years of Life - 67,662 Deaths - 876	15,732 40	14,025 92	17,739 167	9,525 143	5,670 132	3,228 126	1,743 176
		Rate per 1,000 -	2.54	6.56	9.41	15.01	23.28	39.03	100.98
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c., Manufac- ture - (19:1)	Years of Life - 19,263 Deaths - 366	3,564 11	2,529 11	4,254 42	3,645 45	2,502 58	1,800 82	909 117
		Rate per 1,000 -	3.09	4.35	9.87	12.35	22.64	45.56	128.71
50a	Tallow, Soap, &c., Manufac- ture	Years of Life - 15,141 Deaths - 250	3,009 10	2,010 6	3,297 24	2,742 32	1,941 34	1,425 52	717 92
		Rate per 1,000 -	3.32	2.99	7.28	11.67	17.52	36.49	128.31
51	Tanner, Fell- monger (19:2)	Years of Life - 30,342 Deaths - 476	3,588 19	3,759 16	7,434 43	6,402 41	4,761 89	2,868 94	1,530 174
		Rate per 1,000 -	5.30	4.26	5.78	6.40	18.69	32.78	113.73

TABLE I. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.							
		Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
52	Currier, &c. (19 : 2)	Years of Life - 65,424 Deaths - 1,048 Rate per 1,000 —	9,588 15	9,675 46	15,756 107	12,786 162	9,927 220	5,244 213	2,448 285
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler-Maker, Fitter; Mill- wright (10 : 1)	Years of Life - 520,188 Deaths - 7,209 Rate per 1,000 —	96,771 280	86,268 453	130,560 927	100,485 1,249	66,876 1,590	29,982 1,392	9,246 1,318
53a	Engine, Machine —Maker, Fitter; Millwright	Years of Life - 412,839 Deaths - 5,847 Rate per 1,000 —	78,405 236	69,519 378	102,750 743	78,339 984	52,371 1,271	23,865 1,124	7,590 1,111
53b	Boiler Maker	Years of Life - 107,349 Deaths - 1,362 Rate per 1,000 —	18,366 44	16,749 75	27,810 184	22,146 265	14,505 319	6,117 268	1,656 207
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle- Maker (10 : 2)	Years of Life - 119,640 Deaths - 2,529 Rate per 1,000 —	18,828 40	16,887 90	28,338 237	23,934 440	17,553 578	9,354 538	4,746 606
54a	Cutler, Scissors Maker	Years of Life - 51,177 Deaths - 1,194 Rate per 1,000 —	8,067 19	7,368 40	11,619 99	9,963 208	7,866 280	4,086 246	2,208 302
54b	File Maker	Years of Life - 21,675 Deaths - 552 Rate per 1,000 —	3,597 6	2,757 19	5,049 56	4,632 121	3,345 134	1,596 113	699 103
55	Gunsmith (10 : 5)	Years of Life - 26,985 Deaths - 528 Rate per 1,000 —	3,930 9	4,038 20	5,979 61	4,783 72	4,563 121	2,454 116	1,233 129
56	Locksmith, Bell- hanger, Gas- fitter - (11 : 2)	Years of Life - 57,507 Deaths - 833 Rate per 1,000 —	8,427 19	7,533 29	14,562 95	11,724 141	8,550 190	4,398 149	2,313 210
57	Blacksmith, Whitesmith (21 : 8)	Years of Life - 409,626 Deaths - 6,629 Rate per 1,000 —	63,375 112	57,360 245	93,351 541	79,743 862	62,136 1,289	35,619 1,405	18,042 2,175
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures - (21 : 8)	Years of Life - 607,617 Deaths - 10,706 Rate per 1,000 —	102,942 330	94,551 579	155,205 1,367	122,943 1,944	80,178 2,285	38,661 2,138	13,137 2,063
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c. —Worker and Dealer (21 : 9, 10, 11, 12)	Years of Life - 358,434 Deaths - 4,895 Rate per 1,000 —	79,251 207	60,279 346	91,359 679	62,016 867	38,253 939	19,056 877	8,220 980
59a	Copper Worker	Years of Life - 24,756 Deaths - 496 Rate per 1,000 —	4,176 11	3,771 30	6,489 72	4,644 75	3,261 91	1,734 102	681 115
			2,63	7,96	11,10	16,15	27,91	58,82	168,87

TABLE I. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS OF LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.								
		Total. 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.	
59b	Tin, Tin Plate- Worker - - -	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	110,751 1,367 —	25,299 70 2·77	19,494 103 5·28	28,857 198 6·86	18,072 220 12·17	10,656 214 20·08	5,634 249 44·20	2,739 313 114·28
59c	Zinc Worker - -	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	9,894 140 —	1,482 4 2·70	1,758 9 5·12	3,003 30 9·99	1,935 21 10·85	1,089 32 29·38	474 23 48·52	153 21 137·26
59d	Lead Worker - -	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	6,216 196 —	1,125 5 4·44	765 9 11·76	1,236 15 12·14	1,317 30 22·78	957 36 37·62	624 47 75·32	192 54 281·25
59e	Brass, Bronze- Worker - - -	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	99,234 1,212 —	24,195 70 2·89	17,361 103 5·93	24,921 182 7·30	16,305 230 14·11	9,828 256 26·05	4,713 193 40·95	1,911 178 93·14
58-59	Metal Workers, as represented by 58-59 - -	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	2,099,997 33,329 —	373,524 997 2·67	326,916 1,762 5·39	519,354 3,997 7·52	405,633 5,575 13·74	278,109 6,992 25·14	139,524 6,615 47·41	56,937 7,481 131·39
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder (11:1)	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	747,615 13,387 —	63,774 146 2·29	79,161 302 3·82	194,925 1,276 6·55	180,468 2,427 13·45	124,950 2,754 22·04	70,488 2,836 40·23	33,849 3,646 107·71
61	Carpenter, Joiner (11:1)	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	651,309 9,959 —	74,580 124 1·66	75,180 297 3·95	161,442 933 5·78	139,701 1,308 9·36	105,012 1,805 17·19	60,774 1,954 32·15	34,620 3,538 102·20
62	Slater, Tiler (11:1)	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	20,067 435 —	1,722 8 4·65	2,076 11 5·30	5,724 63 11·01	5,067 87 17·17	3,087 85 27·53	1,611 81 50·28	780 100 128·21
63	Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paperhanger (11:1)	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	86,547 1,474 —	7,092 22 3·10	8,853 34 3·84	24,093 167 6·93	22,149 305 13·77	13,935 309 22·17	7,248 352 48·57	3,177 285 89·71
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier (11:1)	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	498,405 7,545 —	68,220 156 2·29	71,682 329 4·59	137,073 965 7·04	108,831 1,610 14·79	68,199 1,714 25·13	32,253 1,470 45·58	12,147 1,301 107·10
65	Cabinet Maker, &c. - (11:2)	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	229,101 3,463 —	35,715 88 2·46	31,740 151 4·76	58,056 403 6·94	45,654 597 13·08	32,076 677 21·11	17,121 663 38·72	8,789 884 101·16
66	Sawyer - (20:3)	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	68,277 1,311 —	8,397 27 3·22	7,881 39 4·95	14,877 72 4·84	13,101 125 9·54	11,142 172 15·44	8,268 292 35·32	4,611 584 126·65
60-66	Building Trades, as represented by 60-66 - -	<i>Years of Life</i> Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	2,301,321 37,574 —	259,500 571 2·20	276,573 1,163 4·21	596,190 3,879 6·51	514,971 6,459 12·54	358,401 7,516 20·97	197,763 7,648 38·67	97,923 10,338 105·57

TABLE I. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different Occupations in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS OF LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.							
		Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c. (20:3) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	86,181 1,592 —	13,089 23 1·76	10,965 54 4·92	19,128 153 8·00	16,752 233 13·91	14,322 365 25·49	7,683 311 40·48	4,242 453 106·79
68	Coach, Carriage—Maker (12:1) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	111,729 1,724 —	16,821 44 2·62	16,956 74 4·36	29,010 190 6·55	22,578 267 11·83	15,408 355 23·04	7,431 347 46·70	3,525 447 126·81
69	Wheelwright (12:1) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	82,035 1,501 —	10,623 20 1·88	10,305 44 4·27	19,023 86 4·52	15,621 141 9·03	12,339 244 19·77	8,085 256 31·66	6,039 710 117·57
70	Shipwright, &c. (Wood and Iron) - (13:1) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	184,113 2,184 —	26,409 64 2·42	26,586 101 3·80	44,157 227 5·14	35,739 341 9·54	30,270 490 16·19	14,847 413 27·82	6,105 548 89·76
71	Manufacturing Chemist (14:3) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	58,176 1,159 —	6,204 28 4·51	8,235 55 6·68	15,759 133 8·44	13,137 219 16·67	8,979 272 30·29	4,302 269 62·53	1,560 183 117·31
72	Wool, Worsted Manufacture (17:1) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	257,262 4,120 —	56,613 166 2·93	41,163 230 5·59	57,783 404 6·99	42,399 508 11·98	30,711 628 20·45	19,167 831 43·36	9,426 1,333 143·54
72a	Wool, Worsted, Manufacture (West Riding) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	220,734 3,393 —	49,506 147 2·97	36,195 196 5·42	59,211 351 6·99	36,198 434 11·99	25,707 529 20·58	15,699 687 43·76	7,218 1,049 145·33
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c. Manufacture (17:2) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	43,116 1,093 —	6,762 23 3·40	5,367 31 5·78	8,688 60 6·91	6,162 64 10·39	6,153 119 19·34	5,565 224 40·25	4,419 572 129·44
74	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manu- facture (17:3) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	538,077 7,471 —	133,545 474 3·55	93,411 556 5·95	133,356 956 7·17	86,001 1,103 12·83	54,096 1,335 24·68	27,648 1,453 52·55	10,020 1,594 159·08
74a	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manu- facture (Lancashire) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	444,513 6,111 —	111,441 416 3·73	78,417 497 5·96	111,243 793 7·13	71,022 950 13·38	43,881 1,102 25·11	21,342 1,175 55·06	7,167 1,208 168·55
75	Lace Manufacture (17:3) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	37,179 433 —	5,841 16 2·74	6,714 34 5·06	10,488 72 6·86	5,745 34 5·92	4,257 64 15·03	2,685 83 30·91	1,449 130 89·72
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker (17:4) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	20,937 380 —	4,641 4 0·86	2,238 13 5·81	3,534 29 8·21	3,192 36 11·28	3,309 67 20·25	2,559 88 34·39	1,464 143 97·68
77	Wool, Silk, Cot- ton, &c.—Dyer, Printer, &c. (17:1, 2, 3, 5) { Years of Life - Deaths - Rate per 1,000	109,710 2,256 —	20,241 96 4·74	18,528 134 7·23	28,446 310 10·90	18,522 299 16·14	12,729 357 28·05	7,593 440 57·95	3,651 620 169·82

TABLE L. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different Occupations, in the THREE YEARS 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.		AGES.							
			Total. 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
78	Carpet, Rug, Manufacture (17:5)	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	25,596 405 —	4,512 12 2'66	3,867 16 4'14	6,204 50 8'03	4,440 35 7'88	2,001 47 16'20	2,292 95 41'45	1,980 150 103'70
79	Hosiery Manufac- ture - (18:1)	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	52,095 1,079 —	6,774 21 3'10	6,222 32 5'14	11,211 73 6'51	8,802 74 8'41	7,242 88 12'15	6,504 194 29'83	5,340 597 111'80
79a	Hosiery Manufac- ture (Leicester- shire and Not- tinghamshire) -	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	47,265 970 —	6,165 19 3'03	5,640 28 4'98	10,167 64 6'29	8,032 68 8'41	6,531 75 11'48	5,916 185 31'27	4,764 531 111'46
79-79	Textile Manufac- tures, as repre- sented by 79-79	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	1,083,972 17,237 —	238,920 812 3'40	177,510 1,046 5'89	259,710 1,954 7'52	175,263 2,153 12'28	121,398 2,795 22'28	74,013 3,498 46'05	37,149 5,159 138'87
80	Paper Manufac- ture - (20:4)	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	33,453 454 —	7,428 30 4'04	5,385 32 5'94	8,040 45 5'60	5,892 55 9'33	3,822 72 18'84	2,016 90 44'64	870 130 149'43
81	Potter, Earthen- ware, &c. Manu- facturer (21:4)	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	95,643 1,788 —	20,655 58 2'81	16,275 88 5'41	23,454 192 8'19	17,061 334 19'58	11,451 492 42'97	5,031 378 75'13	1,716 246 143'36
82	Glass Manufac- ture - (21:4)	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	65,595 1,092 —	16,359 53 3'24	11,046 71 6'43	15,642 177 11'32	11,631 208 17'88	6,876 221 32'14	2,994 182 60'79	1,044 180 172'41
83	Coal Miner - (21:1)	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	1,447,575 17,873 —	283,536 1,082 3'82	249,525 1,402 5'62	380,355 2,391 6'29	265,098 2,552 9'63	162,981 3,165 19'42	80,403 3,521 43'79	25,877 3,760 146'43
83a	Coal Miner (Dur- ham and North- umberland) -	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	303,177 3,639 —	58,221 229 3'93	49,536 279 5'63	77,895 427 5'48	55,494 453 8'16	36,396 593 16'35	19,437 693 35'65	6,198 903 155'37
83b	Coal Miner (Lancashire) -	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	218,670 2,816 —	40,524 168 4'15	37,437 204 5'45	59,379 380 6'40	42,501 499 11'74	24,957 568 22'76	11,085 599 51'33	2,787 428 153'57
83c	Coal Miner (West Riding) -	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	212,133 2,286 —	42,174 124 2'94	35,478 165 4'65	57,180 318 5'56	40,581 386 9'51	23,988 449 18'34	9,918 457 46'08	2,805 396 141'18
83d	Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Notting- hamshire) -	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	146,148 1,345 —	29,670 70 2'36	23,715 82 3'46	38,850 195 5'02	27,894 204 7'31	16,170 243 15'03	7,467 203 35'22	2,382 288 120'91
83e	Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	Years of Life- Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	130,518 1,871 —	24,111 58 2'41	20,487 113 5'52	32,922 198 6'01	25,353 221 8'72	15,918 313 19'66	8,850 437 49'38	2,877 531 184'57

TABLE I. (continued).—**Mean Annual Mortality of Males** engaged in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92**, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.							
		Total. 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards
83f	Coal Miner (Mon- mouthshire and South Wales) - { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	301,977 4,241 —	62,886 304 5.79	60,063 429 7.14	80,598 691 8.57	49,035 592 12.07	29,466 715 24.27	14,622 752 51.43	5,307 698 131.52
84	Ironstone Miner (21 : 1) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	53,469 650 —	6,732 23 3.42	7,674 35 4.56	13,791 82 5.95	12,216 100 8.19	8,385 143 17.05	3,696 123 33.28	975 144 147.69
85	Copper Miner (21 : 1) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	3,258 88 —	660 — —	375 3 8.00	639 6 9.39	441 8 18.14	453 11 24.28	471 22 46.71	219 38 173.52
86	Tin Miner (21 : 1) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	27,165 534 —	7,092 21 2.96	4,836 34 7.03	5,829 47 8.06	3,492 50 14.32	3,042 101 33.20	2,088 138 66.09	780 143 181.93
87	Lead Miner (21 : 1) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	16,827 479 —	1,989 6 3.02	2,325 15 6.45	3,705 35 9.45	3,336 45 13.49	2,718 65 23.91	2,028 135 66.57	726 178 245.18
88	Mine Service (21 : 1) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	17,850 471 —	618 2 3.24	1,047 14 13.37	3,513 33 9.39	4,590 56 12.20	4,293 84 19.57	2,724 113 41.48	1,065 169 158.69
83- 88	Miners, as repre- sented by 83-88 { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	1,566,144 20,095 —	300,627 1,134 3.77	265,782 1,503 5.66	407,832 2,594 6.36	289,173 2,811 9.72	181,872 3,509 19.62	91,410 4,952 44.33	29,448 4,432 150.50
89	Stone, Slate— Quarrier (21 : 3) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	147,855 2,998 —	16,329 55 3.37	18,414 104 5.65	37,287 277 7.43	33,120 480 14.49	24,045 608 25.29	13,185 681 51.65	5,475 793 144.84
90	Coal Heaver (21 : 2) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	53,994 1,197 —	5,055 21 4.15	6,630 43 6.49	15,522 193 12.43	12,924 258 19.96	8,373 245 29.26	4,041 253 62.61	1,449 134 126.98
91	Gas Works Service (21 : 2) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	91,881 1,541 —	3,828 18 4.70	9,948 52 5.23	28,383 205 7.22	25,053 275 10.98	15,654 371 23.70	6,771 340 50.21	2,244 280 124.78
92	Railway Plate- layer, Railway, Road, Clay, Sand, &c.—Labourer - (21 : 3) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	300,360 6,384 —	18,084 109 6.03	34,781 215 6.19	75,753 631 8.33	65,865 859 13.04	51,399 1,170 22.76	34,794 1,451 41.70	19,734 1,949 98.76
93	Brick, Tile— Maker, Burner - (21 : 3) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	114,456 1,466 —	21,858 30 1.37	16,068 78 4.85	26,847 132 4.92	20,571 165 8.02	15,333 245 15.98	9,342 319 34.15	4,437 497 112.01
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c. - (22 : 1) { Years of Life Deaths - Rate per 1,000	119,454 3,444 —	14,067 53 4.12	12,873 112 8.70	24,885 380 15.27	23,814 577 24.23	19,365 718 37.08	14,295 699 48.90	10,155 900 88.62

TABLE I. (continued).—Mean Annual Mortality of Males engaged in different Occupations in the THREE Years 1890-91-92, at SUCCESSIVE PERIODS of LIFE.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES.								
		Total. 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.	
95	General Labourer (22 : 2)	Years of Life - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	1,495,974 31,764 —	194,712 543 2·79	203,880 1,208 5·93	353,284 3,455 9·64	291,123 4,904 16·85	224,190 6,209 27·70	142,950 6,066 42·43	80,835 9,379 116·03
95a	General Labourer (London)	Years of Life - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	236,760 5,174 —	26,655 81 3·04	32,304 197 6·10	63,126 688 10·90	51,516 1,004 19·49	36,636 1,169 31·91	19,134 958 50·07	7,389 1,077 145·76
95b	General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	Years of Life - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	343,239 8,022 —	39,288 139 3·54	47,718 309 6·48	88,053 973 11·05	70,158 1,501 21·39	53,079 1,866 35·16	30,978 1,010 51·97	13,965 1,024 116·29
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not railway, marine, nor agri- cultural) (22 : 2)	Years of Life - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	243,804 3,069 —	24,147 67 2·77	30,318 147 4·85	66,591 360 5·41	58,935 517 8·77	39,054 659 16·87	18,978 670 35·30	5,781 649 112·26
97	Artizan, Mechanic (undefined) (22 : 2)	Years of Life - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	148,914 705 —	41,244 49 1·19	25,461 60 2·36	32,553 93 2·86	22,740 126 5·54	15,636 138 8·83	7,998 119 14·88	3,282 120 36·56
98	Factory Labourer (undefined) (22 : 2)	Years of Life - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	78,189 1,065 —	17,184 45 2·62	11,820 61 5·16	18,150 137 7·55	14,190 186 13·11	10,275 235 22·87	4,926 227 46·08	1,644 174 105·84
99	Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant (23 : 1)	Years of Life - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	22,944 512 —	1,833 10 5·46	2,511 15 5·97	5,745 45 7·83	5,634 102 18·10	3,945 124 31·43	2,151 107 49·74	1,125 109 96·89
00	Other Males Occupied	Years of Life - Deaths - - Rate per 1,000	3,208,866 42,579 —	576,924 1,214 2·10	482,142 2,284 4·74	760,668 5,314 6·99	577,653 6,399 11·08	425,997 7,453 17·50	250,773 8,166 32·56	134,709 11,749 87·22

TABLE II.—List of certain **Occupations** arranged according to the CLASSIFICATION used in the REPORT on the CENSUS of 1891, with Reference Numbers denoting the headings under which they are included in TABLE I. of this Volume.

Reference to Census Report.	Occupation.	Reference Number to Table I.	Reference to Census Report.	Occupation.	Reference Number to Table I.
3	1 Clergyman (Established Church - Roman Catholic Priest Minister, Priest, of other religious bodies - - - - -	1	10	1 Engine and Machine Maker - - Millwright Fitter and Turner (Engine and Ma- chine) - - - - - Boiler Maker - - - - -	53
	2 Barrister, Solicitor - - - - - Law Clerk - - - - -	2 3		2 Tool Maker Cutler and Scissors Maker - - File Maker Saw Maker Needle Maker - - - - -	54
	3 Physician Surgeon, General Prac- titioner - - - - -	4		3 Watchmaker, Clockmaker - - Philosophical Instrument Maker: Optician - - - - - Electrical Apparatus Maker Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Maker. (See also Goldsmith, 21, 7)	41
	4 Schoolmaster, Teacher, Professor, Lecturer - - - - -	5		5 Gunsmith, Gun Manufacturer - -	55
	7 Painter, Engraver, Sculptor (Artist) - Architect - - - - - Musician, Music Master - - - - -	6 7		11	
4	1 Domestic—Indoor Servant - - - Inn, Hotel—Servant - - - - -	8 27		1 Builder - Bricklayer - - - - - Mason - - - - - Carpenter, Joiner - - - - - Slater, Tiler - - - - - Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher Plumber - - - - - Painter, Glazier - - - - -	60 61 62 63 64
5	1 Commercial Traveller - - - - - Commercial Clerk - - - - -	9		2 Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Furni- ture Dealer, French Polisher - - Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter - -	65 56
	3 Life, House, Ship, &c.—Insurance Service - - - - -	10	12	1 Coach, Carriage—Maker - - - Wheelwright - - - - -	68 69
6	1 Railway Engine Driver, Stoker - Railway Guard - - - - - Pointsman; Level Crossing Man - Railway Porters and Servants - Railway Officials and Clerks - -	11 12 13		2 Saddler; Harness, Whip—Maker -	42
	2 Livery Stable Keeper; Coach, Cab, Proprietor - - - - - Coachman, Cabman, Groom, Horse- breaker - - - - - Carman, Carrier, Haulier, Carter, Waggoner (not Farm) - - - - -	14 15	13	1 Shipwright; Ship, Barge, &c., Builder (Wood) - - - - - Shipwright; Ship, Barge, &c., Builder (Iron) - - - - -	70
	3 Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman - Merchant Service; Seaman, Pilot; Boatman on Seas - - - - - Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer - -	16 17 18	14	3 Chemist, Druggist - - - - - Manufacturing Chemist, Alkali Manu- facture - - - - -	29 71
	5 Messenger, Porter, Watchman (not Railway, nor Government) - - -	19	15	1 Tobacco Manufacturer; Tobacconist -	30
7	1 Farmer, Grazier - - - - - Farmer's Grazier's—Son, Grandson, Brother, Nephew - - - - - Agricultural Labourer, Farm Servant -	20 21*	16	1 Innkeeper, Hotel Keeper—Publican. (See also Beerseller, &c., 16 : 2) - - 2 Maltster - - - - - Brewer - - - - - Beerseller, Ale, Porter, Cider, Dealer Wine and Spirit—Merchant, Agent. (See also Innkeeper, &c., 16 : 1) - - 3 Milk-seller, Dairyman - - - - - Cheesemonger, Buttermilkman - - Butcher, Meat Salesman - - - - - Fishmonger, Poulterer, Game Dealer Corn Miller - - - - - Baker - - - - - Confectioner, Pastrycook - - - - - Greengrocer, Fruiterer - - - - - Grocer, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Maker, Dealer - - - - -	26 24 25 26 31 43 32 44 45 33 34
	3 Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman -	22			
8	1 Fisherman - - - - -	23			
9	1 Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian. (See also Stationer, 20, 4) - - - - - Bookbinder - - - - - Printer - - - - -	28 39 40			

* The Occupational heading No. 21 includes all "Labourers" in the Agricultural Group of Districts.

TABLE II. (continued).—List of certain **Occupations** arranged according to the **CLASSIFICATION** used in the **REPORT** on the **CENSUS** of **1891**, with **Reference Numbers** denoting the headings under which they are included in **TABLE I.** of this Volume.

Reference to Census Report.	Occupation.	Reference Number to Table I.	Reference to Census Report.	Occupation.	Reference Number to Table I.
17	1 Woollen Cloth Manufacture - - - } 72 Worsted, Stuff, Manufacture - - - } Wool, Woollen Goods—Dyer, Printer. (See also Silk Dyer, Cotton Dyer, Dyer, 17 : 2, 3, 5) - - - 77		21	3 Stone—Quarrier, Cutter, Dresser - - } 89 Slate—Quarrier, Worker - - - } Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourer - - } Well—Sinker, Borer - - - } 92 Paviour, Road Labourer - - - } Platelayer, Railway Labourer, Navyy Brick, Tile—Maker, Burner - - - 93	
2	Silk, Satin, Velvet, Ribbon, Manufacture - - - } 73 Crape, Gauze, Manufacture - - - } Silk—Dyer, Printer. (See also Wool Dyer, Cotton Dyer, Dyer, 17 : 1, 3, 5) - - - 77		4	Earthenware, China, Porcelain Manufacture - - - 81 Glass Manufacture - - - 82	
3	Cotton, Cotton goods, Manufacture - - } 74 Flax, Linen, Manufacture - - - } Cotton, Calico—Printer, Dyer, Bleacher. (See also Wool Dyer, Silk Dyer, Dyer, 17 : 1, 2, 5) - - - 77 Lace Manufacture - - - 75		7	Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller. (See also Watchmaker, &c., 10 : 3.) - - 41	
4	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker - - - 76		8	Blacksmith, Whitesmith - - - 57 Anchor, Chain, Manufacture - - - } 58 Other Iron and Steel Manufactures - - - } Ironmonger, Hardware—Dealer, Merchant - - - 37	
5	Dyer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (undefined). (See also Wool Dyer, Silk Dyer, Cotton Dyer, 17 : 1, 2, 3) - - 77 Carpet, Rug, Manufacture - - - 78 Manchester Warehouseman - - - } 35 Draper, Linen Draper; Mercer - - - }		9	Copper, Copper goods—Manufacturer, Worker - - - }	
18	1 Hatter, Hat Manufacture (not Straw) - 46 Tailor - - - 47 Hosiery Manufacture - - - 79 Shoe, Boot, Patten, Clog—Maker - - 48 Wig Maker, Hairdresser - - - 49		10	Tin, Tin Plate, Tin goods—Manufacturer, Worker - - - Zinc, Zinc goods—Manufacturer, Worker - - -	
19	1 Tallow Chandler, Candle, Grease, Manufacture - - - } 50 Soap—Boiler, Maker - - - } Glue, Size, Gelatine, Isinglass—Maker Manure Manufacture - - - } 2 Tanner, Fellmonger - - - 51 Currier, Leather Goods—Maker, Dealer - - 52		11	Lead, Leaden goods—Manufacturer, Worker - - -	
20	3 Sawyer - - - 66 Wood Turner, Wooden Box Maker - - - } 67 Cooper, Hoop—Maker, Bender - - - } 4 Paper Manufacture - - - 80 Stationer, Law Stationer. (See also Publisher, 9, 1) - - - 28		12	Metal—Refiner, Worker, Turner, Burnisher, Lacquerer - - - } 59 Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Brazier White Metal, Plated Ware, Manufacturer; Pewterer - - - } Wire—Drawer, Maker, Worker, Weaver - - - } Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Maker - - - } Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick—Maker - - - } Others Working in Sub-orders 9 to 12 Dealers in Sub-orders 9 to 12 - - - }	
21	1 Coal Miner - - - 83 Ironstone Miner - - - 84 Copper Miner - - - 85 Tin Miner - - - 86 Lead Miner - - - 87 Mine Service - - - 88		22	1 General Shopkeeper, Dealer - - - 38 Costermonger, Hawker, Street Seller - - 94 2 General Labourer - - - 95* Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman, not railway, marine, nor agricultural - - 96 Artizan, Mechanic, Apprentice (undefined) - - - 97 Factory Labourer (undefined) - - - 98	
2	Coal, Coke, Peat, &c.—Dealer - - - } 36 Coke, Charcoal, Peat—Cutter, Burner - - - } Coalheaver, Coal—Porter, Labourer - - 90 Gas Works Service - - - 91		23	1 Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant - - - 99	
			—	All Occupations not enumerated above - - -	100

* Labourers in the Agricultural Group of Districts are included under the Occupational heading No. 21, and not under No. 95.

TABLE III.—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
	All Males	277,483	9,336	3,576	1,923	686	12,987	53,300	2,069	25,411	6,705	1,601	25,289	24,464	29,683	2,068	6,071	760	7,912	7,092	7,702	4,307	254	15,538	4,070	18,684
	Occupied Males	250,184	8,596	3,327	1,897	619	11,468	49,384	1,911	21,385	6,127	1,452	25,151	22,585	27,885	1,837	5,475	702	7,118	6,573	7,091	3,703	250	14,698	3,781	17,169
	Occupied Males, London	43,134	1,253	693	288	190	2,098	11,018	297	3,187	1,091	383	3,546	4,440	4,195	334	1,030	106	1,085	936	1,371	688	28	1,872	682	2,344
	Occupied Males, Industrial Dists.	69,342	1,860	1,080	490	84	2,538	13,074	406	5,803	1,513	278	6,567	8,092	10,037	542	1,294	192	1,759	1,746	1,844	939	79	3,374	909	4,833
	Occupied Males, Agricultural Districts	27,913	1,358	270	225	87	1,702	5,156	202	2,615	738	143	3,101	1,600	2,210	185	649	84	982	858	855	459	26	1,735	489	2,084
	Unoccupied Males	27,299	740	249	26	67	1,519	3,916	158	7,026	578	140	3,138	1,879	1,798	231	596	58	794	519	611	604	4	835	289	1,515
1	Clergyman, Minister	933	62	2	17	7	65	94	33	128	29	3	124	21	78	6	16	1	30	40	49	21	—	12	13	82
2	Barrister, Solicitor	660	36	10	7	3	45	101	22	83	92	3	67	12	45	1	15	1	43	23	30	8	—	19	16	48
3	Law Clerk	584	18	13	5	3	29	170	6	59	7	1	41	28	40	4	13	—	19	17	31	13	—	17	7	34
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner	740	40	11	3	6	31	84	16	92	21	5	71	9	72	6	10	—	45	38	42	17	—	30	33	58
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher	743	33	9	15	2	42	172	9	76	35	7	71	22	55	5	12	3	22	31	26	8	—	10	18	60
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	446	17	6	4	2	23	88	9	50	7	4	42	26	35	3	11	3	22	15	17	9	1	7	7	38
7	Musician, Music Master	785	21	20	4	5	27	226	5	67	26	5	38	48	63	4	14	—	23	24	21	16	—	21	15	47

TABLE III. (continued).—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	
8	Domestic Servant { Indoor }	817	31	19	6	2	36	225	14	71	22	5	61	36	67	8	10	1	28	24	30	14	—	28	28	51	
9	Commercial Traveller - { Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service }	1,539	43	39	12	4	89	311	18	139	38	13	164	85	144	11	32	2	75	41	55	23	1	71	27	102	
10	Railway Engine Driver, { Stoker }	5,028	163	71	58	18	184	1,425	66	476	127	24	404	274	447	42	110	7	130	146	164	82	—	116	129	365	
11	Railway Guard, Porter, { Pointsmen, &c. }	741	39	3	6	1	32	96	11	88	27	4	75	44	71	6	13	3	17	23	19	11	—	92	3	57	
12	Railway Engine Driver, { Guard, Porter, &c. }	2,360	90	15	19	4	102	486	14	160	57	15	185	142	200	16	55	1	46	48	63	27	1	442	19	133	
13, 14	Railway Official, Clerk - { Coach and Cab Service, Groom, &c. }	3,101	129	18	25	5	134	582	25	248	84	19	266	186	271	22	68	4	63	71	82	38	1	534	22	210	
15	Carman, Carrier, &c. - { Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman }	930	36	7	9	1	39	274	13	80	15	4	79	40	77	8	18	2	31	24	28	22	—	49	12	62	
16	Seaman, &c. Merchant Service { Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer }	6,368	206	167	52	26	289	1,407	34	430	171	52	557	583	791	33	154	13	176	150	178	109	—	358	115	387	
17	Messenger, Porter, &c. { not Railway nor Government }	6,227	213	92	54	9	249	1,051	17	416	125	35	602	646	922	61	138	17	130	155	128	72	1	654	77	363	
18	Transport Service - { Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c. }	1,210	34	17	4	—	45	170	2	99	28	19	143	114	114	7	14	3	26	27	21	19	1	224	7	72	
19		4,751	79	78	15	5	191	846	31	379	121	64	480	250	428	36	64	12	134	98	120	79	—	745	52	434	
20		3,757	78	111	13	6	103	685	10	228	78	30	368	556	461	39	81	7	54	84	86	54	1	339	45	230	
21, 22		2,382	66	29	10	7	97	610	3	182	60	14	282	267	226	20	46	9	32	51	69	32	—	103	28	159	
23, 24		27,796	895	512	173	58	1,108	5,361	122	1,982	667	233	2,682	2,662	3,143	218	565	65	615	636	684	493	4	2,957	346	1,855	
25		6,182	397	55	56	18	454	704	114	575	172	10	767	325	545	41	134	22	286	282	196	131	—	298	166	434	

TABLE III. (continued).—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	
20	Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dist.	2,054	147	17	15	9	158	267	45	178	50	5	247	73	151	12	51	6	95	82	75	48	—	—	114	65	144
21	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant.	14,354	856	75	103	14	888	2,388	103	1,244	378	64	1,713	1,185	1,476	87	297	68	285	434	295	216	2	2	887	171	1,102
21a	Labourer, &c. in Agricultural Districts.	7,904	464	40	50	9	496	1,367	55	714	217	39	939	607	731	42	170	29	176	231	169	124	1	1	491	86	657
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman.	3,462	167	23	40	8	248	632	21	306	93	20	383	286	300	28	84	5	103	107	103	60	3	3	133	54	245
22-23	Agriculturist, &c., as represented by 20-22.	23,998	1,420	153	202	40	1,590	3,674	238	2,125	643	94	2,873	1,796	2,321	156	515	95	684	823	594	497	5	5	1,318	391	1,841
(20-28)a	Agriculturist, &c., in Agricultural Districts.	10,614	639	62	75	18	711	1,771	101	944	292	46	1,254	715	939	56	245	35	292	333	262	185	2	2	627	164	846
23	Fisherman.	651	17	3	4	—	34	90	3	66	34	7	57	31	42	3	18	1	18	24	13	8	—	—	116	9	53
24	Malster.	305	10	5	3	1	21	48	2	15	3	1	41	29	39	5	11	2	13	7	8	2	—	—	9	3	27
25	Brewer.	1,327	43	40	12	8	63	265	15	112	31	5	140	102	138	14	38	3	57	41	50	21	—	—	47	16	66
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	5,880	173	294	59	47	208	845	78	592	112	24	589	328	558	31	120	14	747	160	232	100	1	1	162	105	289
26a	Innkeeper, &c. (London).	713	27	52	12	5	28	113	11	53	10	3	77	44	72	5	20	3	64	11	22	14	—	—	22	18	27
26b	Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Districts).	1,505	34	63	16	7	47	214	18	145	28	4	136	109	190	12	24	3	189	54	50	15	1	1	36	24	86
26c	Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Districts).	835	33	36	5	12	35	105	6	99	22	5	88	36	52	2	22	2	117	21	47	16	—	—	25	12	37
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant.	1,557	34	117	9	8	37	516	8	82	24	9	105	78	177	10	27	7	51	80	38	21	—	—	48	25	96

TABLE III. (continued).—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 YEARS, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	
27a	Inn, Hotel—Servant } (London)	802	16	67	3	3	17	204	6	29	13	5	53	47	98	5	15	5	14	10	20	12	—	—	22	12	36
27b	Inn, Hotel—Servant } (Industrial Distcs.)	263	5	20	4	2	7	72	1	19	6	3	21	13	31	1	6	2	10	6	9	4	—	—	6	—	15
27c	Inn, Hotel—Servant } (Agricultural Distcs.)	83	4	2	—	—	1	25	—	6	1	—	5	3	5	1	1	—	7	3	1	1	—	—	8	1	8
26-27	Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	7,437	207	411	68	55	245	1,361	86	674	136	33	694	466	735	44	156	21	798	190	270	121	1	1	210	130	385
28a & 28b	Innkeeper, Servant, } &c. (London)	1,515	43	119	15	8	45	407	17	82	23	8	130	91	170	10	35	8	78	21	42	26	—	—	44	30	63
28b & 28c	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. } (Industrial Distcs.)	1,768	39	83	20	9	54	286	19	164	34	7	157	122	221	13	30	5	199	60	59	19	1	1	42	24	101
28c & 28d	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. } (Agricultural Distcs.)	918	37	38	5	12	36	130	6	105	23	5	93	39	57	3	23	2	124	24	49	16	—	—	33	13	45
28	Publisher, Bookseller, } Stationer, &c.	574	16	7	4	4	35	149	9	56	15	1	60	42	48	3	12	2	22	9	14	8	—	—	8	6	44
29	Chemist, Druggist	547	22	11	8	5	31	112	5	71	11	2	48	17	44	4	11	—	21	11	22	10	1	1	20	19	41
30	Tobacconist, &c.	438	10	11	4	1	22	126	6	36	9	2	36	31	36	5	5	1	18	11	13	9	—	—	9	7	30
31	Milk-seller, Cheese- } monger, &c.	980	54	17	7	4	52	161	10	65	28	4	102	99	98	9	21	4	29	27	33	12	—	—	57	27	60
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer	777	25	24	8	2	33	135	6	69	15	6	85	85	87	7	13	1	30	17	25	15	1	1	23	16	49
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer	987	29	19	7	2	40	155	10	99	31	5	101	108	99	5	31	4	39	29	38	16	—	—	33	15	72
34	Grocer, &c.	2,322	85	28	33	5	119	469	36	231	59	11	254	162	190	16	45	10	92	82	90	46	—	—	53	40	166
35	Draper, Manchester } Warehouseman	1,470	62	20	17	—	65	427	18	136	37	4	140	73	130	8	34	—	46	40	35	14	—	—	29	24	111

TABLE III. (continued).—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.		OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
			All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
36		Coal Merchant, &c.	964	36	14	4	1	56	104	12	98	21	3	116	90	120	15	23	3	39	36	34	21	—	29	26	63
37		Ironmonger	436	12	7	5	2	21	70	6	51	18	2	37	18	47	1	11	3	30	15	17	10	1	5	9	38
38		General Shopkeeper	961	18	13	5	7	43	210	7	88	24	6	97	111	79	12	25	2	30	32	42	8	—	27	17	58
28-38		Shopkeepers as represented by 28-38	10,456	369	171	102	33	517	2,118	125	1,000	268	46	1,076	836	978	85	231	30	396	399	363	169	3	293	206	732
39		Bookbinder	315	9	4	5	—	16	104	4	21	6	2	25	25	27	3	7	1	7	4	11	3	—	4	7	26
40		Printer	1,818	51	17	16	4	68	632	12	149	37	12	142	137	138	12	35	3	42	49	53	28	4	30	28	119
41		Watch, Clock, Philosophical Inst., Jeweller, &c. Maker	1,782	54	18	19	5	76	470	21	162	32	7	148	136	163	12	51	4	60	52	60	26	2	54	45	105
42		Watch, Clock Maker	705	22	8	8	3	36	173	7	72	10	2	60	62	57	5	24	3	23	24	23	12	2	9	22	38
43		Saddler, Harness Maker	672	21	12	5	5	33	177	6	52	13	4	77	51	53	4	13	2	21	19	22	10	—	13	15	44
44		Butcher	2,641	88	87	29	12	125	511	29	239	65	10	282	176	256	16	50	8	129	66	84	32	—	97	59	191
45		Corn Miller	653	32	3	7	1	35	109	13	61	12	1	74	74	62	8	29	1	14	18	13	6	—	32	6	42
46		Baker, Confectioner	2,194	73	27	20	4	103	473	24	150	64	15	220	215	198	14	63	11	89	54	70	43	—	59	42	154
47		Hatter	457	10	10	1	—	15	136	2	35	10	2	45	23	44	7	7	4	23	10	7	11	—	12	11	32
48		Tailor	3,768	100	44	19	5	178	989	22	390	78	19	376	371	284	24	87	8	118	96	115	63	1	81	75	245
49		Shoemaker	6,007	195	62	23	10	247	1,540	50	567	145	27	629	580	479	33	119	21	133	146	176	88	1	133	85	409

TABLE III. (continued). — Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																				All Causes.			
		Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.		Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.
49	Hairdresser -	18	17	3	3	17	170	2	44	19	1	61	36	47	1	14	1	16	12	12	5	—	17	19	33
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c., Manufacture -	7	—	1	1	15	34	3	20	5	1	16	26	33	2	3	1	10	7	3	4	—	10	3	22
50a	Tallow, Soap, &c., Manufacture -	4	—	—	—	11	24	1	14	4	1	11	19	14	1	2	—	8	6	—	3	—	5	3	11
51	Tanner, Fellmonger -	13	3	3	—	13	39	1	22	8	1	19	28	35	5	13	1	12	12	5	3	—	8	1	22
52	Carrier, &c. -	22	7	5	2	41	171	7	50	22	—	64	78	64	6	18	2	20	22	21	9	—	13	11	47
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler-Maker, Fitter; Millwright -	131	55	47	12	213	1,040	33	457	135	38	520	426	693	37	101	17	146	141	158	81	1	270	43	363
53a	Engine, Machine-Maker, Fitter; Millwright -	108	43	39	10	172	852	31	374	113	30	416	318	538	26	79	13	121	111	127	70	1	200	32	208
53b	Boiler Maker -	23	12	8	2	41	188	2	83	22	8	104	108	155	11	22	4	25	30	31	11	—	70	11	65
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle-Maker -	34	16	10	1	72	440	11	135	39	6	147	246	226	13	40	4	43	38	54	24	19	46	30	99
54a	Cutler, Scissors Maker -	14	10	4	—	31	212	4	49	18	2	72	141	114	7	20	3	15	14	19	11	2	18	16	37
54b	File Maker -	10	1	—	1	8	98	3	49	9	2	36	42	47	1	8	—	8	8	21	5	17	9	7	34
55	Gunsmith -	12	9	2	3	18	95	2	32	9	4	34	34	48	5	11	1	9	9	3	—	—	6	5	19
56	Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter -	10	6	2	3	28	144	2	66	14	1	49	56	47	4	16	—	13	14	22	9	4	19	6	40
57	Blacksmith, Whitesmith -	140	45	36	11	205	710	23	382	118	29	458	399	516	35	100	10	117	111	121	57	2	148	59	265

TABLE III. (continued).—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures	7,734	292	77	44	6	258	1,268	45	638	181	40	713	894	1,518	57	154	27	170	152	177	89	4	327	84	519
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c., Worker and Dealer	3,362	100	31	16	7	134	810	26	283	87	15	296	340	376	23	76	9	85	80	105	56	25	105	50	297
59a	Copper Worker	340	6	1	—	—	11	77	1	20	9	2	33	43	46	3	5	1	9	8	10	5	2	15	1	32
59b	Tin, Tin Plate Worker	881	24	8	9	2	41	221	9	86	25	4	76	70	98	5	21	3	23	22	29	10	1	25	15	54
59c	Zinc Worker	106	3	2	1	—	4	25	—	3	3	—	8	16	12	—	2	—	2	2	2	4	—	8	6	3
59d	Lead Worker	128	2	—	—	—	2	10	—	17	3	1	16	11	14	—	4	—	6	5	6	5	15	3	1	7
59e	Brass, Bronze—Worker	861	24	9	2	1	35	249	5	76	21	4	69	98	75	9	20	3	15	20	21	14	—	21	15	55
59-59	Metal Workers, as represented by 59-59	23,089	719	239	157	43	928	4,507	142	1,993	583	133	2,217	2,395	3,424	174	498	68	583	545	640	316	55	921	277	1,432
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	9,293	295	91	57	29	408	2,137	65	758	232	65	898	981	1,041	56	247	16	215	180	236	111	2	409	95	579
61	Carpenter, Joiner	6,000	201	63	72	15	333	1,325	59	542	146	35	633	447	576	39	119	21	164	156	175	84	3	292	93	407
62	Slater, Tiler	316	7	4	3	1	15	65	2	18	5	—	35	34	35	2	4	1	6	4	11	8	—	32	4	20
63	Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paperhanger	1,133	35	16	3	2	61	214	8	101	30	5	104	123	129	4	20	3	26	32	37	19	1	64	21	75
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier	5,759	152	70	46	46	255	1,217	28	641	161	48	507	443	503	39	126	13	105	142	315	102	102	279	86	333
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	2,340	69	36	18	5	102	620	15	206	55	12	248	212	230	20	46	5	54	47	67	35	—	56	36	146

TABLE III. (continued.)—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
66	Sawyer	661	20	9	3	—	53	97	4	69	31	6	71	54	67	2	13	2	19	16	19	9	—	29	11	57
66-66	Building Trades, as represented by 66-66.	25,502	779	289	202	98	1,227	5,675	181	2,335	660	171	2,496	2,294	2,581	162	575	61	589	577	866	368	108	1,251	346	1,617
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	1,062	30	18	7	3	42	238	8	107	32	7	96	116	123	7	25	5	23	21	23	12	1	34	12	72
68	Coach, Carriage-Maker	1,159	31	11	9	7	53	226	8	112	27	10	110	104	131	8	26	—	29	32	50	26	8	50	13	78
69	Wheelwright	727	24	8	6	6	32	122	4	91	20	2	76	62	76	11	12	3	26	22	24	5	1	25	9	60
70	Shipwright, &c. (Wood and Iron)	1,471	40	18	7	2	79	247	6	161	41	19	147	107	190	10	26	3	31	39	41	17	—	132	10	98
71	Manufacturing Chemist	893	33	5	5	—	33	111	4	60	27	2	74	153	136	15	17	3	15	25	16	15	1	68	9	63
72	Wool, Worsted, Manufacture	2,371	71	7	33	3	115	467	16	237	52	7	251	247	286	24	50	7	51	94	74	29	7	53	29	161
72a	Wool, Worsted, Manufacture (West Riding)	2,001	53	6	28	3	98	398	13	198	42	5	210	211	249	21	46	6	42	71	66	22	6	44	26	137
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c. Manufacture	467	13	4	6	—	24	88	5	47	9	4	53	57	51	3	9	2	10	16	14	6	—	8	7	31
74	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture	4,847	161	41	57	1	158	974	38	452	120	8	477	569	679	33	98	18	98	155	116	56	1	117	74	346
74a	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture (Lancashire)	4,020	132	33	41	1	114	792	28	388	105	7	365	483	604	31	79	14	82	124	95	42	1	97	64	298
75	Lace Manufacture	253	9	1	2	1	10	63	5	34	7	3	26	13	17	2	4	3	3	4	5	6	—	9	8	18
76	Rope, Twine, Cord-Maker	220	10	1	2	—	13	46	1	11	5	1	25	38	23	3	2	1	3	6	9	2	—	8	2	8

TABLE III. (continued).—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
77	Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c. } —Dyer, Printer, &c. }	1,406	46	10	12	1	50	287	16	126	44	5	145	147	182	10	26	1	37	35	39	19	—	44	17	107
78	Carpet, Rug, Manu- facture }	227	11	—	3	1	12	59	2	20	4	1	17	33	25	1	4	1	5	2	6	1	—	2	1	16
79	Hosiery Manufacture }	429	12	5	2	2	20	100	2	47	13	2	63	40	32	5	3	1	8	8	6	10	—	12	13	23
79a	Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire) }	392	10	5	1	2	18	89	2	42	12	2	60	38	30	5	3	1	7	7	6	10	—	11	12	19
79-79	Textile Manufactures, as represented by 79a-79c }	10,220	333	69	117	9	402	2,084	85	974	254	31	1,557	1,144	1,295	81	196	34	215	320	269	129	8	253	151	710
80	Paper Manufacture }	262	11	2	—	1	6	46	2	19	6	—	28	23	33	5	5	1	11	9	9	3	1	16	2	23
81	Potter, Earthenware, &c. Manufacturer }	1,396	34	8	8	1	26	300	8	95	36	5	140	288	113	7	118	2	27	23	37	13	15	18	14	60
82	Glass Manufacture }	788	18	13	6	4	28	182	10	78	13	2	63	97	105	3	13	3	16	14	22	11	6	31	8	42
83	Coal Miner }	11,629	414	58	118	4	412	1,353	53	799	281	39	1,090	1,286	1,540	88	297	28	203	284	226	145	1	1,976	118	866
83a	Coal Miner (Durham, and Northumberland) }	2,168	64	12	20	—	105	289	13	197	63	14	262	128	204	24	67	10	62	69	41	31	—	286	25	182
83b	Coal Miner (Lancashire) }	2,016	52	11	18	1	59	216	7	123	33	2	168	273	363	26	31	4	32	43	31	24	—	331	26	142
83c	Coal Miner (West Riding) }	1,601	45	8	14	—	50	237	9	87	38	5	144	169	251	12	32	2	25	37	28	11	—	232	25	140
83d	Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire) }	905	53	3	11	—	47	98	5	79	33	7	91	82	82	2	17	3	21	16	11	14	—	125	17	88

TABLE III. (continued).—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
83e	Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	1,169	43	2	7	1	43	109	8	78	26	3	128	200	137	10	28	1	10	23	27	16	1	182	7	80
83f	Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)	2,750	119	18	25	1	57	286	4	151	58	7	229	263	396	10	87	2	39	71	63	33	1	664	12	154
84	Ironstone Miner	448	32	2	3	—	21	57	2	35	9	2	36	39	60	1	13	1	11	10	9	9	—	53	8	35
85	Copper Miner	47	—	—	1	—	3	13	—	1	—	1	4	4	3	—	7	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	5
86	Tin Miner	336	3	1	1	—	12	120	2	23	5	2	16	35	25	5	25	2	7	3	7	4	—	12	—	26
87	Lead Miner	280	10	1	1	—	11	76	3	14	4	2	26	29	26	1	17	—	7	11	7	2	1	8	1	22
88	Mine Service	286	17	2	6	—	18	26	7	25	9	2	35	22	31	—	9	—	12	9	6	2	1	20	3	24
83-88	Miners, as represented by 83-88	13,026	476	64	110	4	477	1,645	67	897	308	48	1,227	1,365	1,685	95	368	31	241	318	257	162	3	2,070	130	978
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	2,046	46	14	16	1	101	481	6	126	50	7	177	207	254	22	43	3	27	44	30	21	—	210	19	141
90	Coal Heaver	949	34	20	4	—	32	144	1	57	19	4	110	106	155	9	19	2	23	25	19	11	—	93	4	58
91	Gas Works Service	1,191	48	8	3	1	63	221	5	77	32	13	123	143	184	9	30	4	22	21	27	18	—	56	12	71
92	Railway Plate-layer, Railway, Road, Clay, Sand, &c.—Labourer	4,111	160	40	30	1	190	481	8	254	102	31	412	432	684	42	81	16	68	90	73	33	—	534	39	265

TABLE III. (continued).—Causes of Deaths of Males, aged 25-65 Years, in different Occupations, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
93	Brick, Tile-Maker, } Burner	861	28	10	6	—	52	99	6	91	24	5	92	92	119	5	17	5	19	27	26	10	—	43	13	72
94	Costermonger, Hawker, } &c.	2,374	30	51	8	4	69	590	5	202	46	16	269	298	245	22	40	3	42	37	68	34	—	92	21	182
95	General Labourer	20,634	517	236	75	31	821	4,234	72	1,608	444	146	2,115	2,399	2,792	147	403	64	308	453	501	314	7	1,231	211	1,445
95a	General Labourer } (London)	3,819	76	34	7	14	151	1,273	14	243	94	41	284	532	492	26	71	12	66	56	112	78	2	150	17	194
95b	General Labourer (In- } dustrial Districts)	5,950	94	93	17	2	107	1,245	12	399	106	20	557	918	990	52	81	16	74	124	125	88	2	262	47	429
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, } Fireman (not rail- way, marine, nor agricultural)	2,206	63	10	18	—	165	290	17	202	51	11	270	192	246	19	39	9	44	66	70	27	3	277	21	156
97	Artizan, Mechanic (un- } defined)	476	12	10	3	1	10	113	4	42	7	1	51	33	39	2	8	1	11	12	10	3	1	51	18	33
98	Factory Labourer (un- } defined)	785	25	8	6	—	30	165	5	63	11	10	82	88	87	4	11	4	16	16	26	7	—	62	11	48
99	Chimney Sweep, Soot } Merchant	378	6	18	2	—	45	75	2	23	4	2	35	48	29	2	5	1	6	11	11	6	—	14	9	24
100	Other occupied Males	27,332	1,032	345	232	102	1,347	5,457	257	2,422	683	181	2,736	2,040	2,748	206	506	71	923	797	855	441	9	1,273	629	1,950

TABLE IV.—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 YEARS of AGE, in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous system.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
	All Males	1,000	34	13	7	2	47	192	7	102	24	6	102	88	107	7	22	3	29	26	28	15	1	56	15	66
	Occupied Males	953	33	13	7	2	44	185	7	82	23	6	97	88	105	7	21	3	27	25	27	14	1	56	14	66
	Occupied Males, London	1,147	33	18	7	6	59	277	8	88	28	10	97	127	110	9	29	3	30	25	37	19	0	49	18	60
	Occupied Males, Industrial Dist.	1,248	33	19	8	2	48	223	7	108	27	5	122	154	178	10	24	4	32	32	33	17	1	59	16	86
	Occupied Males, Agricultural Dist.	687	33	7	6	2	40	135	7	63	18	4	73	37	55	5	16	2	24	21	21	11	1	44	12	50
	Unoccupied Males	2,215	56	23	2	3	96	448	10	630	37	12	191	84	135	24	51	4	53	39	35	47	0	81	28	136
1	Clergyman, Minister, Priest, } Barrister, Solicitor	533	36	2	11	3	35	67	17	69	16	2	64	11	45	5	8	0	18	26	27	12	—	9	7	43
2	Law Clerk, Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner, } Schoolmaster, Teacher, } Artist, Engraver, Architect, } Musician, Music Master	821	45	12	8	4	60	116	28	104	27	3	88	17	55	1	16	1	55	29	38	10	—	22	18	64
3		1,070	35	22	6	8	62	272	8	123	10	2	89	66	86	5	26	—	34	35	59	33	—	33	12	44
4		966	51	14	3	8	43	105	22	122	28	6	96	12	93	7	13	—	60	49	56	23	—	37	41	77
5		604	26	8	10	2	39	111	8	71	30	5	67	22	43	3	10	3	21	25	25	8	—	8	15	44
6		778	31	11	7	4	42	146	17	92	13	8	75	47	61	5	20	6	39	27	29	17	2	13	13	53
7		1,214	32	29	6	9	46	322	8	111	43	8	140	79	92	—	23	—	38	36	33	25	—	34	23	71

Note.—In this table a cipher indicates that the deaths were too few to give a mortality figure of 0.5; when no death occurred a — is inserted.

TABLE IV. (continued).—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 Years of Age, in different Occupations, from ALL Causes and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																									
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	
8	Domestic Indoor Servant	757	28	17	5	2	39	186	13	73	22	6	62	41	60	7	9	1	29	22	28	14	—	—	25	25	43
9	Commercial Traveller	961	26	23	6	3	63	174	13	89	25	7	113	59	91	6	21	2	47	26	37	16	0	0	46	15	53
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service	915	31	14	9	4	40	218	12	98	25	5	85	60	81	9	22	1	26	26	32	16	—	—	21	21	59
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	810	41	2	7	1	46	76	14	114	37	4	98	61	74	6	15	5	20	26	21	13	—	—	79	3	47
12	Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	825	32	5	6	2	43	147	5	66	21	5	74	61	67	6	22	0	18	18	23	10	0	0	187	8	49
11-12	Railway Engine Driver, Guard Porter, &c.	818	34	4	7	2	43	129	7	77	25	5	79	61	69	6	20	1	18	20	23	11	0	0	122	7	48
13	Railway Official, Clerk	781	31	5	7	1	39	194	12	75	13	4	75	42	63	6	16	2	28	20	24	21	—	—	43	10	53
14	Coach and Cab Service, Groom, &c.	1,153	33	28	8	6	58	229	5	82	32	9	107	119	128	6	29	2	33	28	33	21	—	—	62	20	70
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	1,284	45	17	9	1	59	185	4	93	27	6	133	149	184	13	29	3	27	33	27	14	0	0	128	15	73
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	1,199	32	17	4	—	45	167	2	98	28	18	143	114	113	7	14	3	25	26	21	19	1	1	223	7	72
17	Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	1,352	23	21	4	2	60	228	9	117	35	18	144	78	118	10	19	4	39	29	35	22	—	—	202	14	121
18	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	1,829	38	52	6	3	51	325	5	114	38	14	184	286	220	18	40	3	26	41	41	27	1	1	162	22	112
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway nor Government)	1,222	34	15	5	3	48	325	1	92	31	7	132	133	116	10	23	4	16	26	35	16	—	—	53	15	82
11, 12, 14-19	Transport Service	1,216	36	21	7	3	53	215	5	93	39	10	124	127	134	9	26	3	27	28	31	18	0	0	122	15	79
20	Farmer, Gunner, Farmer's Son, &c.	563	38	6	6	1	36	79	10	51	15	0	62	25	50	4	11	2	26	25	18	11	—	—	30	14	43

TABLE IV. (continued).—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 YEARS of AGE, in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
20a	Farmer, Grazier, &c. in Agricultural Districts	506	37	4	5	2	34	81	11	41	11	1	54	15	36	3	11	1	22	20	17	11	1	31	18	40
21	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant.	632	37	4	5	1	36	115	5	53	16	3	70	43	66	4	13	3	13	19	12	9	0	42	8	52
21a	Labourer, &c. in Agricultural Districts	666	39	4	4	1	38	129	5	58	18	3	74	45	63	4	14	2	15	19	13	10	0	44	7	57
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	553	27	4	7	1	36	112	4	47	14	3	60	41	47	4	13	0	17	18	16	10	0	22	10	40
20-22	Agriculturist as represented by 20-22	602	36	4	6	1	36	166	6	51	15	2	66	40	59	4	12	2	17	21	15	9	0	36	10	48
(20-22)a	Agriculturist in Agricultural Districts	613	37	4	5	1	37	117	6	52	16	3	67	36	55	8	9	2	16	19	14	10	0	39	10	50
23	Fisherman	845	22	3	5	—	46	114	4	86	44	9	75	42	53	4	24	1	24	32	18	10	—	148	12	69
24	Malster	884	30	14	9	3	61	136	6	44	9	3	118	89	110	16	33	5	39	21	24	6	—	26	8	71
25	Brewer	1,427	46	41	13	10	70	273	17	125	33	6	156	114	144	15	42	3	59	44	55	23	—	50	17	71
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer-Dealer	1,642	48	92	19	12	53	289	19	160	30	6	157	83	158	10	36	4	201	45	62	28	0	46	32	82
26a	Innkeeper, &c. (London)	1,685	61	124	28	11	70	295	25	123	25	6	183	105	171	12	49	8	146	25	55	34	—	53	42	64
26b	Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Districts)	2,030	47	94	24	9	58	395	23	192	36	5	176	142	257	16	31	4	248	77	66	19	1	51	35	114
26c	Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Districts)	1,320	51	75	9	16	49	264	8	151	33	7	132	47	81	3	33	3	171	36	70	25	—	39	22	55
27	Inn, Hotel Servant	1,725	39	106	10	11	65	476	11	108	22	13	139	119	197	12	35	9	62	40	50	27	—	51	25	98

TABLE IV. (continued).—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 Years of Age, in different Occupations, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.													All Causes.										
		Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	
27a	Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	35	139	6	10	67	607	16	100	25	15	152	153	246	13	44	9	39	30	60	36	—	48	26	95
27b	Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Districts)	42	88	26	20	67	357	10	120	21	22	143	122	193	6	47	20	59	35	57	23	—	28	—	77
27c	Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Disls.)	77	23	—	—	28	352	—	122	21	—	103	70	103	21	21	—	146	66	33	—	—	124	17	119
26-27	Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	46	94	16	12	53	311	19	148	30	7	153	89	165	10	34	5	174	42	59	27	0	47	29	89
26a & 27a	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)	52	127	17	11	67	448	24	112	26	10	169	128	200	12	44	10	102	28	60	32	—	53	34	72
26b & 27b	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial Districts)	43	93	22	10	59	314	21	182	38	8	175	136	244	14	32	6	217	67	64	21	1	46	27	108
26c & 27c	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Agricultural Districts)	53	69	8	15	47	230	8	147	31	7	128	48	81	4	32	2	169	37	68	23	—	51	21	69
28	Publisher, Stationer, &c.	24	10	6	6	51	206	13	83	21	1	91	64	70	4	17	3	82	13	21	11	—	11	9	66
29	Chemist, Druggist	37	18	13	9	55	180	9	121	19	4	86	29	75	17	10	—	36	19	38	18	2	34	31	66
30	Tobacconist, &c.	24	25	9	2	51	280	14	82	20	4	85	74	83	12	12	3	42	25	30	21	—	20	16	68
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	60	16	7	4	58	166	10	71	30	4	114	111	105	9	24	4	33	28	37	13	—	61	28	68
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer	31	28	10	3	42	160	7	89	19	8	111	108	105	8	16	1	39	21	31	18	1	29	21	57
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer	27	18	7	2	38	154	10	95	29	5	95	101	96	5	29	4	37	28	37	15	—	32	14	68
34	Grocer, &c.	24	8	9	1	34	131	10	68	17	4	73	47	56	5	13	3	26	23	26	14	—	16	12	46
35	Draper, Manchester Warehouseman	44	14	11	—	49	260	12	102	27	3	105	58	92	5	26	—	33	29	26	10	—	19	15	74

TABLE IV. (continued).—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-55 Years of Age, in different Occupations, from All Causes and from Several Causes, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Disease of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
36	Coal Merchant, &c.	803	31	13	4	1	45	95	9	78	16	3	92	67	106	14	19	2	31	29	29	17	—	25	24	53
37	Ironmonger	807	23	12	8	4	41	120	11	39	34	4	73	35	86	2	20	6	57	27	30	19	2	9	15	70
38	General Shopkeeper	973	19	14	6	7	41	234	8	84	25	7	95	104	81	13	25	2	29	32	39	7	—	28	17	56
38-38	Shopkeepers as repre- sented by 28-38	859	30	14	8	2	42	172	10	82	23	4	90	70	80	7	21	2	31	25	30	14	10	25	17	60
39	Bookbinder	1,060	30	16	15	—	60	325	14	74	18	7	90	87	94	10	27	4	24	15	36	11	—	11	26	66
40	Printer	1,096	32	10	10	4	48	326	7	98	26	7	100	102	82	9	21	2	30	33	35	17	3	19	17	58
41	Watch, Clock, Philo- sophical Inst., Maker, Jeweller, &c.	977	30	9	10	4	43	240	12	94	19	4	82	80	90	7	29	2	35	29	34	15	2	29	25	53
41a	Watch, Clock Maker	936	29	11	11	4	47	234	9	95	13	2	79	81	74	6	32	4	30	32	30	15	2	12	29	55
42	Saddler, Harness Maker	924	30	16	7	7	47	248	8	74	19	6	108	72	72	6	19	3	28	27	31	14	—	18	20	54
43	Butcher	1,096	38	35	11	6	57	195	13	105	28	5	124	79	102	7	21	3	56	28	35	13	—	39	23	73
44	Corn Miller	845	43	4	9	1	46	143	19	78	16	1	95	95	82	10	36	1	18	24	16	8	—	43	8	49
45	Baker, Confectioner	920	30	11	9	1	45	185	10	69	27	7	96	95	81	5	26	4	39	23	31	18	—	25	19	64
46	Hatter	1,109	22	23	2	—	43	301	5	86	24	5	112	64	111	16	19	10	59	26	18	31	—	30	28	74
47	Tailor	989	26	12	7	1	46	271	6	98	20	4	97	93	73	6	23	2	31	26	30	16	0	22	15	64
48	Shoemaker	920	28	9	3	2	50	256	8	81	23	5	93	83	75	5	18	4	20	22	27	13	0	21	13	61

TABLE IV. (continued). —Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 Years of AGE, in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
49	Hairstresser	1,099	34	35	5	40	276	3	89	43	2	134	85	95	2	31	2	2	35	25	22	10	—	32	35	56
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c., Manufacture	1,109	35	—	5	73	171	14	97	25	5	75	125	165	10	15	5	5	53	35	15	19	—	48	15	99
50a	Tallow, Soap, &c., Manufacture	897	25	—	—	69	157	7	88	26	6	67	115	89	7	14	—	—	51	38	—	19	—	32	20	67
51	Tanner, Fellmonger	756	37	8	9	37	115	3	62	22	3	55	79	89	15	37	3	3	35	34	15	9	—	22	3	64
52	Carrier, &c.	998	31	10	6	61	238	10	71	31	—	90	115	90	9	25	3	3	28	31	31	13	—	18	16	68
53	Engine-Maker, Machine, Boiler-Maker, Fitter, Millwright	1,070	27	10	9	47	195	7	102	28	8	112	99	141	7	23	4	4	31	29	33	18	0	54	9	74
53a	Engine, Machine-Maker, Fitter; Millwright	1,087	29	11	10	48	203	8	105	30	8	115	95	139	7	23	4	4	33	29	34	19	0	51	8	75
53b	Boiler Maker	1,006	20	10	7	45	168	2	89	21	7	105	115	143	10	24	5	5	24	30	32	12	—	64	10	61
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle Maker	1,412	26	12	8	58	336	9	109	31	5	117	202	177	10	32	3	3	34	30	42	20	15	36	24	75
54a	Cutler, Scissors Maker	1,516	24	18	7	57	382	7	91	32	4	131	265	205	12	36	6	6	27	25	35	21	3	32	29	67
54b	File Maker	1,810	40	4	—	39	402	12	212	41	9	154	188	197	4	34	—	—	36	36	82	22	75	39	31	149
55	Gunsmith	1,228	40	29	7	57	324	7	105	28	14	111	111	160	17	37	3	3	30	30	8	—	—	20	15	65
56	Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter	925	16	9	3	45	223	3	108	22	2	80	97	75	6	27	—	—	22	23	36	14	6	30	9	64
57	Blacksmith, Whitesmith	914	31	10	8	45	159	5	85	26	7	103	89	114	8	22	2	2	26	26	27	13	0	83	13	60

TABLE IV. (continued).—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 Years of Age, in different Occupations, from All Causes and from Several Causes, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.															Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.				Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	1,301	48	12	7	1	46	195	7	113	31	9	125	164	248	10	28	5	30	25	31	16	—	53	14	86	
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c., Worker and Dealer.	1,111	34	10	5	3	49	238	8	101	29	9	103	125	120	8	28	3	31	28	35	19	8	8	34	16	71
59a	Copper Worker	1,381	25	4	—	—	48	294	3	85	37	7	142	187	185	13	21	4	40	32	38	22	8	8	57	4	125
59b	Tin, Tin Plate Worker	994	27	9	9	2	52	217	10	109	29	4	91	93	107	6	28	3	27	25	33	12	1	1	26	16	58
59c	Zinc Worker	1,198	27	19	9	—	46	240	—	34	38	—	88	194	118	—	35	—	35	29	21	65	—	—	83	78	39
59d	Lead Worker	1,783	32	—	—	—	27	148	—	232	40	13	219	152	187	—	58	—	80	67	85	76	211	—	45	13	98
59e	Brass, Bronze—Worker	1,088	31	9	2	2	52	279	5	104	28	5	93	138	94	13	28	4	20	26	29	18	—	—	27	18	63
59-59	Metal Workers, as represented by 59-59.	1,128	35	11	7	2	47	206	7	102	29	6	112	126	105	9	26	4	29	27	32	16	3	3	44	13	70
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	1,001	32	10	6	3	45	225	7	83	25	7	98	108	111	6	26	2	23	20	25	12	0	0	54	10	63
61	Carpenter, Joiner	783	26	8	9	2	44	172	8	71	19	4	83	59	75	5	15	3	21	21	23	11	0	0	39	12	53
62	Slater, Tiler	1,322	32	16	12	5	63	255	9	80	21	—	158	146	147	7	15	5	26	14	48	34	—	—	133	15	81
63	Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paperhanger	1,087	34	15	3	2	62	193	8	101	29	4	102	127	121	4	19	3	26	30	35	18	1	1	62	20	68
64	Plumber, Glazier, Painter, &c.	1,120	29	13	9	10	53	217	6	131	31	9	102	96	95	7	26	3	22	28	63	21	19	19	52	16	62
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	979	29	14	7	2	44	248	6	90	23	5	107	93	96	8	20	2	24	19	28	15	—	—	23	15	61

TABLE IV. (continued).—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 YEARS OF AGE, in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																All Causes.							
		Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
66	Sawyer	23	11	4	—	58	123	4	77	37	8	79	58	80	2	14	3	21	19	22	11	—	35	13	66
66-66	Building Trades as represented by 66-66.	29	11	7	4	47	206	7	90	24	6	96	89	96	6	22	2	23	22	32	14	4	47	13	60
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	31	18	7	3	42	250	8	109	33	7	97	118	125	7	26	5	24	21	24	12	1	36	12	72
68	Coach, Carriage-Maker	29	9	7	7	50	189	8	105	24	9	101	101	117	7	25	—	26	27	45	23	7	44	12	68
69	Wheelwright	26	9	7	6	34	134	4	96	21	2	80	65	82	12	13	3	27	23	25	5	1	27	10	66
70	Shipwright, &c. (Wood and Iron)	19	9	3	1	38	119	3	79	19	9	71	53	92	5	13	2	15	19	20	8	—	63	5	48
71	Manufacturing Chemist	56	7	7	—	54	162	7	98	47	3	118	249	204	23	26	5	23	40	26	26	1	98	13	99
72	Wool, Worsted, Manufacture	29	3	13	1	49	191	7	100	22	3	106	104	121	10	21	2	21	40	32	13	3	21	12	67
72a	Wool, Worsted, Manufacture (West Riding)	26	3	14	2	50	191	7	100	21	3	107	108	123	10	23	3	21	35	33	11	3	22	13	67
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c. Manufacture	21	9	14	—	43	194	9	86	20	9	97	99	108	4	16	4	16	30	30	14	—	16	14	68
74	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture	37	10	12	0	39	202	9	114	29	1	122	150	156	7	25	3	25	36	28	14	0	26	18	78
74a	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture (Lancashire)	38	9	10	0	35	200	8	123	32	2	116	159	172	9	25	5	27	35	29	13	0	26	19	84
75	Lace Manufacture	24	2	5	3	28	160	15	98	21	9	78	40	48	5	11	9	9	11	15	17	—	27	24	50
76	Rope, Twine, Cord-Maker	38	5	7	—	55	219	3	45	19	6	93	145	97	16	9	6	14	22	35	10	—	38	10	36

TABLE IV. (continued).—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 YEARS of AGE, in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
77	Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c.— Dyer, Printer, &c.	1,370	45	10	11	1	52	261	16	128	44	5	145	152	176	9	26	1	38	35	38	18	—	40	17	102
78	Carpet, Rug, Mann- facture	873	42	—	11	4	45	226	8	77	15	4	68	127	99	4	15	4	19	7	22	4	—	9	4	59
79	Hosiery Manufacture	698	18	7	4	3	30	190	4	72	20	3	95	60	52	9	4	1	13	13	8	14	—	19	21	38
79a	Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire), as represented by 72-79	696	16	8	2	3	29	185	4	71	20	4	100	62	52	10	4	1	12	12	9	16	—	19	20	37
79-79	Textile Manufactures, as represented by 72-79	1,054	34	7	12	1	43	203	9	103	26	3	113	123	133	8	21	4	23	33	28	13	1	25	16	72
80	Paper Manufacture	904	40	7	—	4	22	144	8	73	20	—	100	90	110	16	18	3	42	29	30	11	3	51	6	77
81	Potter, Earthenware, &c. Manufacturer	1,706	42	9	8	1	35	333	9	123	43	6	178	376	135	8	149	3	32	31	45	18	17	20	16	69
82	Glass Manufacture	1,487	34	24	10	9	54	295	21	155	25	3	129	222	188	6	29	7	30	30	42	21	12	59	17	65
83	Coal Miner	925	33	4	7	0	36	97	4	67	23	3	94	114	122	7	26	3	17	23	18	12	0	141	9	65
83a	Coal Miner (Durnam, and Northumberland)	774	23	5	6	—	40	94	4	74	22	5	98	50	73	8	25	4	23	25	15	12	—	96	8	64
83b	Coal Miner (Lanca- shire)	1,069	27	5	8	1	36	102	4	70	17	1	96	172	187	12	18	3	17	22	17	13	—	155	13	73
83c	Coal Miner (West Riding)	912	26	4	6	—	32	123	5	52	22	3	89	120	143	6	19	1	16	21	16	7	—	114	14	73
83d	Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottingham- shire)	727	41	2	8	—	45	69	3	66	28	5	80	76	66	1	16	3	18	12	8	12	—	89	12	67

TABLE IV. (continued).--Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 Years of Age, in different Occupations, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
82e	Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	952	35	2	5	1	37	83	7	65	21	2	107	177	110	8	24	1	8	19	22	14	—	135	6	63
83f	Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)	1,145	50	7	10	0	26	107	2	68	25	3	104	133	164	4	44	1	16	29	27	14	1	243	5	62
84	Ironstone Miner	774	53	4	2	—	39	90	4	62	16	4	64	76	103	2	23	2	20	17	15	16	—	86	13	60
85	Copper Miner	1,230	—	—	28	—	86	331	—	18	—	28	93	110	81	—	156	—	28	40	68	—	—	35	—	128
86	Tin Miner	1,409	12	4	4	—	50	508	8	99	20	9	66	144	107	22	104	9	28	13	29	16	—	48	—	109
87	Lead Miner	1,310	44	5	5	—	48	380	15	62	18	8	116	123	127	5	70	—	34	55	33	8	5	43	5	101
88	Mine Service	1,021	63	6	25	—	55	114	25	83	27	6	112	67	119	—	30	—	42	38	20	6	4	75	10	94
83-88	Miners, as represented by 83-88	935	34	4	7	0	37	109	5	67	23	4	93	112	120	6	29	3	18	23	19	12	0	135	9	66
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	1,176	27	8	9	1	58	269	3	75	29	4	104	123	146	13	25	2	15	25	17	12	—	120	11	80
90	Coal Heaver	1,528	56	29	7	—	56	215	1	98	31	6	184	180	249	13	30	3	37	38	31	19	—	144	7	93
91	Gas Works, Service	1,077	43	7	3	1	59	183	4	76	28	12	118	142	160	7	29	3	21	19	25	17	—	48	11	61
92	Railway, Plate-layer, Railway, Road, Oxy, Sand, &c.—Labourer	1,055	41	10	8	0	47	129	2	71	26	8	103	107	176	11	21	4	17	25	19	10	—	141	10	69

TABLE IV. (continued).—Comparative Mortality of Males, 25-65 Years of Age, in different Occupations, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1890-91-92.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																								
		All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
93	Brick, Tile — Maker, Burner -	741	24	8	5	—	45	84	5	79	21	4	80	80	102	4	15	4	17	23	23	9	—	37	11	61
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	1,652	21	36	6	3	45	443	4	139	32	11	179	192	170	15	26	2	29	25	47	23	—	64	14	126
95	General Labourer	1,221	31	14	5	2	48	253	4	95	26	9	124	140	164	9	24	4	21	27	30	19	0	73	13	86
95a	General Labourer (London)	1,413	29	12	3	5	58	384	5	89	34	15	107	202	179	9	27	5	24	21	43	29	1	55	7	71
95b	General Labourer (Industrial Districts)	1,509	24	24	4	1	50	313	3	102	27	5	141	235	251	13	20	4	19	32	32	22	0	66	12	109
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not railway, marine, nor agricultural)	786	22	3	6	—	40	97	6	75	19	4	99	74	85	7	15	4	16	24	25	10	1	93	7	54
97	Artizan, Mechanic (undefined)	399	10	9	2	1	9	88	3	38	7	1	44	29	32	2	7	1	10	10	8	5	1	42	15	27
98	Factory Labourer (undefined)	1,078	35	11	7	—	43	214	7	89	14	13	115	131	118	6	17	6	23	22	35	9	—	80	16	67
99	Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant	1,311	21	59	7	—	156	260	7	82	13	7	122	168	98	7	18	4	21	38	39	20	—	50	31	83
100	Other occupied Males	847	32	11	7	3	43	165	8	76	21	6	85	65	85	6	19	2	29	25	27	14	0	39	19	69

TABLE V.—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

All Causes.			
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	2,030	<i>Copper Worker</i> -	1,381
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i> -	1,971	<i>Wool, Silk, &c. Dyer</i> -	1,370
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	1,948	<i>Seaman, &c.</i> -	1,352
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)</i> -	1,838	<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	1,348
<i>Dock Labourer</i> -	1,829	<i>Slaters, Tiler</i> -	1,322
<i>File Maker</i> -	1,810	<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	1,320
<i>Lead Worker</i> -	1,783	<i>Chimney Sweep</i> -	1,311
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i> -	1,723	<i>Lead Miner</i> -	1,310
<i>Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer</i> -	1,706	<i>Nail, Anchor, Chain, &c. Maker</i> -	1,301
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c.</i> -	1,685	<i>Carman, Carrier</i> -	1,284
<i>Costermonger, Hawker</i> -	1,659	<i>Copper Miner</i> -	1,230
<i>Innkeeper</i> -	1,652	<i>Gunsmith</i> -	1,228
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	1,642	<i>Messenger, Porter (not Railway nor Government)</i> -	1,222
<i>Coal Heaver</i> -	1,583	<i>General Labourer</i> -	1,221
<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker</i> -	1,528	<i>Transport Service</i> -	1,216
<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	1,516	<i>Musician, Music Master</i> -	1,214
<i>Glass Manufacture</i> -	1,509	<i>Bargeman</i> -	1,199
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	1,487	<i>Zinc Worker</i> -	1,198
<i>Brewer</i> -	1,446	<i>Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire)</i> -	1,176
<i>General Labourer (London)</i> -	1,427	<i>Stone, Slate Quarrier</i> -	1,176
<i>Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, &c. Maker</i> -	1,413	<i>Coach, Cab Service</i> -	1,153
<i>Tin Miner</i> -	1,412	<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> -	1,145
<i>Manufacturing Chemist</i> -	1,400	<i>Cotton, &c. Manufacture</i> -	1,141
<i>Manufacturing Chemist</i> -	1,392		
All Occupied Males - - - - - 953			
<i>Silk, Satin, &c. Manufacture</i> -	921	<i>Coal Miner (Durham and North- umberland)</i> -	774
<i>Baker, Confectioner</i> -	920	<i>Ironstone Miner</i> -	774
<i>Shoemaker, Bootmaker</i> -	920	<i>Sawyer</i> -	768
<i>Commercial Clerk</i> -	915	<i>Domestic Indoor Servant</i> -	757
<i>Blacksmith, Whitesmith</i> -	914	<i>Tanner, Fellmonger</i> -	756
<i>Coal Miner (West Riding)</i> -	912	<i>Brick, Tile Burner</i> -	741
<i>Paper Manufacture</i> -	904	<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Not- tinghamshire)</i> -	727
<i>Tallow, Soap Manufacture</i> -	897	<i>Shipwright</i> -	713
<i>Maltster</i> -	884	<i>Lace Manufacture</i> -	709
<i>Carpet, Rug Manufacture</i> -	873	<i>Hosiery Manufacture</i> -	698
<i>Shopkeepers</i> -	859	<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)</i> -	696
<i>Other occupied Males</i> -	847	<i>Labourer in Agricultural Group</i> -	666
<i>Fisherman</i> -	845	<i>Grocer</i> -	664
<i>Corn Milier</i> -	845	<i>Agricultural Labourer</i> -	632
<i>Publisher</i> -	833	<i>Agriculturist (Agricultural Dis- tricts)</i> -	613
<i>Railway Guard, &c.</i> -	825	<i>Schoolmaster</i> -	604
<i>Barrister, Solicitor</i> -	821	<i>Agriculturist</i> -	602
<i>Railway Engine Driver, Guard, &c.</i> -	818	<i>Farmer, Grazier</i> -	563
<i>Railway Engine Driver</i> -	810	<i>Gardener, &c.</i> -	553
<i>Ironmouger</i> -	807	<i>Clergyman</i> -	533
<i>Coal Merchant</i> -	803	<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	506
<i>Engine Driver (not Railway, &c.)</i> -	786	<i>Artizan (undefined)</i> -	399
<i>Carpenter, Joiner</i> -	783		
<i>Railway Official, Clerk</i> -	781		
<i>Artist, Engraver, &c.</i> -	778		
<i>Wheelwright</i> -	778		
Occupied Males (London) - - - - - 1,147			
" " (Industrial Dists.) - - - - - 1,248			
" " (Agricultural Dists.) - - - - - 687			
Among the 48 other occupational groups the mortality of 39 was above, and that of 9 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."			

TABLE V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Influenza.		Alcoholism.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	77	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i>	139
Mine Service	63	<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)</i>	127
<i>Innkeeper (London)</i>	61	<i>Innkeeper (London)</i>	124
Milkseller	60	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i>	106
Manufacturing Chemist	56	<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i>	94
Coal Heaver	56	<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c.</i>	94
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	53	<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial Dists.)</i>	93
Ironstone Miner	53	<i>Innkeeper</i>	92
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)</i>	52	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	88
Physician, Surgeon	51	<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	75
<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	51	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	69
<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i>	50	Chimney Sweep	59
<i>Innkeeper</i>	48	Dock Labourer	52
Nail, Anchor, Chain, &c. Manufacture	48	Brewer	41
<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i>	47	Costermonger	36
Brewer	46	Butcher	35
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c.</i>	46	Hairdresser	35
Barrister	45	Musician	29
Carman	45	Gunsmith	29
Wool, &c. Dyer	45	Coal Heaver	29
Draper	44	Coach, Cab Service	28
Lead Miner	44	Fishmonger	28
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial Dists.)</i>	43	Tobacconist	25
Corn Miller	43	Glass Manufacture	24
Gas Works Service	43	<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i>	24
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	42	Commercial Traveller	23
Carpet, Rug Manufacture	42	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	23
Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer	42	Hatter	23
Railway Engine Driver	41	Law Clerk	22
Railway, Road, Clay, Sand, &c. Labourer	41		
<i>Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)</i>	41		
All Occupied Males	33	All Occupied Males	13
Publisher	24	<i>Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c.</i>	4
Tohacconist	24	<i>Farmer, Grazier, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	4
Grocer	24	Agricultural Labourer	4
<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker</i>	24	<i>Labourer in Agricultural Districts</i>	4
Lace Manufacture	24	Gardener, Nurseryman	4
Brick, Tile Burner	24	<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Districts</i>	4
Seaman, &c.	23	Corn Miller	4
Ironmonger	23	<i>File Maker</i>	4
Sawyer	23	<i>Copper Worker</i>	4
<i>Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)</i>	23	Coal Miner	4
Fisherman	22	<i>Coal Miner (W. Riding)</i>	4
Hatter	22	Ironstone Miner	4
Engine Driver (not Railway)	22	Tin Miner	4
Silk Manufacture	21	<i>Miners</i>	4
Costermonger	21	Fisherman	3
Chimney Sweep	21	Wool, &c. Manufacture	3
<i>Boiler Maker</i>	20	<i>Wool, &c. Manufacture (W. Riding)</i>	3
General Shopkeeper	19	Engine Driver (not Railway)	3
Shipwright	19	Clergyman	2
Hosiery Manufacture	18	Railway Engine Driver	2
Locksmith	16	Lace Manufacture	2
<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)</i>	16	<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)</i>	2
Tin Miner	12	<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i>	2
Artizan	10	Tallow, Soap, Glue, &c. Manufacture	—
Copper Miner	—	<i>Tallow, Soap Manufacture</i>	—
		<i>Lead Worker</i>	—
		Carpet, Rug Manufacture	—
		Copper Miner	—
Occupied Males (London)	33	Occupied Males (London)	18
" " (Industrial Dists.)	33	" " (Industrial Dists.)	19
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	33	" " (Agricultural Dists.)	7

Among the 87 other occupational groups the mortality of 34 was above, that of 1 was equal to, and that of 52 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Among the 86 other occupational groups the mortality of 24 was above, that of 2 was equal to, and that of 60 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

TABLE V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Rheumatic Fever.		Diabetes.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Innkeeper (London)</i> - - - -	28	Barrister, Solicitor - - - -	28
Copper Miner - - - -	28	<i>Innkeeper (London)</i> - - - -	28
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - -	26	Mine Service - - - -	26
Mine Service - - - -	25	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i> - - - -	24
<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - -	24	<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - -	23
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - -	22	Physician - - - -	22
<i>Innkeeper</i> - - - -	19	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - -	21
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)</i> - - - -	17	Glass Manufacture - - - -	21
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c.</i> - - - -	16	<i>Innkeeper</i> - - - -	19
Bookbinder - - - -	15	<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i> - - - -	19
Silk, Satin Manufacture - - - -	14	Corn Miller - - - -	19
<i>Wool, &c. Manufacture (W. Riding)</i> - - - -	14	Clergyman - - - -	17
Brewer - - - -	13	Artist - - - -	17
Chemist, Druggist - - - -	13	Brewer - - - -	17
Wool, Worsted Manufacture - - - -	13	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i> - - - -	16
Slater, Tiler - - - -	12	Wool Dyer - - - -	16
Cotton, Flax, &c. Manufacture - - - -	12	Lace Manufacture - - - -	15
<i>Textile Manufactures</i> - - - -	12	Lead Miner - - - -	15
Clergyman - - - -	11	Railway Engine Driver - - - -	14
Draper - - - -	11	Tobacconist - - - -	14
Butcher - - - -	11	Bookbinder - - - -	14
<i>Watch, Clock Maker</i> - - - -	11	Tallow, Soap, Glue, &c. Manufacture - - - -	14
Wool, &c. Dyer - - - -	11	Domestic Indoor Servant - - - -	13
Carpet, Rug Manufacture - - - -	11	Commercial Traveller - - - -	13
		Publisher - - - -	13
		Butcher - - - -	13
All Occupied Males - - - -	7	All Occupied Males - - - -	7
Bargeman, &c. - - - -	4	Hairdresser - - - -	3
Seaman - - - -	4	Tanner, Fellmonger - - - -	3
<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i> - - - -	4	Copper Worker - - - -	3
Coal Merchant - - - -	4	Locksmith - - - -	3
Sawyer - - - -	4	Shipwright - - - -	3
Hosiery Manufacture - - - -	4	Rope, &c. Manufacture - - - -	3
Tin Miner - - - -	4	<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)</i> - - - -	3
<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - -	4	Stone, Slate Quarrier - - - -	3
Physician, Surgeon - - - -	3	<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - -	3
Shoemaker - - - -	3	Artizan - - - -	3
Locksmith - - - -	3	Bargeman - - - -	2
Plasterer - - - -	3	Boiler Maker - - - -	2
Shipwright - - - -	3	<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> - - - -	2
Gas Works Service - - - -	3	Railway, Road Labourer - - - -	2
<i>General Labourer (London)</i> - - - -	3	Messenger, Porter - - - -	1
Hatter - - - -	2	Coal Heaver - - - -	1
Brass, Bronze Worker - - - -	2	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> - - - -	—
<i>Hosiery Manufacture, (Leicester-shire and Nottinghamshire)</i> - - - -	2	Zinc Worker - - - -	—
Artizan - - - -	2	Lead Worker - - - -	—
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> - - - -	—	Copper Miner - - - -	—
Tallow, Soap Manufacture - - - -	—		
File Maker - - - -	—		
Copper Worker - - - -	—		
Lead Worker - - - -	—		
Paper Manufacture - - - -	—		
Occupied Males (London) - - - -	7	Occupied Males (London) - - - -	8
" " " (Industrial Dists.) - - - -	8	" " " (Industrial Dists.) - - - -	7
" " " (Agricultural Dists.) - - - -	6	" " " (Agricultural Dists.) - - - -	7
Among the 94 other occupational groups the mortality of 35 was above, that of 28 was equal to, and that of 31 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."		Among the 97 other occupational groups the mortality of 46 was above, that of 18 was equal to, and that of 33 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."	

TABLE V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Diseases of Nervous System.		Diseases of Circulatory System.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Lead Worker</i> - - - - -	232	<i>Lead Worker</i> - - - - -	272
<i>File Maker</i> - - - - -	212	<i>Dock Labourer</i> - - - - -	236
<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - -	192	<i>Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer</i> - -	227
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	182	<i>Costermonger</i> - - - - -	222
<i>Innkeeper, &c.</i> - - - - -	160	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	221
<i>Glass Manufacture</i> - - - - -	155	<i>Coal Heaver</i> - - - - -	221
<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i> - - -	151	<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - -	217
<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i> - - - - -	148	<i>Innkeeper (London)</i> - - - - -	214
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	147	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i> - - -	205
<i>Costermonger, Hawker</i> - - - - -	139	<i>File Maker</i> - - - - -	204
<i>Plumber, Painter, &c.</i> - - - - -	131	<i>Seaman</i> - - - - -	197
<i>Wool, &c. Dyer</i> - - - - -	128	<i>Brewer</i> - - - - -	195
<i>Brewer</i> - - - - -	125	<i>Wool, &c. Dyer</i> - - - - -	194
<i>Law Clerk</i> - - - - -	123	<i>Innkeeper</i> - - - - -	198
<i>Innkeeper (London)</i> - - - - -	123	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i> - - -	192
<i>Cotton, &c. Manufacture (Lancashire)</i> -	123	<i>Musician</i> - - - - -	191
<i>Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer</i> - -	123	<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i> - - - - -	190
<i>Physician, Surgeon, &c.</i> - - - - -	122	<i>Bargeman</i> - - - - -	189
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	122	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	186
<i>Chemist, Druggist</i> - - - - -	121	<i>Copper Worker</i> - - - - -	186
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	120	<i>Hairdresser</i> - - - - -	179
<i>Seaman, &c.</i> - - - - -	117	<i>Slater, Tiler</i> - - - - -	179
<i>Railway Engine Driver</i> - - - - -	114	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i> - - - - -	174
<i>Dock Labourer</i> - - - - -	114	<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	173
<i>Cotton, &c. Manufacture</i> - - - - -	114	<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i> - - -	172
<i>Nail, Anchor, &c. Manufacture</i> - - -	113	<i>Messenger, Porter, &c.</i> - - - - -	170
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i> - - - - -	112	<i>Manufacturing Chemist</i> - - - - -	168
<i>Musician, &c.</i> - - - - -	111	<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker</i> - - - - -	167
All Occupied Males - - - - -	82	All Occupied Males - - - - -	126
<i>Coal Miner (Lancashire)</i> - - - - -	70	<i>Locksmith</i> - - - - -	104
<i>Clergyman</i> - - - - -	69	<i>Wheelwright</i> - - - - -	108
<i>Baker, Confectioner</i> - - - - -	69	<i>Schoolmaster</i> - - - - -	102
<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> - - - - -	68	<i>Law Clerk</i> - - - - -	101
<i>Coal Miner</i> - - - - -	67	<i>Railway Guard, &c.</i> - - - - -	100
<i>Miners</i> - - - - -	67	<i>Tallow Soap Manufacture</i> - - - - -	99
<i>Railway, Guard, Porter, &c.</i> - - - -	66	<i>Shipwright</i> - - - - -	99
<i>Grocer</i> - - - - -	66	<i>Artist</i> - - - - -	96
<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)</i> -	66	<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i> - - -	95
<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i> - - - - -	65	<i>Tin Miner</i> - - - - -	95
<i>Tanner, Fellmonger</i> - - - - -	62	<i>Grocer</i> - - - - -	94
<i>Ironstone Miner</i> - - - - -	62	<i>Watch, Clock Maker</i> - - - - -	94
<i>Lead Miner</i> - - - - -	62	<i>Railway Official, Clerk</i> - - - - -	92
<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i> - - -	58	<i>Domestic Servant</i> - - - - -	90
<i>Agricultural Labourer</i> - - - - -	53	<i>Agricultural Labourer</i> - - - - -	89
<i>Agriculturist (Agricultural Dists.)</i> - -	52	<i>Carpet, Rug Manufacture</i> - - - - -	87
<i>Coal Miner (W. Riding)</i> - - - - -	52	<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Dists.</i> -	86
<i>Farmer, Grazier</i> - - - - -	51	<i>Ironstone Miner</i> - - - - -	84
<i>Agriculturist</i> - - - - -	51	<i>Agriculturist</i> - - - - -	83
<i>Gardener, &c.</i> - - - - -	47	<i>Clergyman</i> - - - - -	82
<i>Rope, Twine, Cord Maker</i> - - - - -	45	<i>Tanner, Fellmonger</i> - - - - -	80
<i>Maltster</i> - - - - -	44	<i>Farmer</i> - - - - -	77
<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i> - -	41	<i>Gardener</i> - - - - -	77
<i>Artizan</i> - - - - -	38	<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	66
<i>Zinc Worker</i> - - - - -	34	<i>Artizan</i> - - - - -	52
<i>Copper Miner</i> - - - - -	18		
Occupied Males (London) - - - - -	88	Occupied Males (London) - - - - -	135
" " (Industrial Dists.) - - - - -	108	" " (Industrial Dists.) - - - - -	154
" " (Agricultural Dists.) - - - - -	63	" " (Agricultural Dists.) - - - - -	95
Among the 89 other occupational groups the mortality of 59 was above, that of 4 was equal to, and that of 26 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."		Among the 90 other occupational groups the mortality of 51 was above, that of 4 was equal to, and that of 35 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."	

TABLE V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Gout.		Cancer.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	20	Chimney Sweep	156
<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	16	Copper Miner	86
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	15	Tallow, Soap, Glue, &c., Manufacture	73
<i>Innkeeper</i>	12	Brewer	70
<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i>	12	<i>Innkeeper (London)</i>	70
<i>Innkeeper (London)</i>	11	<i>Tallow Soap Manufacture</i>	69
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i>	11	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i>	67
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i>	11	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	67
<i>Brewer</i>	10	<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)</i>	67
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i>	10	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i>	65
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial Dists.)</i>	10	Commercial Traveller	63
Gunsmith	10	Slater, Tiler	63
Plumber, Painter, &c.	10	Law Clerk	62
Musician	9	Plasterer	62
<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i>	9	Maltster	61
Chemist, Druggist	9	Currier	61
Glass Manufacture	9	Barrister, Solicitor	60
Law Clerk	8	Seaman, Merchant	60
Physician, Surgeon	8	Bookbinder	60
Hairdresser	8	Carman	59
General Shopkeeper	7	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	59
Saddler, Harness Maker	7	Gas Works Service	59
Coach, Carriage Maker	7	Coach, Cab Service	58
Coach, Cab Service	6	<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i>	58
Publisher, Stationer	6	Milkseller	58
Butcher	6	Tool, Scissors, File, &c., Maker	58
Wheelwright	6	Sawyer	53
Tallow, Soap, Glue, &c.	5	Stone, Slate Quarrier	58
Locksmith	5	<i>General Labourer (London)</i>	58
Slater, Tiler	5		
<i>General Labourer (London)</i>	5		
All Occupied Males	2	All Occupied Males	44
		<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i>	38
		Greengrocer	38
		Shipwright	38
		Tanner, Fellmonger	37
		<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i>	37
		Farmer	36
		Agricultural Labourer	36
		Gardener	36
		<i>Agriculturist</i>	36
		Coal Miner	36
		<i>Coal Miner (Lancashire)</i>	36
		Clergyman	35
		<i>Cotton, &c. Manufacture (Lancashire)</i>	35
		Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer	35
		<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	34
		Grocer	34
		Wheelwright	34
		<i>Coal Miner (West Riding)</i>	32
		Hosiery Manufacture	30
		<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)</i>	29
		<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	28
		Lace Manufacture	23
		Lead Worker	27
		<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i>	26
		Paper Manufacture	22
		Artizan	9
Occupied Males (London)	6	Occupied Males (London)	59
" " (Industrial Dists.)	2	" " (Industrial Dists.)	48
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	2	" " (Agricultural Dists.)	40

Among the 112 other occupational groups the mortality of 30 was above, that of 20 was equal to, and that of 83 (including 28 with no deaths from gout) was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Among the 88 other occupational groups the mortality of 59 was above, that of 2 was equal to, and that of 27 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

TABLE V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality
Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Phthisis.		Pneumonia.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i> . . .	607	<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> . . .	257
<i>Tin Miner</i> . . .	508	<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i> . . .	251
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i> . . .	476	<i>Coal Heaver</i> . . .	249
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i> . . .	448	<i>Nail, Anchor, &c. Manufacture</i> . . .	248
<i>Costermonger</i> . . .	443	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i> . . .	246
<i>File Maker</i> . . .	432	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> . . .	244
<i>General Labourer (London)</i> . . .	384	<i>Dock Labourer</i> . . .	220
<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker</i> . . .	382	<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker</i> . . .	205
<i>Lead Miner</i> . . .	380	<i>Manufacturing Chemist</i> . . .	203
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> . . .	357	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i> . . .	200
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> . . .	352	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i> . . .	197
<i>Tool, File, Scissors, &c., Maker</i> . . .	336	<i>File Maker</i> . . .	197
<i>Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer</i> . . .	333	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> . . .	193
<i>Copper Miner</i> . . .	331	<i>Glass Manufacture</i> . . .	188
<i>Printer</i> . . .	326	<i>Lead Worker</i> . . .	187
<i>Dock Labourer</i> . . .	325	<i>Coal Miner (Lancashire)</i> . . .	187
<i>Messenger, Porter, &c.</i> . . .	325	<i>Copper Worker</i> . . .	185
<i>Bookbinder</i> . . .	325	<i>Carman, Carter</i> . . .	184
<i>Gunsmith</i> . . .	324	<i>General Labourer (London)</i> . . .	179
<i>Musician</i> . . .	322	<i>Tool, Scissors, File, &c. Maker</i> . . .	177
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> . . .	314	<i>Wool, Worsted Manufacture</i> . . .	176
<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i> . . .	313	<i>Railway Road Labourer</i> . . .	176
<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i> . . .	311	<i>Cotton, &c. Manufacturer (Lancashire)</i> . . .	172
<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> . . .	305	<i>Innkeeper (London)</i> . . .	171
<i>Hatter</i> . . .	301	<i>Costermonger</i> . . .	170
<i>Glass Manufacture</i> . . .	295	<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c.</i> . . .	165
<i>Copper Worker</i> . . .	294	<i>Tallow, Soap, &c. Manufacture</i> . . .	165
<i>Tobacconist</i> . . .	280	<i>Metal Worker</i> . . .	165
<i>Brass, Bronze Worker</i> . . .	279	<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> . . .	164
		<i>General Labourer</i> . . .	164
All Occupied Males . . .	185	All Occupied Males . . .	105
<i>Ironmonger</i> . . .	120	<i>Chemist, Druggist</i> . . .	75
<i>Shipwright</i> . . .	119	<i>Shoemaker</i> . . .	75
<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Dists.</i> . . .	117	<i>Locksmith</i> . . .	75
<i>Barrister</i> . . .	116	<i>Carpenter</i> . . .	75
<i>Agricultural Labourer</i> . . .	115	<i>Railway Engine Driver</i> . . .	74
<i>Tanner</i> . . .	115	<i>Watch, Clock Maker</i> . . .	74
<i>Mine Service</i> . . .	114	<i>Tailor</i> . . .	73
<i>Fisherman</i> . . .	114	<i>Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)</i> . . .	73
<i>Gardener</i> . . .	112	<i>Saddler</i> . . .	72
<i>Schoolmaster</i> . . .	111	<i>Publisher</i> . . .	70
<i>Miners</i> . . .	109	<i>Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c.</i> . . .	69
<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> . . .	107	<i>Railway Guard, &c.</i> . . .	67
<i>Agriculturist</i> . . .	106	<i>Agricultural Labourer</i> . . .	66
<i>Physician</i> . . .	105	<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)</i> . . .	66
<i>Coal Miner (Lancashire)</i> . . .	102	<i>Railway Official, Clerk</i> . . .	65
<i>Coal Miner</i> . . .	97	<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i> . . .	63
<i>Engine Driver (not Railway)</i> . . .	97	<i>Artist</i> . . .	61
<i>Coal Merchant</i> . . .	95	<i>Domestic Servant</i> . . .	60
<i>Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)</i> . . .	94	<i>Agriculturist</i> . . .	59
<i>Ironstone Miner</i> . . .	90	<i>Grocer</i> . . .	56
<i>Artizan</i> . . .	88	<i>Barrister</i> . . .	55
<i>Brick, Tile Burner</i> . . .	84	<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Dists.</i> . . .	55
<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i> . . .	83	<i>Fisherman</i> . . .	53
<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i> . . .	81	<i>Hosiery Manufacture</i> . . .	52
<i>Farmer</i> . . .	79	<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)</i> . . .	52
<i>Railway Engine Driver</i> . . .	76	<i>Farmer</i> . . .	50
<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)</i> . . .	69	<i>Lace Manufacture</i> . . .	48
<i>Clergyman</i> . . .	67	<i>Gardener</i> . . .	47
		<i>Clergyman</i> . . .	45
		<i>Schoolmaster</i> . . .	43
		<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i> . . .	36
		<i>Artizan</i> . . .	32
Occupied Males (London) . . .	277	Occupied Males (London) . . .	110
" " (Industrial Dists.) . . .	223	" " (Industrial Dists.) . . .	178
" " (Agricultural Dists.) . . .	135	" " (Agricultural Dists.) . . .	55

Among the 86 other occupational groups the mortality of 55 was above, that of 2 was equal to, and that of 29 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Among the 81 other occupational groups the mortality of 40 was above, that of 2 was equal to, and that of 41 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Table V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Other Diseases of Respiratory System.		Diseases of Liver.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer -	533	<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	248
Dock Labourer -	344	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	217
<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker</i> -	313	<i>Innkeeper, &c.</i> -	201
Manufacturing Chemist -	298	<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i> -	174
Tin Miner -	270	<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	171
<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	268	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	169
Copper Miner -	266	<i>Innkeeper (London)</i> -	146
Glass Manufacture -	257	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	146
Tool, Scissors, File, &c. Maker -	244	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i> -	102
<i>General Labourer (London)</i> -	238	<i>Lead Worker</i> -	80
Costermonger -	233	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i> -	62
<i>Zinc Worker</i> -	229	<i>Physician</i> -	60
<i>File Maker</i> -	226	<i>Brewer</i> -	59
Coal Heaver -	223	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	59
<i>Copper Worker</i> -	221	<i>Hatter</i> -	59
<i>Inn Hotel Servant (London)</i> -	210	<i>Ironmonger</i> -	57
<i>Lead Worker</i> -	210	<i>Butcher</i> -	56
<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i> -	209	<i>Barrister</i> -	55
<i>Nail, Anchor, &c., Manufacture</i> -	202	<i>Tallow, Soap, Glue, &c., Manufacture</i> -	53
<i>Coal Miner (Lancashire)</i> -	202	<i>Tallow, Soap Manufacture</i> -	51
<i>Lead Miner</i> -	198	<i>Commercial Traveller</i> -	47
<i>Cotton, &c. Manufacture (Lancashire)</i> -	193	<i>Tobacconist</i> -	42
<i>Chimney Sweep</i> -	193	<i>Paper Manufacture</i> -	42
<i>Carman</i> -	191	<i>Mine Service</i> -	42
<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Group)</i> -	189	<i>Copper Worker</i> -	40
<i>Wool, &c. Dyer</i> -	187	<i>Artist</i> -	39
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)</i> -	184	<i>Seaman, &c.</i> -	39
<i>Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	182	<i>Maltster</i> -	39
<i>Cotton, &c., Manufacture</i> -	182	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i> -	39
<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> -	181	<i>Fishmonger</i> -	39
<i>Baker</i> -			39
All Occupied Males -	116	All Occupied Males -	27
Railway Engine Driver -	82	<i>Clergyman</i> -	18
Carpenter -	79	<i>Railway Guard, Porter, &c.</i> -	18
<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)</i> -	76	<i>Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c.)</i> -	18
Sawyer -	74	<i>Corn Miller</i> -	18
<i>Hosiery Manufacture</i> -	73	<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)</i> -	18
Artist -	72	<i>Miners</i> -	18
Shipwright -	71	<i>Gardener</i> -	17
Fisherman -	70	<i>Agriculturist</i> -	17
Grocer, &c. -	65	<i>Coal Miner</i> -	17
Railway Official Clerk -	64	<i>Coal Miner (Lancashire)</i> -	17
Agricultural Labourer -	63	<i>Railway Road Labourer</i> -	17
<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i> -	63	<i>Brick, Tile Burner</i> -	17
Gardener -	58	<i>Messenger, Porter, &c.</i> -	16
Domestic Servant -	57	<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Dists.</i> -	16
Ironmonger -	57	<i>Silk, Satin Manufacture</i> -	16
<i>Agriculturist</i> -	56	<i>Coal Miner (W. Riding)</i> -	16
Chemist, Druggist -	56	<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> -	16
Lace Manufacture -	56	<i>Engine Driver (not Railway, &c.)</i> -	16
<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Dists.</i> -	53	<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i> -	15
Farmer -	40	<i>Shipwright</i> -	15
Artizan -	38	<i>Stone, Slate Quarrier</i> -	15
Schoolmaster -	35	<i>Rope, Twine, Cord Manufacture</i> -	14
Barrister -	34	<i>Agricultural Labourer</i> -	13
Physician -	32	<i>Hosiery Manufacture</i> -	13
<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	29	<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)</i> -	12
<i>Clergyman</i> -	24	<i>Artizan</i> -	10
		<i>Lace Manufacture</i> -	9
		<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i> -	8
Occupied Males (London) -	165	Occupied Males (London) -	30
<i>" " (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	183	<i>" " (Industrial Dists.)</i> -	32
<i>" " (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	58	<i>" " (Agricultural Dists.)</i> -	24

Among the 87 other occupational groups the mortality of 57 was above, that of 1 was equal to, and that of 29 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Among the 84 other occupational groups the mortality of 39 was above, that of 6 was equal to, and that of 39 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Table V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality
Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Other Diseases of Digestive System.		Bright's Disease.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i>	81	<i>Lead Worker</i>	85
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	73	<i>File Maker</i>	82
<i>Lead Worker</i>	67	<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	70
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	66	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	68
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	55	<i>Copper Miner</i>	68
<i>Lead Miner</i>	55	<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i>	66
<i>Physician, Surgeon, &c.</i>	49	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	64
<i>Innkeeper, &c.</i>	49	<i>Plumber, Painter, &c.</i>	63
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i>	49	<i>Innkeeper, &c.</i>	62
<i>Brewer</i>	47	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i>	60
<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i>	47	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i>	60
<i>Manufacturing Chemist</i>	45	<i>Law Clerk</i>	59
<i>Dock Labourer</i>	44	<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i>	59
<i>Wool, Worsted Manufacture</i>	42	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i>	57
<i>Chimney Sweep</i>	42	<i>Physician, Surgeon, &c.</i>	56
<i>Coal Heaver</i>	41	<i>Brewer</i>	55
<i>Tallow, Soap, Glue, &c. Manufacture</i>	40	<i>Innkeeper (London)</i>	55
<i>Cotton, &c. Manufacture (Lan- cashire)</i>	40	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i>	50
<i>Copper Miner</i>	40	<i>Slatier, Tiler</i>	48
<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	39	<i>Costermonger, Hawker</i>	47
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i>	39	<i>Ccoach, Carriage Maker</i>	45
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	39	<i>Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer</i>	45
<i>Cotton, Linen, Flax Manufacture</i>	39	<i>Tool, Scissors, File, &c. Maker</i>	42
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i>	38	<i>Glass Manufacture</i>	42
<i>Tallow, Soap Manufacture</i>	38	<i>General Labourer (London)</i>	42
<i>Wool, &c. Manufacture (W. Riding)</i>	38	<i>Dock Labourer</i>	41
<i>Mine Service</i>	38	<i>General Shopkeeper</i>	39
		<i>Chimney Sweep</i>	39
All Occupied Males	28	All Occupied Males	27
<i>Domestic Indoor Servant</i>	23	<i>Shipwright</i>	20
<i>Agriculturist</i>	23	<i>Mine Service</i>	20
<i>Locksmith</i>	23	<i>Railway Road Labourer</i>	19
<i>Railway Official, Clerk</i>	22	<i>Miners</i>	19
<i>Agricultural Labourer</i>	22	<i>Farmer, Grazier</i>	18
<i>Fishmonger</i>	22	<i>Fisherman</i>	18
<i>Builder, Mason, &c.</i>	22	<i>Hatter</i>	18
<i>Sawyer</i>	22	<i>Coal Miner</i>	18
<i>Coal Miner (W. Riding)</i>	22	<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	17
<i>Tin Miner</i>	22	<i>Coal Miner (Lancashire)</i>	17
<i>Gas Works Service</i>	22	<i>Stone, Slate Quarrier</i>	17
<i>Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porters, &c.</i>	21	<i>Gardener, &c.</i>	16
<i>Farmer, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	21	<i>Corn Miller</i>	16
<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i>	21	<i>Coal Miner (W. Riding)</i>	16
<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Dists.</i>	21	<i>Agriculturist</i>	15
<i>Cabinet Maker, &c.</i>	21	<i>Tallow, Soap, Glue, &c. Manufacture</i>	15
<i>Shipwright</i>	21	<i>Tanner, Fellmonger</i>	15
<i>Lace Manufacture</i>	20	<i>Lace Manufacture</i>	15
<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i>	20	<i>Coal Miner (Durham and Nor- thumberland)</i>	15
<i>Chemist, Druggist</i>	19	<i>Ironstone Miner</i>	15
<i>Bookbinder</i>	19	<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Dists.</i>	14
<i>Slatier, Tiler</i>	19	<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i>	13
<i>Ironstone Miner</i>	19	<i>Agricultural Labourer</i>	12
<i>Railway Guard, Porter, &c.</i>	18	<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicester- shire and Nottinghamshire)</i>	9
<i>Gardener, &c.</i>	18	<i>Gunsmith</i>	8
<i>Publisher, Stationer, &c.</i>	16	<i>Hosiery Manufacture</i>	8
<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Not- tinghamshire)</i>	15	<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Not- tinghamshire)</i>	8
<i>Hosiery Manufacture</i>	14	<i>Artizan</i>	8
<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicester- shire and Nottinghamshire)</i>	13	<i>Tallow Soap Manufacture</i>	—
<i>Carpet, Rug Manufacture</i>	11		
<i>Artizan</i>	11		
Occupied Males (London)	28	Occupied Males (London)	37
" " (Industrial Dists.)	36	" " (Industrial Dists.)	33
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	23	" " (Agricultural Dists.)	21
Among the 85 other occupational groups the mortality of 55 was above, that of 8 was equal to, and that of 22 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."		Among the 85 other occupational groups the mortality of 57 was above, that of 6 was equal to, and that of 23 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."	

TABLE V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality
Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Other Diseases of Urinary System.		Plumbism.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Lead Worker</i>	76	<i>Lead Worker</i>	211
<i>Zinc Worker</i>	65	<i>File Maker</i>	75
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i>	36	<i>Plumber, Painter, &c.</i>	19
<i>Innkeeper (London)</i>	34	<i>Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer</i>	17
<i>Slater, Tiler</i>	34	<i>Tool, Scissors, File, &c. Maker</i>	15
<i>Law Clerk</i>	33	<i>Glass Manufacture</i>	12
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i>	32	<i>Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, &c. Worker</i>	8
<i>Hatter</i>	31	<i>Copper Worker</i>	8
<i>General Labourer (London)</i>	29	<i>Coach Maker</i>	7
<i>Innkeeper</i>	28	<i>Locksmith, &c.</i>	6
<i>Dock Labourer</i>	27	<i>Lead Miner</i>	5
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i>	27	<i>Building Trades</i>	4
<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i>	27	<i>Mine Service</i>	4
<i>Manufacturing Chemist</i>	26	<i>Printer</i>	3
<i>Musician, Music Master</i>	25	<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker</i>	3
<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	25	<i>Metal Workers</i>	3
<i>Physician, Surgeon, &c.</i>	23	<i>Wool, Worsted Manufacture</i>	3
<i>Brewer</i>	23	<i>Wool, &c. Manufacture (W. Riding)</i>	3
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i>	23	<i>Paper Manufacture</i>	3
<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	23	<i>Artist</i>	2
<i>Coach, Carriage Maker</i>	23	<i>Chemist, Druggist</i>	2
<i>Costermonger, Hawker</i>	23	<i>Ironmonger</i>	2
<i>Seaman, &c.</i>	22	<i>Watch, Clock, Phil. Inst., &c. Maker</i>	2
<i>File Maker</i>	22	<i>Watch, Clock Maker</i>	2
<i>Copper Worker</i>	22		
<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i>	22		
All Occupied Males	14	All Occupied Males	1
<i>Barrister, Solicitor</i>	10		
<i>Railway Guard, Porter, &c.</i>	10		
<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i>	10		
<i>Gardener, &c.</i>	10		
<i>Agriculturist in Agricultural Dists.</i>	10		
<i>Fisherman</i>	10		
<i>Draper</i>	10		
<i>Hairdresser</i>	10		
<i>Rope, Twine, Cord Maker</i>	10		
<i>Railway Road Labourer</i>	10		
<i>Engine Driver (not Railway, &c.)</i>	10		
<i>Agricultural Labourer</i>	9		
<i>Agriculturist</i>	9		
<i>Tanner, Fellmonger</i>	9		
<i>Brick, Tile Burner</i>	9		
<i>Factory Labourer</i>	9		
<i>Schoolmaster</i>	8		
<i>Corn Miller</i>	8		
<i>Shipwright</i>	8		
<i>Lead Miner</i>	8		
<i>General Shopkeeper</i>	7		
<i>Coal Miner (W. Riding)</i>	7		
<i>Maltster</i>	6		
<i>Mine Service</i>	6		
<i>Wheelwright</i>	5		
<i>Carpet, Rug Manufacture</i>	4		
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i>	—		
<i>Gunsmith</i>	—		
<i>Copper Miner</i>	—		
Occupied Males (London)	19	Occupied Males (London)	0
" " (Industrial Dists.)	17	" " (Industrial Dists.)	1
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	11	" " (Agricultural Dists.)	1

Among the 83 other occupational groups the mortality of 45 was above, that of 13 was equal to, and that of 30 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Among the 119 other occupational groups the mortality of 15 was equal to, and that of 104 (including 77 with no deaths from plumbism) was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

TABLE V. (continued).—Occupations with Highest and Lowest Mortality Figures for CERTAIN CAUSES.

Accident.		Suicide.	
Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Com- parative Mortality Figure.
<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> - - - - -	243	<i>Zinc Worker</i> - - - - -	78
Bargeman - - - - -	223	<i>Innkeeper (London)</i> - - - - -	42
Seaman - - - - -	202	Physician, Surgeon, &c. - - - - -	41
Dock Labourer - - - - -	162	<i>Innkeeper (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - - -	35
<i>Coal Miner (Lancashire)</i> - - - - -	155	Hairdresser - - - - -	35
Fisherman - - - - -	148	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (London)</i> - - - - -	34
Coal Heaver - - - - -	144	Innkeeper - - - - -	32
Coal Miner - - - - -	141	Chemist, Druggist - - - - -	31
Railway Road Labourer - - - - -	141	<i>File Maker</i> - - - - -	31
Railway Guard, Porter, &c. - - - - -	137	Chimney Sweep - - - - -	31
<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i> - - - - -	135	<i>Innkeeper, Servant</i> - - - - -	29
Miners - - - - -	135	<i>Watch, Clock, Maker</i> - - - - -	29
Slater, Tiler - - - - -	133	<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker</i> - - - - -	29
Carman, Carrier - - - - -	128	Milkseller - - - - -	28
<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Agricultural Dists.)</i> - - - - -	124	Hatter - - - - -	28
<i>Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c.</i> - - - - -	122	<i>Innkeeper, Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - - -	27
<i>Transport Service</i> - - - - -	122	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (London)</i> - - - - -	26
Stone, Slate Quarrier - - - - -	120	Bookbinder - - - - -	26
<i>Coal Miner (W. Riding)</i> - - - - -	114	Domestic Servant - - - - -	25
Manufacturing Chemist - - - - -	98	<i>Inn, Hotel Servant</i> - - - - -	25
<i>Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)</i> - - - - -	96	<i>Watch, Clock, &c. Maker</i> - - - - -	25
Engine Driver (not Railway) - - - - -	93	Coal Merchant - - - - -	24
<i>Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)</i> - - - - -	89	Tool, Scissors, File, &c. Maker - - - - -	24
Ironstone Miner - - - - -	86	Lace Manufacture - - - - -	24
<i>Zinc Worker</i> - - - - -	83	Musician - - - - -	23
Factory Labourer - - - - -	80	Butcher - - - - -	23
Railway Engine Driver - - - - -	79	Dock Labourer - - - - -	22
Mine Service - - - - -	75	<i>Innkeeper (Agricultural Dists.)</i> - - - - -	22
General Labourer - - - - -	73		
<i>General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - - -	66	All Occupied Males - - - - -	14
Boiler Maker - - - - -	64		
Costermonger - - - - -	64		
All Occupied Males - - - - -	56		
Commercial Clerk - - - - -	21	Railway Guard, Porter, &c. - - - - -	8
Shoemaker - - - - -	21	Agricultural Labourer - - - - -	8
Wool, Worsted Manufacture - - - - -	21	Maltster - - - - -	8
Tobacconist - - - - -	20	Corn Miller - - - - -	8
Gunsmith - - - - -	20	<i>Engine, Machine Maker</i> - - - - -	8
Potter, Earthenware Manufacturer - - - - -	20	<i>Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)</i> - - - - -	8
Draper - - - - -	19	Clergyman - - - - -	7
Printer - - - - -	19	<i>Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c.</i> - - - - -	7
Hosiery Manufacture - - - - -	19	Bargeman - - - - -	7
<i>Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)</i> - - - - -	19	<i>Labourer in Agricultural Dists.</i> - - - - -	7
Saddler, Harness Maker - - - - -	18	Coal Heaver - - - - -	7
Currier - - - - -	18	<i>General Labourer (London)</i> - - - - -	7
Grocer - - - - -	16	Engine Driver (not Railway) - - - - -	7
Silk, Satin Manufacture - - - - -	16	Paper Manufacture - - - - -	6
Artist, Engraver, &c. - - - - -	13	<i>Coal Miner (Staffordshire)</i> - - - - -	6
<i>Watch, Clock Maker</i> - - - - -	12	Shipwright - - - - -	5
Publisher, Stationer, &c. - - - - -	11	<i>Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)</i> - - - - -	5
Bookbinder - - - - -	11	Lead Miner - - - - -	5
Clergyman - - - - -	9	<i>Copper Worker</i> - - - - -	4
Ironmonger - - - - -	9	Carpet, Rug Manufacture - - - - -	4
Carpet, Rug Manufacture - - - - -	9	Railway Engine Driver - - - - -	3
Schoolmaster - - - - -	8	Tanner, Fellmonger - - - - -	3
		<i>Inn, Hotel Servant (Industrial Dists.)</i> - - - - -	—
		Copper Miner - - - - -	—
		Tin Miner - - - - -	—
Occupied Males (London) - - - - -	49	Occupied Males (London) - - - - -	18
" " (Industrial Dists.) - - - - -	59	" " (Industrial Dists.) - - - - -	16
" " (Agricultural Dists.) - - - - -	44	" " (Agricultural Dists.) - - - - -	12

Among the 89 other occupational groups the mortality of 6 was above, and that of 83 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Among the 99 other occupational groups the mortality of 45 was above, that of 7 was equal to, and that of 38 was below, the mortality of "Occupied Males."

TABLE VI.—**Age-constitution of Males** aged 15 years and upwards in each of the Occupational Groups.

No.	OCCUPATION.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages.					
			15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
	ALL MALES - - - - -	1,000	302	233	179	133	86	67
	MALES IN SELECTED HEALTHY DISTRICTS. -	1,000	281	203	163	137	107	109
	OCCUPIED MALES - - - - -	1,000	309	242	186	135	82	46
	" " (LONDON) - - - - -	1,000	305	235	195	134	70	31
	" " (INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS.) -	1,000	316	254	195	133	72	30
	" " (AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.) -	1,000	294	213	171	141	103	78
	UNOCCUPIED MALES - - - - -	1,000	183	77	77	96	154	413
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister - - -	1,000	21	225	237	213	159	145
2	Barrister, Solicitor - - - - -	1,000	49	345	277	159	99	71
3	Law Clerk - - - - -	1,000	470	261	142	75	37	15
4	Physician, Surgeon, General } Practitioner - - - - - }	1,000	40	334	255	173	98	100
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher - - - - -	1,000	342	333	163	103	44	15
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	1,000	216	292	215	137	87	53
7	Musician, Music Master - - - - -	1,000	220	317	217	140	73	33
8	Domestic Indoor Servant - - - - -	1,000	491	232	139	82	39	17
9	Commercial Traveller - - - - -	1,000	135	339	270	163	70	23
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service	1,000	458	261	145	83	38	15
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker - -	1,000	341	314	209	96	34	6
12	Railway Guard, Porter, Points- } man, &c. - - - - - }	1,000	281	320	221	114	47	17
11-12	Railway Engine Driver, Guard, } Porter, &c. - - - - - }	1,000	297	319	218	109	43	14
13	Railway Official, Clerk - - - - -	1,000	344	234	190	115	52	15
14	Coach and Cab Service, Groom, &c.	1,000	287	289	210	128	61	25
15	Carman, Carrier, &c. - - - - -	1,000	295	297	204	121	60	23
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	1,000	267	241	204	153	88	47
17	Seaman, &c. Merchant Service - -	1,000	258	280	215	132	68	27
18	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer - -	1,000	189	270	251	180	83	27
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Rail- } way nor Government) - - - }	1,000	577	133	109	91	60	30
11, 12, 14-19	Transport Service - - - - -	1,000	315	272	201	126	61	25
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	1,000	184	180	174	175	155	132
20a	Farmer, Grazier, &c. in Agricul- } tural Districts. - - - - - }	1,000	183	183	176	174	151	133
21	Farin Labourer, Farm Servant - -	1,000	336	187	142	130	112	93
21a	Labourer, &c. in Agricultural Districts.	1,000	322	191	146	133	113	95
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman -	1,000	233	204	179	158	127	99
20-22	Agriculturist as represented by } 20-22 - - - - - }	1,000	285	188	155	145	124	103
(20- 22)a	Agriculturist &c. in Agricultural } Districts. - - - - - }	1,000	288	190	154	142	122	104
23	Fisherman - - - - -	1,000	283	258	191	130	82	56
24	Maltster - - - - -	1,000	171	273	232	186	96	42

TABLE VI. (continued).—**Age-constitution of Males** aged 15 years and upwards in each of the Occupational Groups.

No.	OCCUPATION.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages.					
			15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
25	Brewer - - - - -	1,000	196	284	235	164	86	35
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, } Beer-Dealer	1,000	42	212	279	251	149	67
26a	Innkeeper, &c. (London) - - -	1,000	79	276	284	223	102	36
26b	Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	1,000	42	232	303	249	134	40
26c	Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)	1,000	31	180	255	256	173	105
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant - - - - -	1,000	486	292	128	61	24	9
27a	Inn, Hotel—Servant (London) -	1,000	480	294	136	61	22	7
27b	Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial } Dists.)	1,000	478	317	118	54	25	8
27c	Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural } Dists.)	1,000	509	238	122	73	36	22
26-27	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. - - -	1,000	210	241	222	180	102	45
26a & 27a	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (London)	1,000	355	288	182	112	47	16
26b & 27b	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Industrial } Dists.)	1,000	192	261	240	182	96	29
26c & 27c	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. (Agricultural } Dists.)	1,000	117	190	231	224	148	90
28	Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.	1,000	381	242	186	126	75	40
29	Chemist, Druggist - - - - -	1,000	341	249	175	126	72	37
30	Tobacconist, &c. - - - - -	1,000	236	269	225	146	90	34
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. -	1,000	338	258	170	116	75	43
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer - - -	1,000	275	261	200	146	73	36
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer - - -	1,000	257	231	193	159	103	52
34	Grocer, &c. - - - - -	1,000	395	222	150	110	76	47
35	Draper, Manchester Warehouseman	1,000	431	244	157	99	50	19
36	Coal Merchant, &c. - - - - -	1,000	136	224	224	194	143	79
37	Ironmonger - - - - -	1,000	363	244	176	117	68	32
38	General Shopkeeper - - - - -	1,000	293	204	202	168	117	76
28-38	Shopkeepers as represented by 28-38	1,000	337	235	175	128	81	44
39	Bookbinder - - - - -	1,000	374	251	183	104	60	28
40	Printer - - - - -	1,000	401	245	153	86	39	16
41	Watch, Clock, Philosophical Inst., } Maker; Jeweller, &c. - - - }	1,000	310	262	187	135	68	38
41a	Watch, Clock Maker - - - - -	1,000	255	240	189	164	93	59
42	Saddler, Harness Maker - - -	1,000	310	231	185	147	74	53
43	Butcher - - - - -	1,000	373	257	172	110	59	29
44	Corn Miller - - - - -	1,000	250	249	194	156	100	51
45	Baker, Confectioner - - - - -	1,000	371	252	162	113	67	32
46	Hatter - - - - -	1,000	366	249	187	107	57	34
47	Tailor - - - - -	1,000	280	232	175	137	101	75
48	Shoemaker - - - - -	1,000	282	215	166	151	109	77
49	Hairdresser - - - - -	1,000	430	262	141	84	48	26
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c., } Manufacture - - - - - }	1,000	347	221	189	133	93	47

TABLE VI. (continued).—Age-constitution of Males aged 15 years and upwards in each of the Occupational Groups.

No.	OCCUPATION.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages.					
			15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
50a	Tallow, Soap, &c., Manufacture -	1,000	332	218	181	128	94	47
51	Tanner, Fellmonger - - - -	1,000	242	245	211	157	95	50
52	Currier, &c. - - - - -	1,000	295	241	195	152	80	37
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, } Fitter; Millwright - - - - }	1,000	352	251	198	128	58	18
53a	Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; } Millwright - - - - - }	1,000	358	249	190	127	58	18
53b	Boiler Maker - - - - -	1,000	327	259	207	135	57	15
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle— } Maker - - - - - }	1,000	293	237	200	147	78	40
54a	Cutler, Scissors Maker - - - -	1,000	301	227	195	154	80	43
54b	File Maker - - - - -	1,000	293	233	214	154	74	32
55	Gunsmith - - - - -	1,000	295	222	177	169	91	46
56	Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter -	1,000	278	253	204	149	76	40
57	Blacksmith, Whitesmith - - - -	1,000	294	228	195	152	87	44
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other } Iron and Steel Manufactures - }	1,000	325	255	202	132	64	22
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c., } Worker and Dealer - - - - }	1,000	389	255	173	107	53	23
59a	Copper Worker - - - - -	1,000	320	262	188	132	70	28
59b	Tin, Tin-Plate Worker - - - -	1,000	405	260	163	96	51	25
59c	Zinc Worker - - - - -	1,000	327	304	196	110	48	15
59d	Lead Worker - - - - -	1,000	304	199	212	154	100	31
59e	Brass, Bronze Worker - - - -	1,000	419	251	164	99	48	19
53-59	Metal Workers, as represented } by 53-59 - - - - - }	1,000	335	247	193	132	66	27
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder - - -	1,000	191	282	241	167	94	45
61	Carpenter, Joiner - - - - -	1,000	230	249	214	161	93	53
62	Slater, Tiler - - - - -	1,000	189	286	252	154	80	39
63	Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paper- } hanger - - - - - }	1,000	184	278	256	161	84	37
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier - - -	1,000	281	275	218	137	65	24
65	Cabinet Maker, &c. - - - - -	1,000	295	253	199	140	75	38
66	Sawyer - - - - -	1,000	233	218	192	163	121	68
60-66	Building Trades, as represented } by 60-66 - - - - - }	1,000	233	258	224	156	86	43
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c. - - -	1,000	280	222	194	166	89	49
68	Coach, Carriage—Maker - - - -	1,000	301	260	202	133	67	32
69	Wheelwright - - - - -	1,000	255	232	190	150	99	74
70	Shipwright, &c. (Wood and Iron) -	1,000	288	240	194	164	81	33
71	Manufacturing Chemist - - - -	1,000	248	271	226	154	74	27
72	Wool, Worsted, Manufacture - - -	1,000	380	224	165	119	75	37
72a	Wood, Worsted, Manufacture } (West Riding) - - - - }	1,000	388	228	164	116	71	33
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	1,000	282	201	143	143	129	102
74	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture -	1,000	421	248	160	101	51	19
74a	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture } (Lancashire) - - - - }	1,000	427	250	160	99	48	16
75	Lace Manufacture - - - - -	1,000	333	282	154	115	72	39

TABLE. VI.—(continued).—Age-constitution of Males aged 15 years and upwards in each of the Occupational Groups.

No.	OCCUPATION.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages.					
			15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	1,000	329	169	152	158	122	70
77	Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c.—Dyer, } Printer, &c. }	1,000	354	259	169	116	69	33
78	Carpet, Rug, Manufacture	1,000	328	242	173	113	90	54
79	Hosiery Manufacture	1,000	250	215	169	139	125	102
79a	Hosiery Manufacture (Leicester- } shire and Nottinghamshire) }	1,000	250	215	171	138	125	101
79b	Textile Manufactures, as repre- } sented by 72-79 }	1,000	384	240	162	112	68	34
80	Paper Manufacture	1,000	384	240	176	114	60	26
81	Potter, Earthenware &c., Manufacturer	1,000	386	245	178	120	53	18
82	Glass Manufacture	1,000	418	283	177	105	46	16
83	Coal Miner	1,000	367	263	183	113	56	18
83a	Coal Miner (Durham and North- } umberland) }	1,000	356	257	183	120	64	20
83b	Coal Miner (Lancashire)	1,000	357	271	194	114	51	13
83c	Coal Miner (West Riding)	1,000	366	270	191	113	47	13
83d	Coal Miner (Derbyshire and } Nottinghamshire) }	1,000	365	266	191	111	51	16
83e	Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	1,000	342	252	194	122	68	22
83f	Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and } South Wales) }	1,000	407	267	162	98	48	18
84	Ironstone Miner	1,000	269	238	229	157	69	18
85	Copper Miner	1,000	318	196	135	139	145	67
86	Tin Miner	1,000	440	214	128	112	77	29
87	Lead Miner	1,000	256	220	198	162	121	43
88	Mine Service	1,000	93	197	257	240	153	60
88-88	Miners (as represented by 83-88)	1,000	362	260	185	116	58	19
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	1,000	235	252	224	163	89	37
90	Coal Heaver	1,000	217	287	239	155	75	27
91	Gas Works Service	1,000	150	309	273	170	74	24
92	Railway Platelayer, Railway, Road, } Clay, Sand, &c.—Labourer }	1,000	173	253	219	171	116	65
93	Brick, Tile—Maker, Burner	1,000	331	234	180	134	82	39
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	1,000	226	208	199	162	120	85
95	General Labourer	1,000	265	240	195	150	96	54
95a	General Labourer (London)	1,000	248	267	218	155	81	31
95b	General Labourer (Industrial } Dists.) }	1,000	253	257	204	155	90	47
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman } (not railway, marine, nor agri- } cultural) }	1,000	223	273	242	160	78	24
97	Artizan, Mechanic (undefined)	1,000	447	219	153	105	54	22
98	Factory Labourer (undefined)	1,000	371	232	181	132	63	21
99	Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant	1,000	189	250	246	172	94	49
100	Other Occupied Males	1,000	330	237	180	133	78	42

TABLE VII.—**Death-Rates of Males** engaged in different OCCUPATIONS at the Age Groups **25-45**, and **45-65**, during the Period **1890-92**, the Period **1880-82**, and the Years **1860, '61, '71**.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	Mean Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 living.					
		Age 25-45.			Age 45-65.		
		1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
	ALL MALES - - - - -	9'99	10'16	11'27	28'30	25'27	23'98
	MALES IN SELECTED HEALTHY } DISTRICTS	7'09	—	—	19'30	—	—
	OCCUPIED MALES - - - - -	9'82	9'71	—	26'69	24'63	—
	UNOCCUPIED MALES - - - - -	31'36	32'43	—	51'10	36'20	—
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister -	4'72	4'64	5'96	16'86	15'93	17'31
2	Barrister, Solicitor - -	7'70	7'54	9'87	24'14	23'13	22'97
3	Law Clerk - - - - -	10'32	10'77	18'75	28'98	30'79	37'05
4	Physician, Surgeon, General } Practitioner - - - - -	10'25	11'57	13'81	25'78	23'03	24'55
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher - -	5'03	6'41	9'82	17'47	19'84	23'56
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, } Architect - - - - -	6'87	8'39	11'73	23'65	25'07	22'91
7	Musician, Music Master - -	12'68	13'78	18'94	31'98	32'39	34'76
9	Commercial Traveller - -	8'98	9'04	12'28	26'75	25'03	29'00
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance } Service - - - - -	9'49	10'48	14'28	23'19	24'49	28'88
15	Carman, Carrier, &c. - -	12'38	12'52	—	35'44	33'00	—
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, } Waterman - - - - -	13'04	14'25	14'99	31'67	31'13	30'78
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not } Railway nor Government)	13'40	17'07	—	32'65	37'37	—
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's } Son, &c. - - - - -	5'64	6'09	7'66	17'19	16'53	17'32
21a	Labourer, &c. in Agricultural } Distts. - - - - -	7'10	7'13	—	18'74	17'68	—
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, } Seedsman - - - - -	5'28	5'52	6'74	16'81	16'19	17'54
23	Fisherman - - - - -	9'75	8'32	11'26	21'34	19'74	15'84
24	Maltster - - - - -	7'64	7'28	7'04	26'36	23'11	22'26
25	Brewer - - - - -	14'55	13'90	19'26	38'89	34'25	36'86
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, } Wine, Beer, Dealer - - -	19'81	18'02	18'01	41'65	33'68	34'14
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant - - -	19'12	22'63	21'91	40'78	55'30	42'19
(26-27)	Innkeeper, Servant, &c. - -	19'58	19'22	18'80	41'55	35'63	34'78
28	Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.* - - - - -	8'03	8'53	10'84	23'77	20'57	21'36
29	Chemist, Druggist - - -	9'16	10'58	13'92	25'93	25'16	23'56
30	Tobacconist, &c. - - -	10'36	11'14	13'19	27'64	23'46	21'76
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, } &c. - - - - -	8'83	9'43	—	33'10	26'90	—
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer - -	10'11	10'53	15'62	25'50	23'45	29'21
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer - -	9'28	10'04	11'41	27'34	26'57	24'51
34	Grocer, &c. - - - - -	6'70	8'00	9'49	18'66	19'16	17'15
35	Draper, Manchester Warehouseman - - - - -	10'61	9'70	14'34	26'37	20'96	26'33
36	Coal Merchant, &c.* - - -	8'38	6'90	8'83	23'16	20'62	22'59

* The occupations included under this heading were not precisely the same in 1871 and 1881 as in 1891.

TABLE VII. (continued).—**Death-Rates of Males** engaged in different OCCUPATIONS at the Age Groups **25-45**, and **45-65**, during the Period **1890-92**, the Period **1880-82**, and the Years **1860, '61, '71**.

Reference Num- ber.	OCCUPATION.	Mean Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 living.					
		Age 25-45.			Age 45-65.		
		1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
37	Ironmonger -	7'59	8'42	10'38	23'09	23'87	22'95
38	General Shopkeeper - . .	11'45	9'12	—	25'12	21'23	—
(28-38)	<i>Shopkeepers as represented by 28-38* -</i>	8'70	9'04	—	23'97	21'90	—
39	Bookbinder -	11'71	11'73	12'76	27'09	29'72	31'56
40	Printer -	11'14	11'12	13'02	28'38	26'60	29'38
41	Watch, Clock, Phil. Inst., Maker, Jeweller, &c. - }	9'43	9'22	—	27'81	23'90	—
41a	<i>Watch, Clock—Maker - .</i>	9'23	9'26	10'78	26'18	22'64	24'90
42	Saddler, Harness Maker - .	9'78	9'19	12'29	24'57	26'49	25'21
43	Butcher -	10'79	12'16	13'19	29'89	29'08	28'37
44	Corn Miller -	6'93	8'40	9'32	26'72	26'62	26'65
45	Baker, Confectioner - . .	8'26	8'70	10'72	27'10	26'12	26'39
46	Hatter -	10'53	10'78	12'81	31'44	26'95	31'76
47	Tailor -	9'79	10'73	12'92	28'60	26'47	24'79
48	Shoemaker* -	9'27	9'31	10'39	26'30	23'36	22'30
49	Hairdresser -	11'37	13'64	15'11	29'00	33'25	30'10
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, } &c., Manufacture - }	11'01	7'31	—	32'10	27'57	—
50a	<i>Tallow, Soap, &c. Manu- facture - }</i>	9'27	7'74	11'75	25'55	26'19	27'24
51	Tanner, Fellmonger - . .	6'07	7'97	10'43	23'99	25'37	26'57
52	Currier, &c.* -	9'42	8'56	11'32	28'54	24'07	25'09
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler— } Maker, Fitter; Millwright }	9'42	8'23	10'61	30'79	23'89	23'81
53a	<i>Engine, Machine, Maker— } Fitter; Millwright - }</i>	9'54	7'97	—	31'42	23'27	—
53b	<i>Boiler Maker -</i>	8'99	9'27	—	28'46	26'65	—
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, } Needle—Maker - }	12'05	11'71	11'88	41'48	34'42	32'74
54a	<i>Cutler, Scissors Maker - .</i>	14'22	12'30	—	44'01	34'94	—
54b	<i>File Maker -</i>	13'28	15'29	16'27	49'99	45'14	42'30
55	Gunsmith -	12'35	10'62	10'62	33'78	25'78	25'32
56	Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gas- } fitter - }	8'98	9'15	11'04	26'18	25'66	27'90
57	Blacksmith, Whitesmith* - .	8'11	9'29	10'07	27'56	25'67	23'88
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and } other Iron and Steel Manu- } factures - }	11'30	8'36	—	37'22	22'84	—
59b	<i>Tin, Tin Plate—Worker* - .</i>	8'91	8'00	10'36	28'42	24'17	23'67
(53-59)	<i>Metal Workers, as repre- sented by 53-59* - . . .</i>	10'25	8'80	—	32'58	25'03	—
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder - .	9'86	9'25	11'43	28'60	25'59	27'16
61	Carpenter, Joiner -	7'44	7'77	9'44	22'67	21'74	21'36
62	Slater, Tiler -	13'90	8'97	10'66	35'33	24'93	30'76
63	Plasterer, Whitewasher, } Paperhanger* - }	10'21	7'79	9'50	31'20	25'07	27'90
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier - .	10'47	11'07	12'48	31'70	32'49	34'66

* The occupations included under this heading were not precisely the same in 1871 and 1881 as in 1891

TABLE VII. (continued).—**Death-Rates of Males** engaged in different **OCCUPATIONS** at the Age Groups **25-45**, and **45-65**, during the Period **1890-92**, the Period **1880-82**, and the Years **1860, '61, '71**,

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	Mean Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 living.					
		Age 25-45.			Age 45-65.		
		1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.*	9'64	9'55	11'09	27'24	24'77	24'09
66	Sawyer	7'04	7'46	8'67	23'91	23'74	21'27
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	10'76	10'56	11'80	30'72	28'55	26'13
68	Coach, Carriage—Maker*	8'86	9'13	10'43	30'74	24'72	29'57
69	Wheelwright	6'55	6'83	8'40	24'48	19'21	21'17
70	Shipwright, &c. (Wood and Iron)	7'11	6'95	10'63	20'01	21'29	26'26
72	Wool, Worsted Manufacture	9'10	—	9'35	29'25	—	23'26
72a	Wool, Worsted, Manu- facture (West Riding)	9'08	9'71	—	29'37	27'50	—
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manu- facture	8'35	7'81	9'89	29'27	22'79	20'08
74	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manu- facture	9'39	—	10'65	34'11	—	27'90
74a	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manu- facture (Lancashire)	9'56	9'99	—	34'91	29'44	—
75	Lace Manufacture	6'53	6'78	—	21'18	20'71	—
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	9'66	7'95	9'19	26'41	22'25	29'35
77	Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c.— Dyer, Printer, &c.	12'97	9'46	11'19	39'22	27'08	25'99
78	Carpet, Rug, Manufacture	7'99	9'48	9'92	27'34	24'10	25'57
79a	Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Not- tinghamshire)	7'23	6'69	—	20'89	19'22	—
80	Paper Manufacture	7'18	6'48	10'33	27'75	19'62	20'19
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c. Manufacturer	12'98	13'70	12'59	53'78	51'39	41'75
82	Glass Manufacture	14'11	11'21	13'19	40'83	31'71	29'32
83a	Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)	6'60	7'79	11'30†	23'07	24'04	22'01†
83b	Coal Miner (Lancashire)	8'63	7'91	—	31'55	26'30	—
83c	Coal Miner (West Riding)	7'20	6'59	—	26'46	21'80	—
83d	Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)	5'98	6'54	—	21'41	20'23	—
83e	Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	7'19	7'81	11'33†	30'28	26'50	30'45†
83f	Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)	9'90	9'05	14'72†	33'27	30'87	29'66†
83a- 83f	Coal Miners (taken as repre- senting Coal Miners in 1881)	7'77	7'64	—	27'69	25'11	—
84	Ironstone Miner	7'00	8'05‡	—	22'02	21'85‡	—
86	Tin Miner	10'41	14'77§	11'94	46'59	53'69§	41'73
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier*	10'75	9'95	10'88	34'62	31'04	28'67
90	Coal Heaver	15'85	10'22	—	40'12	23'77	—
92	Railway, Platelayer, Railway, Road, Clay, Sand, &c.— Labourer*	10'52	11'01	—	30'41	24'80	—
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	19'65	20'26	20'09	42'10	45'33	37'82
95a	General Labourer (London)	14'76	20'62	18'35	38'14	50'85	40'64
99	Chimney Sweep, Soot Mer- chant	12'92	13'73	17'53	37'89	41'54	42'87

* The occupations included under this heading were not precisely the same in 1871 and 1881 as in 1891.

† These rates are based on the deaths registered in the three years 1860-62 in certain mining districts in the respective counties.

‡ These rates relate to miners in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the Registration Districts of Ulverston and Barrow-in-Furness, and the sub-districts of Harrington and Egremont in Whitehaven Registration District.

§ These rates relate to miners in Cornwall.

|| These rates are based on the deaths of miners in certain mining districts of Cornwall registered during the three years 1860-62.

TABLE VIII. —Comparative Mortality Figures of Males, from 25 to 65 YEARS of AGE, engaged in different OCCUPATIONS.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	Comparative Mortality Figure.			
		Calculated on Four Age-Groups.	Calculated on Two Age Groups,* (Modified Mortality Figure.)		
			1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, 71.
	ALL MALES	1,000	1,000	942	960
	MALES IN SELECTED HEALTHY DISTRICTS	679	693	—	—
	OCCUPIED MALES	953	947	910	—
	UNOCCUPIED MALES	2,215	2,338	2,065	—
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister	533	547	524	605
2	Barrister, Solicitor	821	820	793	882
3	Law Clerk	1,070	1,028	1,084	1,536
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner	966	957	1,058	1,073
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher	604	571	677	893
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	778	777	868	955
7	Musician, Music Master	1,214	1,185	1,238	1,495
9	Commercial Traveller	961	926	893	1,106
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service	915	872	938	1,183
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	1,284	1,247	1,201	—
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	1,199	1,194	1,230	1,253
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway nor Government)	1,222	1,228	1,476	—
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	563	591	595	673
21a	Labourer, &c. in Agricultural Dist.	666	681	660	—
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	553	568	564	642
23	Fisherman	845	843	752	786
24	Multster	884	865	781	754
25	Brewer	1,427	1,407	1,282	1,552
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer	1,642	1,676	1,435	1,444
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant	1,725	1,630	2,078	1,771
(26, 27)	Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	1,659	1,665	1,525	1,490
28	Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.†	833	825	777	887
29	Chemist, Druggist	926	916	957	1,057
30	Tobacconist, &c.	1,002	1,001	944	989
31	Milkseller Cheesemonger, &c.	1,061	1,055	950	—
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer	963	946	918	1,244
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer	946	950	966	976
34	Grocer, &c.	664	664	726	744
35	Draper, Manchester Warehouseman	1,014	984	833	1,132
36	Coal Merchant, &c.†	803	826	713	832
37	Ironmonger	807	794	843	902
38	General Shopkeeper	973	991	815	—

* Based on the age-constitution in 1891, see page x.

† The occupations included under this heading were not precisely the same in 1871 and 1891 as in 1891.

TABLE VIII. (continued).—Comparative Mortality Figures of Males, from 25 to 65 YEARS of AGE, engaged in different OCCUPATIONS.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	Comparative Mortality Figure.			
		Calculated on Four Age Groups.	Calculated on Two Age Groups.* (Modified Mortality Figure.)		
			1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
28-38	Shopkeepers as represented by 28-38†	859	856	827	—
39	Bookbinder	1,060	1,043	1,099	1,179
40	Printer	1,096	1,048	1,009	1,144
41	Watch, Clock, Phil. Inst., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	977	967	878	—
41a	Watch, Clock—Maker	936	924	850	959
42	Saddler, Harness Maker	924	912	930	1,027
43	Butcher	1,096	1,066	1,108	1,130
44	Corn Miller	845	844	901	938
45	Baker, Confectioner	920	905	902	989
46	Hatter	1,109	1,089	1,003	1,186
47	Tailor	989	999	990	1,043
48	Shoemaker†	920	929	867	889
49	Hairdresser	1,099	1,070	1,250	1,242
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c., Manufacture	1,109	1,121	877	—
50a	Tallow, Soap, &c., Manufacture	897	913	866	1,048
51	Tanner, Fellmonger	756	752	857	980
52	Currier, &c.†	998	982	853	985
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright	1,070	1,030	836	929
53a	Engine, Machine, Maker—Fitter; Millwright	1,087	1,047	812	—
53b	Boiler Maker	1,006	964	936	—
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker	1,412	1,398	1,198	1,169
54a	Cutler, Scissors Maker	1,516	1,502	1,233	—
54b	File Maker	1,810	1,791	1,569	1,548
55	Gunsmith	1,228	1,210	972	962
56	Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter	925	914	910	1,034
57	Blacksmith, Whitesmith†	914	909	916	930
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain and other Iron and Steel Manufactures	1,301	1,265	818	—
59b	Tin, Tin Plate—Worker†	994	959	833	916
53-59	Metal Workers, as represented by 53-59*	1,128	1,101	883	—
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	1,001	1,002	913	1,033
61	Carpenter, Joiner	783	779	772	831
62	Slater, Tiler	1,322	1,305	888	1,078
63	Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paperhanger†	1,087	1,070	844	972
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier	1,120	1,091	1,132	1,234
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.†	979	964	907	955
66	Sawyer	768	789	802	798
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	1,088	1,082	1,023	1,026
68	Coach, Carriage—Maker†	1,040	1,006	889	1,044

* Based on the age constitution in 1891, see page

† The occupations included under this heading were not precisely the same in 1871 and 1881 as in 1891.

TABLE VIII. (continued).—Comparative Mortality Figures of Males, from 25 to 65 YEARS of AGE, engaged in different OCCUPATIONS.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	Comparative Mortality Figure.			
		Calculated on Four Age Groups.	Calculated on Two Age Groups.* (Modified Mortality Figure.)		
			1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
69	Wheelwright - - - - -	778	781	680	785
70	Shipwright, &c. (Wood and Iron) - - -	713	709	730	984
72a	Wool, Worsted Manufacture (West Riding) - - - - -	996	986	971	—
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c. Manufacture - - -	921	955	795	822
74a	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture (Lancashire) - - - - -	1,176	1,122	1,024	—
75	Lace Manufacture - - - - -	709	710	710	—
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker - - - - -	928	947	790	991
77	Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c.—Dyer, Printer, &c. - - - - -	1,370	1,351	953	999
78	Carpst, Rug, Manufacture - - - - -	873	899	890	939
79a	Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire) - - - - -	696	732	676	—
80	Paper Manufacture - - - - -	904	876	675	841
81	Potter, Earthenware, &c. Manufacturer - - -	1,706	1,639	1,638	1,390
82	Glass Manufacture - - - - -	1,487	1,431	1,121	1,150
83a	Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland) - - - - -	774	753	822	919†
83b	Coal Miner (Lancashire) - - - - -	1,069	1,026	874	—
83c	Coal Miner (West Riding) - - - - -	912	849	726	—
83d	Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire) - - - - -	727	693	691	—
83e	Coal Miner (Staffordshire) - - - - -	952	930	874	1,099†
83f	Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales) - - - - -	1,145	1,102	1,017	1,218†
83a-83f	Coal Miners (taken as representing Coal Miners in 1881) - - - - -	935	898	839	—
84	Ironstone Miner - - - - -	774	747	785‡	—
86	Tin Miner - - - - -	1,409	1,405	1,730§	1,363
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier¶ - - - - -	1,176	1,164	1,057	1,043
90	Coal Heaver - - - - -	1,528	1,485	913	—
92	Railway Platelayer, Railway, Road, Clay, Sand, &c.—Labourer¶ - - - - -	1,055	1,066	966	—
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c. - - - - -	1,652	1,679	1,771	1,606
95a	General Labourer (London) - - - - -	1,413	1,399	1,904	1,596
99	Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant - - - - -	1,311	1,321	1,430	1,610

* Based on the age-constitution in 1891, see page x.

† These Mortality Figures are based on the deaths registered in the three years, 1860-2, in certain mining districts in the respective counties.

‡ This Mortality Figure relates to miners in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the Registration Districts of Ulverston and Barrow-in-Furness, and the sub-districts of Harrington and Egremont in Whitehaven Registration District.

§ This Mortality Figure relates to miners in Cornwall.

|| This Mortality Figure is based on the deaths of miners in certain mining districts of Cornwall registered during the three years, 1860-2.

¶ The occupations included under this heading were not precisely the same in 1871 and 1881 as in 1891.

TABLE IX.—Mortality Figures of Males, 25-65 years of Age, in certain specified Occupations, 1880-82, and 1890-92.

Reference No.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
1	ALL MALES	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	9	3	208	112	113	171	37	36	39	1	63	13	137
		942	13	2	192	102	132	224	29	23	44	1	56	15	161
9	Commercial Traveller	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	22	5	226	131	94	139	58	24	42	—	34	30	88
		926	23	2	187	84	129	164	45	26	47	1	43	16	159
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	5	1	97	76	79	93	39	28	30	—	28	16	103
		595	5	2	67	53	91	100	27	29	31	—	28	16	140
21a	Labourer, &c. in Agricultural Districts.	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	1	1	115	76	92	147	19	41	25	0	31	9	108
		660	3	1	118	62	103	134	15	22	23	0	42	7	149
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	2	1	114	60	77	105	17	20	36	—	22	11	99
		564	4	1	104	50	83	114	17	18	27	0	22	9	119
23	Fisherman	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	4	—	102	76	144	84	30	33	14	—	143	32	110
		752	4	—	117	85	127	122	23	32	27	—	150	12	144
25	Brewer	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	24	9	315	136	155	222	90	43	52	—	60	11	165
		1,282	42	8	281	119	187	310	60	47	75	—	50	17	211
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer Dealer	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	52	13	279	189	132	205	227	35	78	—	48	24	158
		1,435	84	13	241	169	207	299	213	50	95	0	46	30	229
34	Grocer, &c.	{ 1880-82 - { 1890-92	9	2	157	101	101	109	49	30	45	—	13	16	94
		726	8	1	134	66	83	118	26	23	39	—	15	11	127

NOTE :—The figures are modified to allow of comparison between the two periods 1880-82 and 1890-92, see page x.

TABLE IX. (Continued).—Mortality Figures of Males, 25-65 years of Age, in certain specified Occupations, 1880-82, and 1890-92.

Reference No.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phtisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
35	Printer, Manchester Warehouseman	833 984	8 13	2 —	284 286	103 91	71 121	121 164	33 31	36 27	35 33	— —	22 19	5 16	113 183
40	Printer	1,009 1,048	3 10	— 2	435 364	85 86	88 110	156 186	27 24	30 30	28 47	4 5	22 17	7 16	124 154
43	Butcher	1,103 1,065	22 35	5 5	246 206	131 96	125 144	196 201	90 52	31 30	52 47	— 0	33 39	22 24	150 187
45	Baker, Confectioner	902 905	14 11	1 2	199 195	128 66	123 123	175 202	43 37	24 27	37 47	— —	20 24	24 17	114 154
47	Tailor	990 990	10 12	3 1	268 262	135 103	120 125	175 203	46 31	40 23	42 47	— 0	17 21	16 15	118 151
48	Shoemaker	867 929	4 10	1 2	239 240	115 83	108 124	147 187	30 21	29 26	42 41	— 0	16 21	16 13	120 156
51a	Cutler, Scissors Maker	1,233 1,502	3 18	— —	340 382	170* 83	105 106	367 503	28 27	29 31	33 54	— 4	16 32	— 29	124 103
54	File Maker	1,369 1,791	3 4	— 4	407 414	247* 207	169 199	330 414	39 34	30 34	116 110	39 72	6 38	— 30	183 231
57	Blacksmith, Whitesmith	916 909	7 10	— 2	204 188	89 85	113 134	192 255	29 26	33 27	41 39	— 0	46 33	11 13	151 149

NOTE.—The figures are modified to allow of comparison between the two periods 1880-82 and 1890-92, see page x.

* In the years 1880-82 deaths by suicide were, in these cases, classed with diseases of the nervous system.

TABLE IX. (continued).—Mortality Figures of Males, 25-65 years of Age, in certain specified Occupations, 1880-82, and 1890-92.

Reference No.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	{ 1880-82 913 - { 1890-92 1,002	9	3	237	83	107	189	28	32	46	—	42	13	128
61	Carpenter, Joiner	{ 1880-82 772 - { 1890-92 779	4	2	192	84	98	125	34	23	37	—	86	16	116
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier	{ 1880-82 1,132 - { 1890-92 1,091	12	10	231	157	132	174	46	36	94	19	69	19	133
72a	Wool, Worsted Manufacture (West Riding)	{ 1880-82 971 - { 1890-92 986	4	—	242	119	134	193	34	37	33	—	25	14	136
74a	Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture (Lancashire)	{ 1880-82 1,024 - { 1890-92 1,122	3	—	250	134*	105	256	41	30	30	—	28	*	142
79a	Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire)	{ 1880-82 676 - { 1890-92 732	1	—	158	107	98	109	15	22	40	—	15	20	91
81	Potter, Earthenware, &c., Manufacturer	{ 1880-82 1,638 - { 1890-92 1,639	7	—	444	132*	151	606	46	32	46	9	22	—	143
82a	Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)	{ 1880-82 822 - { 1890-92 753	4	—	127	83	68	115	31	32	25	—	185	5	117
83b	" (Lancashire)	{ 1880-82 874 - { 1890-92 1,020	3	—	117	78*	90	215	17	30	23	—	187	*	114
			6	1	110	63	103	353	16	24	23	—	108	13	141

NOTE.—The figures are modified to allow of comparison between the two periods 1880-82 and 1890-92, see page x.

* In the years 1880-82 deaths by suicide were, in these cases, classed with diseases of the nervous system.

TABLE IX. (continued).—Mortality Figures of Males, 25–65 Years of Age, in certain specified Occupations, 1880–82 and 1890–92.

Reference No.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
83c	Coal Miner (West Riding)	746 849	1 4	— —	104 126	56 46	83 99	161 246	20 13	29 21	22 21	— —	151 123	5 13	94 137
83d	" (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)	691 693	4 2	— —	111 75	61 60	56 100	130 140	16 16	32 15	17 19	— —	154 96	5 13	150 157
83e	" (Staffordshire)	874 930	1 2	1 —	96 87	76 62	98 125	245 298	19 8	26 19	36 34	— —	162 145	3 6	112 143
83f	" (Monmouthshire and South Wales)	1,017 1,102	5 7	— 0	156 115	57 61	113 118	276 393	22 16	33 29	32 38	0 —	215 266	4 5	104 144
84	Ironstone Miner	785 747	8 3	— —	133 95	48 53	61 78	194 188	13 18	13 18	22 30	— —	194 88	10 13	89 188
88	Tin Miner	1,730 1,405	2 4	— —	649 502	110 98	105 96	431 376	37 29	52 21	35 46	— —	170 50	4 —	105 135
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	1,057 1,164	5 8	— 1	291 274	78 72	86 133	259 290	24 15	36 27	23 29	— —	139 119	10 11	106 176
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	1,771 1,679	18 36	3 3	448 417	195 143	214 234	396 428	44 30	63 28	65 72	— —	49 65	42 15	234 208

NOTE.—The figures are modified to allow of comparison between the two periods 1880–82 and 1890–92, see page x.

TABLE X.—**Selected Registration Districts** on which the **HEALTHY DISTRICT** **LIFE TABLES of 1849-53 and 1881-90** are based.

District.	Crude Death-rate.		District.	Crude Death-rate.	
	1841-50.	1881-90.		1841-50.	1881-90.
20 Districts which are included in the first Healthy District Life Table only.			Catherington - - -	17.4	15.0
Godstone - - -	15.0	19.8	Alresford - - -	17.4	15.0
Eastbourne - - -	15.2	14.0	Easthampstead - - -	16.0	14.2
Christchurch - - -	16.2	15.1	Ongar - - -	17.2	15.4
Wokingham - - -	17.3	16.5	Henstead - - -	17.1	16.3
Hendon - - -	16.6	15.2	Kingsbridge - - -	16.9	17.5
Muford - - -	17.5	16.2	Okehampton - - -	16.4	17.0
Torrington - - -	16.7	17.9	Crediton - - -	17.0	17.6
Camelford - - -	17.1	19.2	Barnstaple - - -	17.0	17.3
St. Columb - - -	17.4	17.5	Bideford - - -	17.0	16.8
King's Norton - - -	17.1	14.7	Holsworthy - - -	15.5	16.6
Guisborough - - -	16.1	16.3	Stratton - - -	17.2	17.7
Rothbury - - -	14.7	16.9	Launceston - - -	17.4	17.1
Brampton - - -	17.0	17.2	Williton - - -	16.9	16.3
Longtown - - -	17.2	17.7	Winchcomb - - -	16.8	15.4
Bootle - - -	16.1	15.3	Melton Mowbray - - -	17.4	16.9
Haverfordwest - - -	17.4	18.7	Southwell - - -	16.6	17.8
Builth - - -	16.4	17.4	Garstang - - -	16.4	15.5
Corwen - - -	17.1	17.5	Easingwold - - -	17.5	15.7
Pwllheli - - -	16.7	18.0	Bellingham - - -	16.8	16.4
Anglesey - - -	17.2	19.4	Belford - - -	16.6	14.4
43 Districts which are included in both Healthy District Life Tables.			Glendale - - -	15.1	14.5
Lewisham - - -	16.5	13.5	East Ward - - -	17.3	16.3
Hambledon - - -	16.3	13.7	220 Districts which are included in the second Healthy District Life Table only.		
Dorking - - -	17.5	14.1	Chertsey - - -	18.1	13.5
Reigate - - -	15.6	13.2	Sevenoaks - - -	18.5	14.6
Bromley - - -	17.4	13.1	Tunbridge - - -	20.5	15.2
East Ashford - - -	17.0	14.7	Hollingbourn - - -	19.7	15.8
Blean - - -	17.2	15.9	Cranbrook - - -	19.3	15.5
Battle - - -	15.6	14.1	Tenterden - - -	20.1	15.7
Hailsham - - -	17.0	16.3	West Ashford - - -	18.3	15.3
Uckfield - - -	17.5	13.9	Eastry - - -	18.6	16.3
East Grinstead - - -	17.3	13.7	Romney Marsh - - -	18.8	15.2
Cuckfield - - -	15.2	12.8	Rye - - -	17.9	15.8
Steyning - - -	16.5	14.3	Ticehurst - - -	19.2	14.7
Petworth - - -	17.0	15.8	Horsham - - -	17.8	14.5
East Preston - - -	17.1	14.7	Thakeham - - -	17.7	14.1
Midhurst - - -	17.0	14.9	Westhampnett - - -	18.5	15.3
Isle of Wight - - -	17.2	15.2	Westbourne - - -	18.4	14.8
Lymington - - -	17.1	15.1	Havant - - -	17.6	16.4
Ringwood - - -	17.0	15.3	Fordingbridge - - -	20.2	16.8
New Forest - - -	17.4	14.5	South Stoneham - - -	18.2	15.0
			Romsey - - -	20.7	15.4
			Stockbridge - - -	19.9	15.6
			Droxford - - -	17.5	15.6
			Petersfield - - -	18.2	15.5
			Alton - - -	18.7	14.9
			Hartley Wintney - - -	18.2	13.2

TABLE X. (continued).—Selected Registration Districts on which the
HEALTHY DISTRICT LIFE TABLES of 1849-53 and 1881-90 are based.

District.	Crude Death-rate.		District.	Crude Death-rate.	
	1841-50.	1881-90.		1841-50.	1881-90.
Basingstoke	19'6	15'2	Flegg	19'9	17'6
Andover	18'6	16'3	Smallburgh	19'9	17'3
Kingsclere	19'4	14'8	Erpingham	19'5	16'2
Newbury	20'6	17'0	Aylsham	21'2	16'6
Hungerford	20'0	16'8	St. Faith's	19'9	17'2
Faringdon	19'7	17'2	Forchae	20'7	16'6
Abingdon	22'8	16'3	Loddon	18'1	16'7
Wantage	19'4	16'5	Depwade	20'2	16'7
Bradfield	19'1	15'0	Guiltecross	20'7	16'2
Cookham	19'0	14'9	Wayland	19'0	17'0
Ware	19'1	16'2	Mitford	20'3	17'5
Bishop Stortford	20'5	16'3	Walsingham	20'9	17'3
Royston	20'7	15'9	Docking	19'8	17'8
Hitchin*	20'7	17'1	Freebridge Lynn	18'1	16'1
Hatfield	17'8	15'0	Thetford	20'6	17'3
Amersham	22'4	15'8	Cricklade	18'1	17'8
Eton	17'7	14'9	Malmesbury	18'6	17'7
Winslow	21'4	17'0	Chippenharn	18'5	16'7
Newport Pagnell	22'0	16'9	Calne	19'6	16'5
Henley	19'1	15'0	Marlborough	20'4	15'9
Thame	21'9	16'5	Westbury	22'3	16'6
Bicester	21'3	16'2	Warminster	21'2	16'6
Woodstock	20'6	16'8	Pewsey	20'3	17'8
Witney	21'5	17'4	Amesbury	18'4	16'7
Chipping Norton	19'0	15'1	Wilton	20'5	15'7
Brackley	22'1	17'0	Tisbury	20'0	15'7
Towcester	21'9	17'3	Mere	18'8	17'0
Potterspury	22'5	16'2	Shaftesbury	20'1	16'1
Hardingstone	21'4	16'4	Sturminster	19'2	16'7
Daventry	19'9	16'6	Blandford	18'6	15'3
Brixworth	19'7	16'6	Wimborne	18'5	15'4
Oundle	21'1	16'1	Wareham	18'2	16'2
Huntingdon	21'7	16'6	Weymouth	18'6	15'1
St. Ives	22'4	17'2	Sherborne	20'0	15'8
St. Neots	21'4	15'4	Bridport	22'2	17'2
Bedford	23'4	15'4	Axminster	19'2	16'8
Woburn	20'4	17'8	Honiton	17'7	17'2
Caxton	19'1	15'6	Totnes	19'3	16'6
Chesterton	20'9	16'5	Plympton St. Mary	18'4	16'3
Linton	20'0	16'2	South Molton	17'7	16'3
Newmarket	19'9	17'2	Dulverton	15'6	15'4
North Witchford	26'7	16'6	Wellington	19'0	17'3
Whittlesey	25'4	17'9	Bridgwater	19'6	16'8
Epping	18'2	15'3	Langport	17'7	17'6
Chelmsford	19'5	15'8	Wincanton	20'1	17'3
Rochford	20'9	15'6	Frome	21'3	16'9
Maldon	20'5	16'0	Shepton Mallet	21'8	17'1
Tendring	20'0	16'2	Axbridge	18'2	16'5
Lexden	19'1	16'3	Clutton	19'1	16'9
Braintree	21'4	17'1	Chipping Sodbury	19'6	17'3
Dunmow	20'7	17'2	Thornbury	17'8	16'7
Saffron Walden	20'6	16'8	Dursley	21'3	17'7
Risbridge	21'7	17'0	Newent	19'1	16'9
Sudbury	19'9	17'0	Wheatenurst	20'2	15'9
Cosford	20'9	17'7	Stroud	21'1	16'4
Thingoe	18'2	16'1	Tetbury	18'0	14'8
Stow (Suffolk)	18'4	16'9	Cirencester	20'1	16'9
Hartismere	20'6	17'2	Northleach	18'2	15'0
Hoxne	20'5	15'9	Stow-on-the-Wold	18'3	17'5
Bosmere	18'4	16'3	Ledbury	18'9	16'9
Samford	18'5	16'6	Ross	20'1	16'8
Plomesgate	19'0	16'4	Weobley	20'3	17'3
Blything	18'1	16'5	Brouyard	20'1	16'4
Wangford	18'9	16'7	Leominster	21'7	16'4
			Kington	19'3	16'4
			Ludlow	19'8	16'8
			Clun	20'2	16'6

* See Note at end of this table.

TABLE X. (continued).—Selected Registration Districts on which the
HEALTHY DISTRICT LIFE TABLES of 1849-53 and 1881-90 are based.

District.	Crude Death-rate.		District.	Crude Death-rate.	
	1841-50.	1881-90.		1841-50.	1881-90.
Church Stretton -	18·7	15·3	Ashbourne -	19·1	17·0
Clebury Mortimer -	18·9	14·8	Wirral -	20·1	13·6
Bridgnorth -	21·0	17·4	Lunesdale* -	?	15·3
Shifnal -	20·7	16·2	Sedbergh -	18·2	17·3
Ellesmere -	20·2	16·1	Ripon -	18·3	16·7
Wem -	20·5	16·5	Great Onseburn* -	?	16·7
Whitchurch* -	?	16·0	Wetherby* -	?	16·8
Market Drayton -	19·9	15·7	Pattrington -	18·3	15·9
Tenbury -	18·9	15·1	Skirlaugh -	19·9	15·7
Martley -	18·7	15·4	Bridlington -	21·0	16·7
Evesham -	19·7	15·0	Thirsk -	19·5	16·8
Pershore -	18·6	16·4	Helmsley -	17·0	15·9
Droitwich -	19·4	15·4	Stokesley -	18·0	16·3
Meriden -	19·6	15·8	Northallerton -	18·4	16·3
Rugby -	18·6	15·4	Bedale -	17·3	16·6
Solihull -	18·0	13·5	Leyburn -	17·8	16·0
Stratford-on-Avon -	19·5	15·2	Richmond -	18·1	16·4
Alcester -	21·2	16·2	Penrith -	18·0	16·4
Shipston-on-Stour -	20·4	16·3	Wigton -	18·9	16·9
Southam -	21·4	16·6	West Ward -	17·6	14·6
Lutterworth -	18·1	16·6	Kendal -	20·4	15·5
Market Harborough* -	19·6	16·1	Monmouth -	18·8	16·7
Market Bosworth -	18·9	16·4	Gower* -	?	16·5
Oakham -	19·5	16·6	Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	17·6	17·7
Uppingham -	19·1	16·0	Lampeter -	17·8	16·2
Bourn -	18·3	17·0	Aberayron -	18·2	17·7
Spalding -	21·7	17·0	Tregaron -	17·8	17·2
Holbeach -	20·9	16·9	Knighton -	17·7	16·9
Sleaford -	18·7	16·6	Rhayader -	17·8	17·2
Horncastle -	18·5	16·0	Forde (Montgomery) -	20·0	17·3
Spilsby -	18·2	16·9	Conway -	18·8	15·4
Louth -	20·7	16·5			
East Retford -	18·8	16·5			
Bingham -	18·2	17·9			

* Not constituted until after 1850.

NOTE.—Since the Healthy District Life Table was constructed, a small error in Table R., Vol. I., has been found. The district of Hitchin, with a corrected death-rate of 15·48 per 1,000, had by an error in copying been included among districts with corrected death-rates ranging between 14 and 15 per 1,000. A calculation as to the probable effect of this error on the Life Table leads to the conclusion that the expectation of life is about $\frac{1}{1000}$ part less for males, and $\frac{1}{8000}$ part less for females, than it would have been had the list of districts been strictly limited to those with corrected rates under 15 per 1,000. Thus the Life Table is based on the experience of 263 districts with corrected death-rates below 15 per 1,000, and 1 district with a corrected death-rate of 15·48 per 1,000.

TABLE XI.—POPULATION and MORTALITY in ENGLAND and WALES,
and in 263 HEALTHY REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, 1881-90.

Ages.	England and Wales.			Healthy Districts.		
	True mean Population.	Deaths in Ten Years, 1881-90.	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000.	True mean Population.	Deaths in Ten Years, 1881-90.	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000.
MALES.						
0—	1,764,092	1,087,322	61·64	282,844	112,296	39·70
5—	1,627,371	87,019	5·35	279,170	10,827	3·88
10—	1,498,928	44,281	2·95	267,947	6,099	2·28
15—	1,359,492	58,725	4·32	231,875	7,782	3·36
20—	1,175,203	67,398	5·74	170,023	8,799	5·18
25—	1,945,569	151,211	7·77	279,385	17,173	6·15
35—	1,507,631	186,969	12·40	232,038	19,773	8·52
45—	1,106,820	214,550	19·38	195,702	25,049	12·80
55—	744,999	258,712	34·73	157,250	37,991	24·16
65—	415,418	292,877	70·50	106,938	59,393	55·54
75—	137,758	202,165	146·75	41,833	55,608	132·93
85 and upwards	15,389	47,087	305·98	5,222	15,943	305·30
FEMALES.						
0—	1,775,730	922,662	51·96	283,434	91,801	32·38
5—	1,636,899	86,119	5·26	278,203	10,723	3·86
10—	1,497,514	46,586	3·11	258,461	7,011	2·71
15—	1,374,619	60,845	4·43	213,219	8,983	4·21
20—	1,300,767	72,088	5·54	190,528	10,134	5·32
25—	2,118,548	156,339	7·38	315,364	19,595	6·21
35—	1,613,480	170,870	10·59	258,261	20,547	7·96
45—	1,216,673	183,929	15·12	216,434	23,151	10·70
55—	846,926	241,194	28·48	169,676	35,743	21·07
65—	500,575	302,648	60·46	114,659	57,045	49·75
75—	179,313	234,473	130·76	47,116	55,914	118·67
85 and upwards	25,342	68,702	271·10	7,423	19,815	266·94

TABLE XII.—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of ENGLAND and WALES, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years, 1881-90.—MALES.

Age.	Dying in each Year of Age.	Born, and Surviving at each Year of Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in each Year of Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year of Age.	Expectation of Life at each Age.
x	d_x	l_x	P_x	Q_x	E_x
0	60,648	509,023	469,884	26,202,787	51.48
1	14,890	448,375	440,930	25,732,903	57.39
2	5,707	433,485	430,632	25,291,973	53.35
3	3,868	427,778	425,344	24,861,341	53.12
4	3,018	423,910	422,401	24,435,497	57.64
5	2,340	420,592	419,722	24,013,066	57.05
6	1,813	418,552	417,645	23,593,374	56.37
7	1,417	416,739	416,031	23,175,720	55.61
8	1,135	415,322	414,754	22,759,698	54.80
9	952	414,187	413,711	22,344,344	53.95
10	854	413,235	412,808	21,931,233	53.07
11	824	412,381	411,969	21,518,425	52.18
12	851	411,557	411,132	21,106,456	51.28
13	917	410,706	410,247	20,695,324	50.39
14	1,013	409,789	409,283	20,285,077	49.50
15	1,129	408,776	408,211	19,875,794	48.62
16	1,255	407,647	407,020	19,467,583	47.76
17	1,381	406,392	405,701	19,060,563	46.90
18	1,493	405,011	404,265	18,654,862	46.06
19	1,593	403,518	402,721	18,250,597	45.23
20	1,679	401,925	401,086	17,847,876	44.41
21	1,762	400,246	399,365	17,446,790	43.59
22	1,845	398,484	397,561	17,047,425	42.78
23	1,933	396,639	395,673	16,649,864	41.98
24	2,028	394,706	393,692	16,254,191	41.18
25	2,123	392,678	391,616	15,860,499	40.39
26	2,213	390,555	389,449	15,468,883	39.61
27	2,292	388,342	387,196	15,079,434	38.83
28	2,360	386,050	384,870	14,692,238	38.06
29	2,418	383,690	382,481	14,307,368	37.29
30	2,468	381,272	380,038	13,924,887	36.52
31	2,515	378,804	377,546	13,544,849	35.76
32	2,560	376,289	375,009	13,167,303	34.99
33	2,609	373,729	372,425	12,792,294	34.23
34	2,663	371,120	369,788	12,419,869	33.47
35	2,720	368,457	367,097	12,050,081	32.70
36	2,781	365,737	364,347	11,682,984	31.94
37	2,845	362,956	361,533	11,318,637	31.18
38	2,916	360,111	358,653	10,957,104	30.43
39	2,993	357,195	355,699	10,598,451	29.67
40	3,075	354,202	352,664	10,242,752	28.92
41	3,161	351,127	349,547	9,890,088	28.17
42	3,250	347,966	346,341	9,540,541	27.42
43	3,342	344,716	343,045	9,194,200	26.67
44	3,437	341,374	339,655	8,851,155	25.93
45	3,538	337,937	336,168	8,511,500	25.19
46	3,647	334,399	332,576	8,175,332	24.45
47	3,768	330,752	328,868	7,842,766	23.71
48	3,905	326,884	325,031	7,513,988	22.98
49	4,056	323,079	321,051	7,188,867	22.25

TABLE XII. (continued).—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of ENGLAND and WALES, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years, 1821-90.—MALES.

Age.	Dying in each Year of Age.	Born, and Surviving at each Year of Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in each Year of Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year of Age.	Expectation of Life at each Age.
x	d_x	l_x	P_x	Q_x	E_x
50	4,222	319,023	316,912	6,867,806	21.53
51	4,398	314,801	312,602	6,550,894	20.81
52	4,587	310,403	308,110	6,238,292	20.10
53	4,783	305,816	303,424	5,930,182	19.39
54	4,992	301,033	298,537	5,626,758	18.69
55	5,215	296,041	293,434	5,323,221	18.00
56	5,457	290,826	288,097	5,034,787	17.31
57	5,725	285,369	282,507	4,746,690	16.63
58	6,022	279,644	276,633	4,464,183	15.96
59	6,350	273,622	270,447	4,187,550	15.30
60	6,696	267,272	263,924	3,917,103	14.66
61	7,058	260,576	257,047	3,653,179	14.02
62	7,426	253,518	249,805	3,396,132	13.40
63	7,793	246,092	242,195	3,146,327	12.79
64	8,161	238,299	234,219	2,904,132	12.19
65	8,531	230,133	225,872	2,669,913	11.60
66	8,906	221,607	217,154	2,444,041	11.03
67	9,283	212,701	208,060	2,226,887	10.47
68	9,658	203,418	198,589	2,018,827	9.92
69	10,024	193,760	188,748	1,820,238	9.39
70	10,373	183,736	178,549	1,631,490	8.88
71	10,696	173,363	168,015	1,452,941	8.38
72	10,979	162,667	157,178	1,284,926	7.90
73	11,212	151,638	146,082	1,127,748	7.43
74	11,377	140,476	134,787	981,666	6.99
75	11,461	129,099	123,369	846,879	6.56
76	11,450	117,638	111,913	723,510	6.15
77	11,330	106,188	100,523	611,597	5.76
78	11,091	94,853	89,312	511,074	5.39
79	10,727	83,767	78,404	421,762	5.03
80	10,235	73,046	67,922	343,358	4.70
81	9,620	62,805	57,995	275,436	4.39
82	8,896	53,185	48,737	217,441	4.09
83	8,077	44,289	40,251	168,704	3.81
84	7,189	36,212	32,617	128,453	3.55
85	6,263	29,023	25,892	95,836	3.30
86	5,329	22,760	20,005	69,944	3.07
87	4,419	17,431	15,222	49,849	2.86
88	3,564	13,012	11,230	34,627	2.66
89	2,792	9,448	8,052	23,397	2.48
90	2,116	6,656	5,598	15,345	2.31
91	1,549	4,540	3,766	9,747	2.15
92	1,094	2,891	2,444	5,981	2.00
93	741	1,697	1,527	3,537	1.86
94	481	1,156	915	2,011	1.74
95	299	675	525	1,095	1.62
96	177	376	287	570	1.52
97	99	199	150	283	1.42
98	52	100	74	133	1.33
99	27	48	34	59	1.25
100	12	21	15	25	1.17
101	6	9	6	10	1.10
102	2	3	2	4	1.04
103	1	1	1	1	0.98

Note.—The figures at the higher ages in the l_x , P_x , and Q_x columns were calculated to one or more places of decimals. For convenience the nearest whole numbers only are printed, but the Expectations of Life are derived from the more exact values.

TABLE XIII.—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of ENGLAND and WALES, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years, 1881-90.—FEMALES.

Age.	Dying in each Year of Age.	Born, and Surviving at each Year of Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in each Year of Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year of Age.	Expectation of Life at each Age.
x	d_x	l_x	P_x	Q_x	E_x
0	45,908	490,977	461,652	26,530,673	54'04
1	13,280	445,069	438,429	26,069,021	53'57
2	5,426	431,789	429,076	25,630,592	59'36
3	3,679	426,363	424,523	25,201,516	59'11
4	2,816	422,684	421,276	24,776,993	58'62
5	2,163	419,863	418,784	24,355,717	58'01
6	1,695	417,700	416,853	23,936,933	57'31
7	1,369	416,005	415,320	23,520,080	56'54
8	1,156	414,636	414,058	23,104,760	55'72
9	1,031	413,480	412,965	22,690,702	54'88
10	977	412,449	411,960	22,277,737	54'01
11	976	411,472	410,984	21,865,777	53'14
12	1,022	410,496	409,985	21,454,793	52'27
13	1,104	409,474	408,922	21,044,808	51'39
14	1,216	408,370	407,762	20,635,886	50'53
15	1,346	407,154	406,481	20,228,124	49'68
16	1,480	405,808	405,068	19,821,643	48'84
17	1,605	404,328	403,526	19,416,575	48'02
18	1,708	402,723	401,869	19,013,049	47'21
19	1,789	401,015	400,120	18,611,180	46'41
20	1,853	399,226	398,300	18,211,060	45'62
21	1,908	397,373	396,419	17,812,760	44'83
22	1,966	395,465	394,482	17,416,341	44'04
23	2,032	393,499	392,483	17,021,859	43'26
24	2,108	391,467	390,413	16,629,376	42'48
25	2,188	389,359	388,265	16,238,963	41'71
26	2,265	387,171	386,058	15,850,698	40'94
27	2,335	384,906	383,789	15,464,660	40'18
28	2,397	382,571	381,372	15,080,921	39'42
29	2,451	380,174	378,949	14,699,549	38'67
30	2,500	377,723	376,473	14,320,600	37'91
31	2,540	375,223	373,953	13,944,127	37'16
32	2,578	372,683	371,394	13,570,174	36'41
33	2,609	370,105	369,800	13,198,780	35'66
34	2,639	367,496	368,177	12,829,980	34'91
35	2,664	364,857	365,525	12,463,803	34'16
36	2,688	362,193	360,849	12,100,278	33'41
37	2,710	359,505	358,150	11,739,429	32'65
38	2,730	356,795	355,430	11,381,279	31'90
39	2,752	354,065	352,689	11,025,849	31'14
40	2,776	351,313	349,925	10,673,160	30'38
41	2,805	348,537	347,134	10,323,235	29'62
42	2,839	345,732	344,313	9,976,101	28'86
43	2,882	342,893	341,462	9,631,788	28'09
44	2,934	340,011	338,544	9,290,336	27'32
45	3,000	337,077	335,577	8,951,792	26'56
46	3,076	334,077	332,539	8,616,215	25'79
47	3,170	331,001	329,416	8,283,676	25'03
48	3,284	327,831	326,189	7,954,260	24'26
49	3,417	324,547	322,898	7,628,071	23'50

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—**Life Table** for **Selected Healthy Districts of ENGLAND and WALES**, based on the **Mortality in the Ten Years, 1881-90.**—**FEMALES.**

Age.	Dying in each Year of Age.	Born, and Surviving at each Year of Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in each Year of Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year of Age.	Expectation of Life at each Age.
x	d_x	l_x	P_x	Q_x	E_x
50	3,568	321,130	319,346	7,305,233	22.75
51	3,735	317,562	315,695	6,985,887	22.00
52	3,913	313,827	311,870	6,670,192	21.25
53	4,104	309,914	307,862	6,358,322	20.52
54	4,306	305,810	303,657	6,050,460	19.79
55	4,525	301,504	299,242	5,746,803	19.06
56	4,762	296,979	294,598	5,447,561	18.34
57	5,026	292,217	289,704	5,152,963	17.63
58	5,316	287,191	284,533	4,863,259	16.93
59	5,633	281,875	279,058	4,578,726	16.24
60	5,974	276,242	273,255	4,299,668	15.56
61	6,337	270,268	267,100	4,026,413	14.90
62	6,719	263,931	260,571	3,759,313	14.24
63	7,114	257,212	253,655	3,498,742	13.60
64	7,523	250,098	246,337	3,245,087	12.98
65	7,946	242,575	238,602	2,998,750	12.36
66	8,378	234,629	230,440	2,760,148	11.76
67	8,818	226,251	221,842	2,529,708	11.18
68	9,260	217,433	212,803	2,307,866	10.61
69	9,695	208,173	203,325	2,095,063	10.06
70	10,116	198,478	193,420	1,891,738	9.53
71	10,509	188,362	183,108	1,698,318	9.02
72	10,867	177,853	172,419	1,515,210	8.52
73	11,174	166,986	161,399	1,342,791	8.04
74	11,416	155,812	150,104	1,181,392	7.58
75	11,581	144,396	138,603	1,031,288	7.14
76	11,654	132,815	126,983	892,682	6.72
77	11,623	121,161	115,349	765,694	6.32
78	11,480	109,538	103,798	650,345	5.94
79	11,216	98,058	92,450	546,547	5.57
80	10,828	86,842	81,428	454,097	5.23
81	10,321	76,014	70,854	372,669	4.90
82	9,698	65,693	60,844	301,815	4.59
83	8,977	55,995	51,506	240,971	4.30
84	8,172	47,018	42,932	189,465	4.03
85	7,309	38,846	35,192	146,533	3.77
86	6,412	31,537	28,331	111,341	3.53
87	5,512	25,125	22,369	83,010	3.30
88	4,634	19,013	17,296	60,641	3.09
89	3,804	14,379	13,077	43,345	2.89
90	3,045	11,175	9,652	30,268	2.71
91	2,373	8,130	6,943	20,616	2.54
92	1,796	5,757	4,859	13,673	2.37
93	1,318	3,961	3,302	8,814	2.23
94	937	2,643	2,174	5,512	2.09
95	642	1,706	1,385	3,358	1.96
96	425	1,064	851	1,953	1.84
97	270	639	504	1,102	1.72
98	165	369	286	598	1.62
99	96	204	156	311	1.53
100	53	108	81	155	1.44
101	29	55	40	74	1.35
102	14	26	19	33	1.28
103	7	12	9	14	1.21
104	3	5	4	6	1.14
105	1	2	1	2	1.07
106	1	1	1	1	1.00

Note.—The figures at the higher ages in the l_x , P_x , and Q_x columns were calculated to one or more places of decimals. For convenience the nearest whole numbers only are printed, but the Expectations of Life are derived from the more exact values.

TABLE XIV.—**Life Table** for **Selected Healthy Districts** of **ENGLAND** and **WALES**, based on the **Mortality** in the **Ten Years, 1881-90**.—**MALES** and **FEMALES**.

Age.	Chance of Living one Year from each Age. <i>p_x</i>		Of 1,000,000 Males Born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l_x</i>	Of 1,000,000 Females Born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l_x</i>	Of 1,000,000 of both Sexes (509,023 Males and 490,977 Females) Born	
	Males.	Females.			The Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l_x</i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Age. <i>Q_x</i>
0	'88085	'90650	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	52,733,460
1	'96679	'97016	880,855	906,497	893,444	51,801,924
2	'98684	'98743	851,602	879,448	865,274	50,922,565
3	'99093	'99137	840,391	868,397	854,141	50,062,857
4	'99288	'99334	832,791	860,904	846,594	49,212,490
5	'99444	'99484	826,862	855,168	840,760	48,368,813
6	'99567	'99594	822,265	850,754	836,252	47,530,307
7	'99660	'99671	818,704	847,300	832,744	46,695,809
8	'99727	'99721	815,920	844,512	829,958	45,834,458
9	'99770	'99751	813,690	842,158	827,667	45,035,646
10	'99793	'99763	811,820	840,057	825,684	44,208,970
11	'99800	'99763	810,142	838,068	823,853	43,384,202
12	'99793	'99751	808,522	836,079	822,053	42,561,249
13	'99777	'99730	806,852	833,998	820,180	41,740,132
14	'99753	'99702	805,050	831,749	818,159	40,920,963
15	'99724	'99670	803,060	829,273	815,930	40,103,918
16	'99692	'99635	800,842	826,532	813,455	39,289,226
17	'99660	'99603	798,376	823,516	810,720	38,477,138
18	'99631	'99576	795,664	820,248	807,734	37,667,911
19	'99605	'99554	792,730	816,768	804,533	36,861,777
20	'99582	'99536	789,602	813,125	801,151	36,058,936
21	'99560	'99520	786,301	809,351	797,619	35,259,550
22	'99537	'99503	782,840	805,464	793,949	34,463,766
23	'99513	'99484	779,216	801,461	790,138	33,671,723
24	'99436	'99462	775,418	797,322	786,173	32,883,567
25	'99459	'99458	771,435	793,029	782,037	32,099,402
26	'99433	'99415	767,264	788,571	777,726	31,319,581
27	'99410	'99393	762,917	783,959	773,248	30,544,094
28	'99389	'99374	758,414	779,204	768,621	29,773,159
29	'99370	'99355	753,777	774,322	763,864	29,006,917
30	'99353	'99338	749,026	769,329	758,995	28,245,487
31	'99336	'99323	744,178	764,298	754,027	27,488,976
32	'99320	'99308	739,238	759,063	748,972	26,737,477
33	'99302	'99295	734,209	753,814	743,834	25,991,074
34	'99282	'99282	729,083	748,499	738,616	25,249,849
35	'99262	'99270	723,851	743,125	733,314	24,513,884
36	'99240	'99258	718,507	737,098	727,930	23,783,262
37	'99216	'99246	713,045	732,224	722,461	23,058,066
38	'99190	'99235	707,455	726,705	716,906	22,338,383
39	'99162	'99223	701,726	721,143	711,260	21,624,300
40	'99132	'99210	695,847	715,538	705,515	20,915,912
41	'99100	'99195	689,806	709,884	699,664	20,213,323
42	'99066	'99179	683,597	704,172	693,698	19,516,642
43	'99031	'99160	677,212	698,390	687,609	18,825,988
44	'98993	'99137	670,647	692,520	681,385	18,141,491
45	'98953	'99110	663,894	686,542	675,014	17,463,292
46	'98909	'99079	656,943	680,434	668,476	16,791,547
47	'98861	'99042	649,778	674,168	661,753	16,126,432
48	'98806	'98998	642,375	667,712	654,815	15,468,148
49	'98745	'98947	634,704	661,023	647,628	14,816,928

TABLE XIV. (continued).—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of ENGLAND and WALES, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years, 1881-90.—MALES and FEMALES.

Age.	Chance of Living one Year from each Age.		Of 1,000,000 Males Born, the Number Surviving at each Age.	Of 1,000,000 Females Born, the Number Surviving at each Age.	Of 1,000,000 of both Sexes (509,023 Males and 490,977 Females) Born	
	P_x				The Number Surviving at each Age.	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Age.
x	Males.	Females.	l_x	l_x	l_x	Q_x
50	*98677	*98839	626,735	654,064	640,153	14,173,039
51	*98603	*98824	618,442	646,796	632,363	13,536,781
52	*98523	*98753	609,801	639,190	624,230	12,908,434
53	*98436	*98676	600,791	631,219	615,730	12,288,504
54	*98342	*98592	591,394	622,860	606,843	11,677,213
55	*98239	*98499	581,586	614,080	597,545	11,075,024
56	*98124	*98396	571,342	604,874	587,805	10,482,348
57	*97994	*98280	560,622	595,174	577,586	9,899,653
58	*97846	*98149	549,375	584,937	566,835	9,327,442
59	*97680	*98002	537,542	574,110	555,497	8,766,276
60	*97494	*97837	525,070	562,638	543,514	8,216,771
61	*97291	*97655	511,913	550,469	530,844	7,679,592
62	*97071	*97455	498,048	537,562	517,449	7,155,445
63	*96833	*97234	483,460	523,879	503,304	6,645,069
64	*96575	*96992	468,150	509,389	488,397	6,149,219
65	*96293	*96725	452,117	494,065	472,713	5,668,663
66	*95981	*96429	435,357	477,883	456,236	5,204,189
67	*95636	*96102	417,861	460,818	438,952	4,756,595
68	*95252	*95741	399,624	442,857	420,851	4,326,693
69	*94827	*95343	380,651	423,997	401,933	3,915,301
70	*94354	*94904	360,959	404,250	382,214	3,523,228
71	*93830	*94420	340,580	383,648	361,725	3,151,269
72	*93250	*93890	319,568	362,242	340,520	2,800,136
73	*92609	*93309	297,998	340,109	318,674	2,470,539
74	*91901	*92673	275,972	317,352	296,288	2,163,058
75	*91122	*91980	253,622	294,100	273,495	1,878,167
76	*90267	*91225	231,106	270,512	250,453	1,616,192
77	*89330	*90406	208,612	246,776	227,549	1,377,291
78	*88308	*89520	186,352	223,101	204,396	1,161,419
79	*87195	*88562	164,564	199,720	181,825	968,309
80	*85987	*87531	143,491	176,876	159,882	797,455
81	*84682	*86423	123,384	154,821	138,819	648,105
82	*83274	*85237	104,484	133,801	118,878	519,256
83	*81763	*83969	87,008	114,048	100,284	409,675
84	*80146	*82619	71,141	95,765	83,230	317,918
85	*78421	*81185	57,016	79,120	67,869	242,369
86	*76589	*79667	44,713	64,234	54,297	181,285
87	*74649	*78063	34,245	51,173	42,556	132,859
88	*72604	*76375	25,563	39,947	32,625	95,268
89	*70457	*74603	18,560	30,510	24,427	66,742
90	*68210	*72748	13,077	22,761	17,831	45,613
91	*65869	*70814	8,920	16,558	12,670	30,363
92	*63440	*68802	5,875	11,725	8,748	19,654
93	*60931	*66716	3,727	8,067	5,858	12,351
94	*58349	*64561	2,271	5,582	3,799	7,523
95	*55705	*62341	1,325	3,475	2,381	4,433
96	*53009	*60063	738	2,166	1,440	2,523
97	*50273	*57733	391	1,301	838	1,385
98	*47510	*55357	197	751	469	731
99	*44732	*52944	93	416	252	370
100	*41954	*50502	42	220	120	180
101	*39190	*48040	18	111	64	84
102	*36454	*45567	7	53	29	37
103	*33760	*43092	3	24	13	15
104	*31123	*40625	1	10	5	6
105	—	*33176	—	4	2	2
106	—	*35756	—	2	1	1
107	—	*33373	—	1	—	—

TABLE XV.—**Expectations of Life: Comparison of Six Life Tables.**
MALES.

Mean After-lifetime. (Expectation of Life.) E_x							
Age. x	England and Wales.			Manchester Township.	Selected Healthy Districts.*		Age. x
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1881-90.	1849-53.	1881-90.	
0	39'91	41'35	43'66	28'78	48'56	51'48	0
1	46'65	48'05	50'97	36'31	53'70	57'39	1
2	48'83	50'14	53'04	39'78	54'64	58'35	2
3	49'61	50'86	53'32	40'62	54'84	58'12	3
4	49'81	51'01	53'15	40'80	54'69	57'64	4
5	49'71	50'87	52'75	40'53	54'39	57'05	5
6	49'39	50'38	52'19	40'05	53'04	56'37	6
7	48'92	49'77	51'50	39'49	53'39	55'61	7
8	48'37	49'10	50'73	38'86	52'75	54'80	8
9	47'74	48'37	49'88	38'19	52'04	53'95	9
10	47'05	47'60	49'00	37'47	51'28	53'07	10
11	46'31	46'79	48'10	36'73	50'48	52'18	11
12	45'54	45'96	47'18	35'95	49'66	51'28	12
13	44'76	45'11	46'27	35'16	48'84	50'39	13
14	43'97	44'26	45'36	34'33	48'02	49'50	14
15	43'18	43'41	44'47	33'56	47'20	48'62	15
16	42'40	42'58	43'59	32'76	46'40	47'76	16
17	41'64	41'76	42'74	31'96	45'62	46'90	17
18	40'90	40'96	41'90	31'17	44'86	46'06	18
19	40'17	40'17	41'08	30'33	44'12	45'23	19
20	39'48	39'40	40'27	29'61	43'40	44'41	20
21	38'80	38'64	39'46	28'86	42'70	43'59	21
22	38'13	37'89	38'66	28'12	42'00	42'78	22
23	37'46	37'15	37'86	27'40	41'31	41'98	23
24	36'79	36'41	37'07	26'69	40'62	41'18	24
25	36'12	35'68	36'28	26'00	39'93	40'39	25
26	35'44	34'96	35'51	25'33	39'23	39'61	26
27	34'77	34'24	34'75	24'68	38'54	38'83	27
28	34'10	33'52	34'00	24'04	37'84	38'06	28
29	33'43	32'81	33'26	23'42	37'15	37'29	29
30	32'76	32'10	32'52	22'82	36'45	36'52	30
31	32'09	31'40	31'79	22'23	35'74	35'76	31
32	31'42	30'71	31'06	21'66	35'04	34'99	32
33	30'74	30'01	30'34	21'10	34'33	34'23	33
34	30'07	29'33	29'62	20'55	33'62	33'47	34
35	29'40	28'64	28'91	20'01	32'90	32'70	35
36	28'73	27'96	28'20	19'48	32'18	31'94	36
37	28'06	27'29	27'50	18'95	31'46	31'18	37
38	27'39	26'62	26'80	18'43	30'74	30'43	38
39	26'72	25'96	26'11	17'91	30'02	29'67	39
40	26'06	25'30	25'42	17'39	29'29	28'92	40
41	25'39	24'65	24'74	16'88	28'56	28'17	41
42	24'73	24'00	24'06	16'38	27'84	27'42	42
43	24'07	23'35	23'39	15'89	27'11	26'67	43
44	23'41	22'71	22'72	15'40	26'38	25'93	44
45	22'76	22'07	22'06	14'93	25'65	25'19	45
46	22'11	21'44	21'40	14'43	24'92	24'45	46
47	21'43	20'80	20'75	14'01	24'20	23'71	47
48	20'82	20'18	20'10	13'58	23'47	22'98	48
49	20'17	19'55	19'46	13'17	22'75	22'25	49

* See Table X.

TABLE XV. (continued).—Expectations of Life: Comparison of Six Life Tables.—MALES.

Age. <i>x</i>	Mean After-lifetime. (Expectation of Life.) E_x						Age. <i>x</i>
	England and Wales.			Manchester Township	Selected Healthy Districts.*		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1881-90.	1849-53.	1881-90.	
50	19'54	18'93	18'82	12'77	22'03	21'53	50
51	18'90	18'31	18'19	12'39	21'32	20'81	51
52	18'28	17'71	17'57	12'02	20'61	20'10	52
53	17'67	17'12	16'95	11'66	19'90	19'39	53
54	17'06	16'53	16'34	11'31	19'19	18'69	54
55	16'45	15'95	15'74	10'96	18'49	18'00	55
56	15'86	15'37	15'15	10'62	17'79	17'31	56
57	15'26	14'80	14'57	10'28	17'10	16'63	57
58	14'68	14'24	13'99	9'93	16'41	15'96	58
59	14'10	13'68	13'43	9'53	15'73	15'30	59
60	13'53	13'14	12'88	9'24	15'06	14'66	60
61	12'96	12'60	12'34	8'88	14'41	14'02	61
62	12'41	12'07	11'81	8'53	13'78	13'40	62
63	11'87	11'56	11'30	8'18	13'17	12'79	63
64	11'34	11'05	10'80	7'83	12'58	12'19	64
65	10'82	10'55	10'31	7'48	12'00	11'60	65
66	10'32	10'07	9'83	7'14	11'44	11'03	66
67	9'83	9'60	9'36	6'82	10'90	10'47	67
68	9'36	9'14	8'91	6'50	10'37	9'92	68
69	8'90	8'70	8'47	6'20	9'86	9'39	69
70	8'45	8'27	8'04	5'91	9'37	8'88	70
71	8'03	7'85	7'63	5'64	8'89	8'38	71
72	7'62	7'45	7'23	5'39	8'43	7'90	72
73	7'22	7'07	6'84	5'16	7'98	7'43	73
74	6'85	6'70	6'46	4'94	7'56	6'99	74
75	6'49	6'34	6'10	4'74	7'15	6'56	75
76	6'15	6'00	5'76	4'56	6'76	6'15	76
77	5'82	5'68	5'43	4'40	6'39	5'76	77
78	5'51	5'37	5'11	4'25	6'03	5'39	78
79	5'21	5'07	4'81	4'11	5'69	5'03	79
80	4'93	4'79	4'52	3'98	5'37	4'70	80
81	4'66	4'51	4'25	3'86	5'07	4'39	81
82	4'41	4'26	3'99	3'76	4'78	4'09	82
83	4'17	4'01	3'74	3'65	4'51	3'81	83
84	3'95	3'78	3'51	3'55	4'25	3'55	84
85	3'73	3'56	3'29	3'45	4'00	3'30	85
86	3'53	3'36	3'08	3'34	3'78	3'07	86
87	3'34	3'17	2'89	3'24	3'56	2'86	87
88	3'16	2'99	2'70	3'14	3'36	2'66	88
89	3'00	2'82	2'53	3'04	3'17	2'48	89
90	2'84	2'66	2'37	2'94	2'99	2'31	90
91	2'69	2'51	2'22	2'83	2'82	2'15	91
92	2'55	2'37	2'08	2'72	2'66	2'00	92
93	2'41	2'24	1'95	2'60	2'52	1'86	93
94	2'29	2'12	1'83	2'46	2'39	1'74	94
95	2'17	2'01	1'72	2'29	2'25	1'62	95
96	2'06	1'90	1'61	2'08	2'13	1'52	96
97	1'95	1'81	1'51	1'79	2'00	1'42	97
98	1'85	1'72	1'42	1'40	1'89	1'33	98
99	1'76	1'65	1'33	0'83	1'78	1'25	99

* See Table X.

TABLE XVI.—**Expectations of Life: Comparison of Six Life Tables.**—
FEMALES.

Age. <i>x</i>	Mean After-lifetime. (Expectation of Life.) E_x						Age. <i>x</i>
	England and Wales.			Manchester Township. 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.*		
	1833-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1840-53.	1881-90.	
0	41'85	44'62	47'18	32'67	49'45	54'04	0
1	47'31	50'14	53'24	39'33	53'47	58'57	1
2	49'49	52'22	55'18	42'62	54'21	59'36	2
3	50'20	52'99	55'46	43'54	54'41	59'11	3
4	50'43	53'20	55'31	43'81	54'25	58'62	4
5	50'33	53'08	54'92	43'66	53'93	58'01	5
6	50'00	52'56	54'35	43'30	53'48	57'31	6
7	49'53	51'94	53'65	42'82	52'93	56'54	7
8	48'98	51'26	52'85	42'26	52'30	55'72	8
9	48'35	50'53	52'00	41'63	51'61	54'88	9
10	47'67	49'76	51'10	40'94	50'88	54'01	10
11	46'95	48'96	50'19	40'21	50'12	53'14	11
12	46'20	48'13	49'26	39'45	49'34	52'27	12
13	45'44	47'30	48'35	38'66	48'57	51'39	13
14	44'66	46'47	47'44	37'86	47'80	50'53	14
15	43'90	45'63	46'55	37'05	47'04	49'68	15
16	43'14	44'81	45'69	36'24	46'29	48'84	16
17	42'40	44'00	44'85	35'44	45'57	48'02	17
18	41'67	43'21	44'03	34'64	44'86	47'21	18
19	40'97	42'43	43'22	33'86	44'17	46'41	19
20	40'29	41'66	42'42	33'08	43'50	45'62	20
21	39'63	40'92	41'63	32'32	42'83	44'83	21
22	38'98	40'18	40'84	31'57	42'16	44'04	22
23	38'33	39'44	40'05	30'84	41'50	43'26	23
24	37'68	38'71	39'27	30'12	40'84	42'48	24
25	37'04	37'98	38'50	29'41	40'17	41'71	25
26	36'39	37'26	37'73	28'72	39'51	40'94	26
27	35'75	36'54	36'98	28'03	38'85	40'18	27
28	35'10	35'83	36'23	27'36	38'18	39'42	28
29	34'46	35'11	35'50	26'70	37'52	38'67	29
30	33'81	34'41	34'76	26'04	36'85	37'91	30
31	33'17	33'70	34'04	25'40	36'17	37'16	31
32	32'53	33'00	33'31	24'76	35'50	36'41	32
33	31'88	32'30	32'59	24'13	34'82	35'66	33
34	31'23	31'60	31'88	23'51	34'14	34'91	34
35	30'59	30'90	31'16	22'90	33'46	34'16	35
36	29'94	30'21	30'45	22'29	32'77	33'41	36
37	29'29	29'52	29'73	21'69	32'08	32'65	37
38	28'64	28'83	29'02	21'10	31'39	31'90	38
39	27'99	28'15	28'31	20'52	30'69	31'14	39
40	27'34	27'46	27'60	19'95	30'00	30'38	40
41	26'69	26'78	26'89	19'38	29'29	29'62	41
42	26'03	26'10	26'17	18'83	28'59	28'86	42
43	25'38	25'42	25'46	18'28	27'88	28'09	43
44	24'72	24'74	24'75	17'73	27'17	27'32	44
45	24'06	24'06	24'05	17'20	26'46	26'56	45
46	23'40	23'38	23'34	16'67	25'75	25'79	46
47	22'74	22'71	22'64	16'15	25'03	25'03	47
48	22'08	22'03	21'94	15'63	24'31	24'23	48
49	21'42	21'36	21'24	15'12	23'59	23'50	49

* See Table X.

TABLE XVI. (continued).—**Expectations of Life: Comparison of Six Life Tables.—FEMALES.**

Age. <i>x</i>	Mean After-lifetime. (Expectation of Life.) E_x						Age. <i>x</i>
	England and Wales.			Manchester Township, 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.*		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53.	1881-90.	
50	20'75	20'68	20'56	14'62	22'87	22'75	50
51	20'09	20'01	19'88	14'12	22'15	22'00	51
52	19'42	19'34	19'20	13'64	21'42	21'25	52
53	18'75	18'66	18'54	13'16	20'70	20'52	53
54	18'08	17'98	17'88	12'70	19'97	19'79	54
55	17'43	17'33	17'23	12'25	19'24	19'06	55
56	16'79	16'69	16'58	11'81	18'51	18'34	56
57	16'17	16'06	15'95	11'39	17'77	17'63	57
58	15'55	15'45	15'32	10'98	17'06	16'93	58
59	14'94	14'84	14'71	10'59	16'36	16'24	59
60	14'34	14'24	14'10	10'21	15'69	15'56	60
61	13'75	13'65	13'51	9'85	15'04	14'90	61
62	13'17	13'08	12'93	9'50	14'40	14'24	62
63	12'60	12'51	12'36	9'17	13'78	13'60	63
64	12'05	11'96	11'80	8'85	13'17	12'98	64
65	11'51	11'42	11'26	8'54	12'58	12'36	65
66	10'98	10'90	10'73	8'25	12'01	11'76	66
67	10'47	10'39	10'22	7'97	11'44	11'19	67
68	9'97	9'89	9'72	7'70	10'90	10'61	68
69	9'48	9'41	9'24	7'44	10'37	10'03	69
70	9'02	8'95	8'77	7'18	9'85	9'53	70
71	8'57	8'50	8'32	6'94	9'35	9'02	71
72	8'13	8'07	7'88	6'70	8'87	8'52	72
73	7'71	7'65	7'47	6'47	8'40	8'04	73
74	7'31	7'25	7'06	6'24	7'95	7'58	74
75	6'93	6'87	6'68	6'03	7'52	7'14	75
76	6'56	6'51	6'31	5'82	7'11	6'72	76
77	6'21	6'16	5'96	5'61	6'72	6'32	77
78	5'88	5'82	5'63	5'41	6'34	5'94	78
79	5'56	5'50	5'31	5'21	5'98	5'57	79
80	5'26	5'20	5'00	5'02	5'64	5'23	80
81	4'98	4'90	4'72	4'83	5'32	4'90	81
82	4'71	4'63	4'44	4'65	5'01	4'59	82
83	4'45	4'37	4'19	4'47	4'72	4'30	83
84	4'21	4'12	3'94	4'30	4'44	4'03	84
85	3'98	3'88	3'71	4'13	4'19	3'77	85
86	3'76	3'66	3'49	3'96	3'94	3'53	86
87	3'56	3'46	3'29	3'80	3'71	3'30	87
88	3'36	3'26	3'10	3'64	3'50	3'09	88
89	3'18	3'08	2'92	3'49	3'30	2'89	89
90	3'01	2'90	2'75	3'34	3'11	2'71	90
91	2'85	2'74	2'59	3'19	2'93	2'54	91
92	2'70	2'58	2'44	3'04	2'76	2'37	92
93	2'55	2'44	2'30	2'90	2'61	2'23	93
94	2'42	2'30	2'17	2'76	2'46	2'09	94
95	2'29	2'17	2'05	2'62	2'33	1'96	95
96	2'17	2'11	1'93	2'47	2'19	1'84	96
97	2'03	2'03	1'82	2'31	2'08	1'72	97
98	1'96	1'83	1'72	2'14	1'96	1'62	98
99	1'86	1'73	1'63	1'93	1'84	1'53	99

* See Table X.

TABLE XVII.—SURVIVORS at QUINQUENNIAL AGES out of 100,000 Born; **Comparison of Six Life Tables.**—MALES.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. l_x						Age. <i>x</i>
	England and Wales.			Manchester Township, 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.*		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53.	1881-90.	
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
5	72,372	73,407	75,149	62,326	81,410	82,686	5
10	68,986	70,899	73,348	59,323	78,570	81,132	10
15	67,278	69,642	72,619	57,540	77,109	80,306	15
20	65,190	68,003	71,256	55,645	75,087	78,960	20
25	62,422	65,708	69,381	52,924	72,385	77,144	25
30	59,500	63,004	66,928	49,099	69,559	74,903	30
35	56,444	59,886	63,965	44,315	66,699	72,385	35
40	53,166	56,308	60,492	39,996	63,783	69,585	40
45	49,577	52,237	56,444	33,319	60,698	66,389	45
50	45,573	47,698	51,764	27,095	57,266	62,674	50
55	40,946	42,463	46,298	20,680	53,251	58,159	55
60	35,633	36,501	39,840	14,945	48,501	52,507	60
65	29,459	29,716	32,243	10,117	41,940	45,212	65
70	22,349	22,206	23,863	6,028	33,535	36,096	70
75	14,808	14,496	15,389	2,906	23,822	25,362	75
80	8,034	7,735	8,002	1,087	14,122	14,349	80
85	3,298	3,079	2,987	323	6,416	5,702	85
90	932	802	679	78	2,005	1,308	90
95	163	118	75	15	379	133	95
100	15	8	3	2	37	4	100

TABLE XVIII.—SURVIVORS at QUINQUENNIAL AGES out of 100,000 Born; **Comparison of Six Life Tables.**—FEMALES.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. l_x						Age.
	England and Wales.			Manchester Township, 1881-90.	Selected Healthy Districts.*		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.		1849-53.	1881-90.	
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
5	75,055	76,262	78,324	66,323	88,566	85,517	5
10	71,577	73,838	76,615	62,873	80,524	84,006	10
15	69,692	72,496	75,906	61,115	78,639	82,927	15
20	67,412	70,795	74,432	59,341	76,137	81,313	20
25	64,434	68,486	72,479	56,857	73,142	79,303	25
30	61,277	65,842	70,005	53,597	70,036	76,933	30
35	57,991	62,884	67,099	49,673	66,893	74,313	35
40	54,584	59,611	63,891	45,122	63,728	71,554	40
45	51,040	56,017	60,401	39,962	60,501	68,654	45
50	47,325	52,090	56,430	34,301	57,133	65,406	50
55	43,333	47,744	51,638	28,164	53,541	61,409	55
60	38,397	42,284	45,763	21,596	49,226	56,264	60
65	32,417	35,617	38,550	15,093	43,004	49,407	65
70	25,316	27,723	29,922	9,474	35,055	40,425	70
75	17,480	19,037	20,421	5,275	25,661	29,410	75
80	10,039	10,894	11,454	2,548	15,859	17,688	80
85	4,442	4,763	4,813	1,029	7,603	7,912	85
90	1,380	1,423	1,342	329	2,537	2,276	90
95	270	253	212	77	516	348	95
100	30	23	16	12	55	22	100

* See Table X.

A B S T R A C T S.

DEATHS OF MALES IN SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE.

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92.

All Males.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	16,260	507	553	1,407	2,090	2,674	3,165	5,864
Alcoholism - - -	3,866	6	59	761	1,217	1,025	573	225
Rheumatic Fever - -	2,930	431	316	630	595	407	291	260
Gout - - -	1,486	—	2	11	76	223	376	798
Cancer - - -	21,692	138	166	633	1,769	4,204	6,381	8,401
Phthisis - - -	69,057	5,094	8,042	17,267	17,018	12,408	6,607	2,621
Diabetes - - -	3,176	118	137	367	393	529	780	852
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	58,950	1,351	1,092	3,045	5,511	7,881	11,974	28,096
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	11,425	445	375	934	1,424	1,960	2,387	3,900
Aneurism - - -	1,847	6	20	171	458	597	375	220
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	56,635	932	852	2,496	4,758	8,150	12,885	26,562
Bronchitis - - -	56,576	194	265	1,093	2,872	7,072	13,427	31,653
Pneumonia - - -	41,307	1,296	1,833	5,232	7,634	8,831	7,986	8,495
Pleurisy - - -	2,914	119	173	400	538	618	512	554
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	10,330	132	161	586	1,148	1,879	2,458	3,966
Hernia - - -	1,545	26	36	87	116	191	366	723
Diseases of Liver - -	11,263	76	105	642	1,658	2,669	2,943	3,170
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	13,719	774	664	1,168	1,545	1,915	2,464	5,189
Bright's Disease - -	11,511	217	270	905	1,592	2,382	2,823	3,322
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	11,124	192	201	537	829	1,197	1,744	6,424
Plumbism - - -	293	12	13	48	81	88	37	14
Accident - - -	23,440	2,341	2,135	4,160	4,167	3,975	3,231	3,431
Suicide - - -	5,381	128	297	890	1,073	1,134	973	886
Other Causes - - -	68,196	3,682	2,995	4,597	4,301	4,408	5,378	42,835
All Causes - - -	504,923	18,217	20,762	48,067	62,863	76,417	90,136	188,461
Years of Life - - -	26,943,327	4,395,525	3,742,038	6,267,030	4,833,231	3,575,367	2,310,372	1,819,764
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	4.44	5.55	7.67	13.01	21.37	39.01	103.56

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Occupied Males (England and Wales).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	13,474	311	504	1,339	1,989	2,505	2,763	4,063
Alcoholism - -	3,560	5	59	723	1,175	960	469	169
Rheumatic Fever -	2,635	249	282	623	595	402	277	207
Gout - - - -	1,113	—	2	11	76	218	314	492
Cancer - - - -	17,398	63	141	560	1,644	3,856	5,408	5,726
Phthisis - - -	61,203	2,916	7,137	16,137	16,154	11,595	5,498	1,766
Diabetes - - -	2,654	58	125	353	393	493	672	560
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	39,530	543	777	2,236	3,920	6,255	8,974	16,825
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	9,428	237	346	907	1,372	1,826	2,022	2,718
Aneurism - - -	1,637	3	19	165	424	553	310	163
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	43,399	514	778	2,354	4,504	7,550	10,743	16,956
Bronchitis - - -	44,454	89	220	1,042	2,847	6,919	11,777	21,560
Pneumonia - - -	36,448	835	1,721	5,065	7,405	8,422	6,993	6,007
Pleurisy - - -	2,462	80	157	356	494	541	446	388
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	8,275	65	147	512	1,038	1,748	2,177	2,588
Hernia - - - -	1,234	15	32	78	111	183	330	485
Diseases of Liver - -	9,462	40	104	621	1,544	2,486	2,467	2,200
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	10,585	446	611	1,118	1,478	1,808	2,169	2,955
Bright's Disease - -	9,771	127	249	869	1,561	2,279	2,382	2,304
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	8,117	104	172	494	729	1,047	1,433	4,138
Plumbism - - -	279	9	11	47	81	88	34	9
Accident - - - -	21,246	1,977	2,057	4,043	3,964	3,760	2,931	2,514
Suicide - - - -	4,820	111	276	843	1,010	1,054	874	652
Other Causes - - -	46,873	1,897	2,654	4,325	4,105	4,231	4,508	25,153
All Causes - - -	400,057	10,694	18,581	44,821	58,613	70,779	75,971	120,598
Years of Life - -	25,392,135	4,185,732	3,668,295	6,147,030	4,714,230	3,426,093	2,072,076	1,178,679
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	2.55	5.07	7.29	12.43	20.66	36.66	102.32

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Occupied Males (London).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45 -	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	1,746	40	56	204	329	383	337	397
Alcoholism - -	743	—	17	156	261	196	80	33
Rheumatic Fever -	386	29	52	100	96	59	33	17
Gout - - -	308	—	—	1	23	72	94	118
Cancer - - -	2,814	15	33	127	347	770	854	668
Phthisis - - -	13,015	446	1,189	3,275	3,837	2,706	1,200	362
Diabetes - - -	383	8	17	71	63	85	78	61
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	5,102	83	119	314	643	1,001	1,229	1,713
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	1,418	60	71	189	289	294	289	226
Aneurism - - -	422	1	8	51	113	155	64	30
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	5,200	103	136	431	733	1,151	1,231	1,415
Bronchitis - - -	7,563	24	37	258	647	1,404	2,140	3,053
Pneumonia - - -	5,320	117	253	827	1,143	1,251	974	755
Pleurisy - - -	439	7	30	64	107	98	65	68
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	1,376	10	28	120	198	315	397	308
Hernia - - -	169	3	9	14	18	28	46	51
Diseases of Liver -	1,353	7	20	96	251	380	358	241
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	1,382	70	93	171	221	267	277	283
Bright's Disease -	1,770	30	39	179	337	444	411	330
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	1,180	15	34	85	156	213	234	443
Plumbism - - -	29	—	1	11	6	10	1	—
Accident - - -	2,515	177	211	471	521	514	366	255
Suicide - - -	816	19	50	163	224	180	115	65
Other Causes - - -	4,846	253	378	608	591	584	561	1,871
All Causes - - -	60,295	1,517	2,881	7,986	11,154	12,560	11,434	12,763
Years of Life - - -	3,690,030	551,910	568,212	979,377	719,496	496,227	259,680	115,128
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.75	5.07	8.15	15.50	25.31	44.03	110.86

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Occupied Males (Industrial Districts).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	2,462	72	103	338	474	556	492	427
Alcoholism - -	1,153	2	20	252	376	304	157	42
Rheumatic Fever -	656	71	68	169	174	93	54	27
Gout - - -	119	—	1	1	12	29	42	34
Cancer - - -	3,341	16	25	134	422	902	1,080	762
Phthisis - - -	15,765	743	1,632	4,028	4,492	3,220	1,334	316
Diabetes - - -	560	21	31	66	78	113	149	102
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	8,948	126	179	587	1,121	1,678	2,417	2,840
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	2,015	63	90	242	355	466	450	349
Aneurism - - -	306	1	5	32	92	98	56	22
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	9,414	125	205	628	1,287	2,053	2,599	2,517
Bronchitis - - -	12,723	26	90	383	1,105	2,637	3,967	4,515
Pneumonia - - -	12,274	305	591	1,828	2,795	3,138	2,276	1,341
Pleurisy - - -	663	11	38	99	141	172	130	72
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	1,737	15	30	119	277	445	453	398
Hernia - - -	285	3	8	22	30	53	87	82
Diseases of Liver -	2,149	4	24	159	402	649	549	362
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	2,512	130	161	326	413	494	513	475
Bright's Disease -	2,289	33	67	232	458	600	554	345
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	1,598	32	46	138	196	269	336	581
Plumbism - - -	83	—	2	10	33	26	10	2
Accident - - -	4,644	388	390	907	923	896	648	492
Suicide - - -	1,101	28	50	190	231	271	217	114
Other Causes - -	9,909	574	688	1,197	1,173	1,228	1,235	3,814
All Causes - -	96,706	2,789	4,544	12,087	17,060	20,390	19,805	20,031
Years of Life - -	5,499,885	914,073	821,745	1,397,370	1,072,512	732,954	394,914	166,317
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	3.05	5.53	8.65	15.91	27.82	50.15	120.44

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Occupied Males (Agricultural Districts).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	2,633	46	68	160	289	391	518	1,161
Alcoholism - - -	303	—	5	53	94	75	48	28
Rheumatic Fever -	337	30	35	58	67	51	49	47
Gout - - -	184	—	2	5	9	27	46	95
Cancer - - -	3,175	10	20	70	204	479	949	1,443
Phthisis - - -	6,826	379	949	1,806	1,562	1,106	682	342
Diabetes - - -	460	7	16	53	58	64	127	135
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	6,664	73	110	278	450	716	1,171	3,866
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	1,477	15	31	89	124	213	312	693
Aneurism - - -	177	—	2	10	38	58	37	32
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System -	7,491	66	88	244	451	779	1,627	4,236
Bronchitis - - -	5,570	4	18	62	135	401	1,002	3,948
Pneumonia - - -	3,508	78	134	355	508	657	690	1,086
Pleurisy - - -	286	10	14	30	48	53	54	77
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System -	1,252	6	23	63	97	202	287	574
Hernia - - -	189	1	1	9	10	26	39	103
Diseases of Liver -	1,498	10	11	81	197	332	372	495
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	1,662	53	54	113	164	235	346	697
Bright's Disease -	1,374	9	26	101	132	263	359	484
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	1,528	14	13	53	77	122	207	1,042
Plumbism - - -	29	1	—	5	9	10	2	2
Accident - - -	2,729	246	238	477	439	401	418	510
Suicide - - -	678	23	30	91	131	136	131	136
Other Causes - - -	8,818	226	308	519	452	503	610	6,200
All Causes - - -	58,848	1,307	2,196	4,785	5,745	7,300	10,083	27,432
Years of Life - - -	3,738,468	622,656	470,688	797,427	641,097	528,117	386,241	292,242
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.10	4.67	6.00	8.96	13.82	26.11	93.87

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Unoccupied Males.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	2,786	196	49	68	101	169	402	1,801
Alcoholism - -	306	1	—	38	42	65	104	56
Rheumatic Fever -	295	182	34	7	—	5	14	53
Gout - - -	373	—	—	—	—	5	62	306
Cancer - - -	4,294	75	25	73	125	348	973	2,675
Phthisis - -	7,854	2,178	905	1,130	864	813	1,109	855
Diabetes - -	522	60	12	14	—	36	108	292
Diseases of Nervous System - -	19,420	808	315	809	1,591	1,626	3,000	11,271
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	1,997	208	29	27	52	134	365	1,182
Aneurism - -	210	3	1	6	34	44	65	57
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	13,236	418	74	142	254	600	2,142	9,606
Bronchitis - -	12,122	105	45	51	25	153	1,650	10,093
Pneumonia - -	4,859	461	112	167	229	409	993	2,488
Pleurisy - - -	452	39	16	44	44	77	66	166
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	2,055	67	14	74	110	131	281	1,378
Hernia - - -	311	11	4	9	5	8	36	238
Diseases of Liver -	1,801	36	1	21	114	183	476	970
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	3,134	328	53	50	67	107	295	2,234
Bright's Disease -	1,740	90	21	36	31	103	441	1,018
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	3,007	88	29	43	100	150	311	2,286
Plumbism - -	14	3	2	1	—	—	3	5
Accident - - -	2,194	364	78	117	203	215	300	917
Suicide - - -	561	17	21	47	63	80	99	234
Other Causes - -	21,323	1,785	341	272	196	177	870	17,682
All Causes - -	104,866	7,523	2,181	3,246	4,250	5,638	14,165	67,863
Years of Life - -	1,551,192	209,793	73,743	120,000	119,001	149,274	238,296	641,085
Mean Annual Death Rates per 1,000 -	—	35.86	29.58	27.05	35.71	37.77	59.44	105.86

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

1. Clergyman, Priest, Minister.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	145	—	—	5	13	16	23	83
Alcoholism - - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	18	—	—	3	7	4	3	1
Gout - - -	28	—	—	—	—	2	5	21
Cancer - - -	135	—	—	4	8	19	34	70
Phthisis - - -	108	—	5	39	23	13	19	9
Diabetes - - -	58	—	—	1	—	9	23	25
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	325	—	—	10	12	27	79	197
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	79	—	—	2	4	6	17	50
Aneurism - - -	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	357	—	1	2	6	38	78	232
Bronchitis - - -	120	—	—	—	1	5	15	99
Pneumonia - - -	155	—	2	5	13	33	27	75
Pleurisy - - -	11	—	—	2	1	1	2	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	51	—	—	—	2	4	10	35
Hernia - - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Diseases of Liver - -	66	—	—	3	4	11	12	36
Other Diseases of Digestive System - -	95	—	—	9	10	5	16	55
Bright's Disease - -	92	—	—	3	6	16	24	43
Other Diseases of Urinary System - -	103	—	—	—	4	5	12	82
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	23	—	—	4	1	3	4	11
Suicide - - -	16	—	—	1	3	4	5	3
Other Causes - - -	286	—	3	12	17	23	31	201
All Causes - - -	2,283	—	11	105	136	247	445	1,339
Years of Life - - -	110,400	18	2,262	24,804	26,256	23,487	17,556	16,017
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	—	4.86	4.23	5.18	10.52	25.35	83.60

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

2. Barrister, Solicitor.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	61	—	—	4	11	14	7	25
Alcoholism - - -	12	—	—	1	3	4	2	2
Rheumatic Fever -	8	—	—	2	3	2	—	1
Gout - - -	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	12
Cancer - - -	61	—	—	—	7	19	19	16
Phthisis - - -	109	—	5	40	35	21	5	3
Diabetes - - -	31	—	—	2	5	3	12	9
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	170	—	—	13	21	15	34	87
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	33	—	—	6	5	6	5	11
Aneurism - - -	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	146	—	—	2	12	15	38	79
Bronchitis - - -	56	—	—	—	—	2	10	44
Pneumonia - - -	66	—	—	7	14	10	14	21
Pleurisy - - -	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	30	—	—	2	9	1	3	15
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	54	—	—	6	11	14	12	11
Other Diseases of } Digestive System	34	—	1	3	3	12	5	10
Bright's Disease -	44	—	—	1	6	10	13	14
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	40	—	—	1	2	3	2	32
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	26	—	2	5	5	4	5	5
Suicide - - -	20	—	—	4	6	3	3	4
Other Causes - -	118	—	—	11	16	10	11	70
All Causes - - -	1,144	—	8	110	177	169	204	476
Years of Life - -	59,934	33	2,913	20,691	16,587	9,537	5,913	4,260
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	—	2.75	5.32	10.67	17.72	34.50	111.74

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

3. Law Clerk.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	24	2	2	5	5	5	3	2
Alcoholism - - -	13	—	—	6	3	2	2	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Gout - - - - -	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Cancer - - - - -	37	—	—	4	6	9	10	8
Phthisis - - - -	243	18	53	67	57	33	13	2
Diabetes - - - -	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - }	89	2	3	9	13	19	18	25
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - - }	16	—	2	2	4	1	—	7
Aneurism - - - -	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	58	4	3	3	10	15	13	10
Bronchitis - - - -	52	—	2	1	3	13	11	22
Pneumonia - - - -	67	6	5	15	15	12	7	7
Pleurisy - - - - -	5	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	15	1	—	3	3	3	4	1
Hernia - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	20	—	—	6	7	4	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	26	2	2	3	3	6	5	5
Bright's Disease -	36	—	3	7	9	8	7	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	20	—	2	—	3	1	9	5
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	27	3	6	4	5	5	3	1
Suicide - - - - -	10	1	2	3	1	3	—	—
Other Causes - - -	81	9	10	15	11	5	3	28
All Causes - - - -	858	48	96	163	165	144	112	130
Years of Life - - -	78,732	19,827	17,085	20,574	11,199	5,928	2,907	1,212
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	2.45	5.62	7.92	14.73	24.29	38.53	107.26

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

4. Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	73	—	1	7	13	15	5	32
Alcoholism - - -	11	—	—	1	5	3	2	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	7	—	1	1	2	—	—	3
Gout - - -	23	—	—	—	—	1	5	17
Cancer - - -	68	—	—	2	3	10	16	37
Phthisis - - -	89	—	3	33	28	15	8	2
Diabetes - - -	30	—	—	1	5	2	8	14
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	194	—	—	6	27	32	27	102
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	37	—	—	5	4	6	6	16
Aneurism - - -	5	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	181	—	—	6	19	18	28	110
Bronchitis - - -	53	—	1	—	1	5	3	43
Pneumonia - - -	107	—	3	6	29	23	14	32
Pleurisy - - -	8	—	—	2	1	3	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	19	—	—	—	2	4	4	9
Hernia - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver - -	66	—	—	1	12	18	14	21
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	65	—	1	8	11	11	8	26
Bright's Disease - -	61	—	—	3	11	14	14	19
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	55	—	—	1	4	6	6	38
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	37	—	—	12	10	3	5	7
Suicide - - -	37	—	1	13	9	7	4	3
Other Causes - - -	165	—	2	19	18	11	10	105
All Causes - - -	1,391	—	13	127	216	207	190	638
Years of Life - - -	56,808	—	2,253	18,996	14,481	9,840	5,562	5,676
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	—	5.77	6.69	14.92	21.04	34.46	112.40

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

5. Schoolmaster, Teacher.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	46	—	4	5	12	11	5	9
Alcoholism - -	9	—	—	1	4	2	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	18	1	2	8	4	2	1	—
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cancer - - -	54	—	1	7	6	12	17	11
Phthisis - -	261	31	55	84	51	29	8	3
Diabetes - -	13	—	1	2	2	2	3	3
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - }	120	—	3	12	4	36	24	41
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - }	46	1	4	8	6	11	10	6
Aneurism - -	8	—	—	1	1	4	1	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	102	3	2	12	11	22	26	26
Bronchitis - -	51	1	—	2	4	7	9	28
Pneumonia - -	74	5	7	17	10	17	11	7
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	18	—	1	3	1	5	3	5
Hernia - - -	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Diseases of Liver -	25	—	—	—	5	11	6	3
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	42	2	5	5	13	6	7	4
Bright's Disease -	29	—	2	4	4	9	9	1
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	15	—	1	—	2	3	3	6
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	13	—	1	3	2	2	3	2
Suicide - - -	24	—	3	4	4	8	2	3
Other Causes - -	144	13	12	23	15	14	8	59
All Causes - - -	1,125	57	105	203	164	216	160	220
Years of Life - -	147,216	26,169	24,342	48,948	23,994	15,093	6,435	2,235
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	2.18	4.31	4.15	6.84	14.31	24.86	98.48

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

6. Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	29	—	—	1	3	7	6	12
Alcoholism - -	8	—	1	—	3	2	1	1
Rheumatic Fever -	5	—	—	3	—	1	—	1
Gout - - -	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Cancer - - -	32	—	1	1	5	8	9	8
Phthisis - - -	118	5	21	34	24	23	7	4
Diabetes - - -	10	—	—	3	1	3	2	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	96	—	1	3	4	14	29	45
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	17	—	2	1	2	1	3	8
Aneurism - - -	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	73	—	3	6	5	12	19	28
Bronchitis - - -	56	—	—	2	2	11	11	30
Pneumonia - - -	50	—	1	7	13	10	5	14
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	19	—	—	1	3	2	5	8
Hernia - - -	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Diseases of Liver -	27	—	—	2	4	7	9	5
Other Diseases of } Digestive System	23	2	—	3	3	6	3	6
Bright's Disease -	25	—	1	4	2	5	6	7
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	27	—	—	2	1	2	4	18
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - - -	12	—	3	—	2	3	2	2
Suicide - - -	15	—	4	1	3	3	—	4
Other Causes - - -	81	2	7	9	10	11	8	34
All Causes - - -	742	9	45	83	94	134	135	242
Years of Life - - -	50,832	3,891	7,140	14,829	10,917	6,951	4,422	2,682
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	2.31	6.30	5.60	8.61	19.28	30.53	90.23

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

7. Musician, Music-Master.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	26	1	—	8	4	4	5	4
Alcoholism - -	20	—	—	6	7	5	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	5	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
Gout - - -	6	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Cancer - - -	40	—	—	2	4	10	11	13
Phthisis - - -	249	6	15	73	91	45	17	2
Diabetes - - -	6	—	—	1	—	2	2	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	92	—	1	9	10	22	26	24
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	32	—	—	3	8	6	9	6
Aneurism - - -	8	—	—	—	—	4	1	3
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	101	—	—	9	12	26	36	18
Bronchitis - - -	78	—	3	5	11	14	18	27
Pneumonia - - -	77	2	2	17	18	22	6	10
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	2	3	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	23	—	4	1	3	6	4	5
Hernia - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	28	—	—	—	9	5	9	5
Other Diseases of } Digestive System }	29	—	1	6	8	5	5	4
Bright's Disease -	31	1	1	3	4	12	2	8
Other Diseases of } Urinary System }	20	—	1	2	6	4	4	3
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accident - - -	33	2	5	2	7	5	7	5
Suicide - - -	19	1	1	5	6	—	4	2
Other Causes - -	82	1	8	13	13	8	13	26
All Causes - - -	1,013	14	45	169	223	210	183	169
Years of Life - -	57,786	4,464	8,202	18,348	12,576	8,073	4,215	1,908
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	3.14	5.49	9.21	17.73	26.01	43.42	88.57

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

8. Domestic Indoor Servant.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	53	2	7	8	9	11	3	13
Alcoholism - -	19	—	—	4	8	4	3	—
Rheumatic Fever -	13	3	3	2	2	2	—	1
Gout - - -	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Cancer - -	60	1	1	4	4	14	14	22
Phthisis - - -	305	24	50	83	80	45	17	6
Diabetes - -	16	1	1	3	5	2	4	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - }	109	5	4	14	12	20	25	29
Valvular Disease of Heart - - }	31	3	2	4	6	5	7	4
Aneurism - -	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	106	2	10	9	17	15	20	33
Bronchitis - -	66	1	—	3	4	12	17	29
Pneumonia - -	94	2	8	22	19	11	15	17
Pleurisy - -	13	2	1	2	4	2	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	20	2	1	4	1	3	2	7
Hernia - -	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Diseases of Liver -	32	1	—	5	4	9	10	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	40	2	6	5	8	6	5	8
Bright's Disease -	43	2	3	8	7	9	6	8
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	25	2	1	2	2	6	4	8
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	46	9	6	9	9	6	4	3
Suicide - -	34	2	2	11	8	3	6	2
Other Causes - -	117	20	13	19	12	12	8	33
All Causes - -	1,255	87	119	222	223	201	171	232
Years of Life - -	154,908	46,959	29,058	35,910	21,588	12,684	6,105	2,604
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	4.85	4.10	6.48	10.33	15.85	28.01	89.09

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—*contin ed.*

9. Commercial Traveller.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	57	2	—	9	12	14	8	12
Alcoholism - - -	41	—	1	5	16	14	4	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	14	—	2	6	3	2	1	—
Gout - - - - -	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Cancer - - - - -	119	—	—	5	13	35	36	30
Phthisis - - - -	336	3	16	99	121	61	30	6
Diabetes - - - -	20	—	1	1	6	6	5	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - -	205	—	2	14	40	51	34	64
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - -	46	—	2	11	8	8	11	6
Aneurism - - - -	14	—	—	2	7	2	2	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	202	1	—	11	38	56	59	37
Bronchitis - - -	132	—	—	7	13	32	33	47
Pneumonia - - -	170	1	4	26	42	38	38	21
Pleurisy - - - -	11	—	—	3	3	4	1	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	40	—	—	3	10	10	9	8
Hernia - - - - -	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Diseases of Liver -	88	—	2	8	22	30	15	11
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	52	—	1	7	11	13	10	10
Bright's Disease -	63	—	—	7	11	18	19	8
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	33	—	—	2	4	8	9	10
Plumbism - - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	84	1	5	15	14	26	16	7
Suicide - - - - -	28	—	1	6	13	4	4	—
Other Causes - - -	153	—	6	25	38	27	12	45
All Causes - - -	1,918	8	43	272	447	460	360	328
Years of Life - - -	131,601	3,036	14,790	44,628	35,406	21,489	9,165	3,087
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	2.64	2.91	6.09	12.62	21.41	39.28	106.25

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

10. Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	225	13	14	37	48	36	42	35
Alcoholism - -	74	—	2	14	35	17	5	1
Rheumatic Fever -	80	9	12	29	18	5	6	1
Gout - - -	24	—	—	1	2	5	10	6
Cancer - - -	243	4	7	24	27	60	73	48
Phthisis - - -	2,050	182	421	685	443	220	77	22
Diabetes - - -	82	2	5	19	14	16	17	9
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	663	12	25	75	126	134	141	150
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	182	24	17	31	34	33	29	14
Aneurism - - -	28	—	2	3	5	10	6	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	580	13	34	65	109	91	139	129
Bronchitis - - -	438	3	9	29	53	82	110	152
Pneumonia - - -	595	33	45	135	128	111	73	70
Pleurisy - - -	56	3	8	10	11	9	12	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	143	5	7	19	25	34	32	21
Hernia - - -	10	—	—	—	2	1	4	3
Diseases of Liver -	164	2	6	13	43	53	21	26
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	224	23	19	48	35	41	22	36
Bright's Disease -	207	8	12	36	42	49	37	23
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	128	3	8	18	25	22	17	35
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	191	33	26	44	24	27	21	16
Suicide - - -	159	8	17	52	42	27	8	5
Other Causes - - -	696	78	111	137	97	69	62	142
All Causes - - -	7,242	458	807	1,524	1,388	1,152	964	949
Years of Life - - -	755,301	187,449	158,397	197,097	109,671	62,739	28,512	11,436
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.44	5.09	7.73	12.66	18.36	33.84	82.98

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

11. Railway Engine Driver, Stoker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	46	—	3	9	11	12	7	4
Alcoholism - - -	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	13	6	—	2	1	1	2	1
Gout - - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer - - - -	38	—	1	2	4	12	14	5
Phthisis - - - -	138	11	31	46	25	22	3	—
Diabetes - - - -	12	—	—	2	3	2	4	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - -	117	3	2	17	15	22	34	24
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - -	34	2	2	3	6	6	12	3
Aneurism - - - -	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	98	—	5	8	16	24	27	18
Bronchitis - - - -	63	—	—	4	8	13	19	19
Pneumonia - - - -	92	6	8	19	21	17	14	7
Pleurisy - - - -	8	1	1	—	2	4	—	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	15	—	—	1	4	5	3	2
Hernia - - - -	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Diseases of Liver - -	18	—	—	2	3	9	3	1
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	36	4	8	8	5	3	7	1
Bright's Disease - -	23	1	2	5	5	4	5	1
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	13	—	1	3	2	3	3	1
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	160	33	35	43	25	15	9	—
Suicide - - - -	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Other Causes - - -	102	8	19	26	18	9	4	18
All Causes - - - -	1,040	75	118	204	179	184	174	106
Years of Life - - -	119,448	16,860	24,042	37,503	24,819	11,433	4,098	693
Mean Annual } Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	4.45	4.91	5.44	7.21	16.09	42.46	152.96

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

12. Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	107	3	2	19	24	28	19	12
Alcoholism - - -	18	—	2	2	5	6	2	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	25	5	1	4	7	5	3	—
Gout - - - - -	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Cancer - - - - -	124	1	1	12	15	36	39	20
Phthisis - - - -	581	24	63	198	138	101	49	8
Diabetes - - - -	18	1	2	5	4	—	5	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - }	244	3	8	14	39	46	61	73
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - - }	69	1	5	13	15	13	16	6
Aneurism - - - -	16	—	—	1	7	5	2	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	265	3	7	27	38	58	62	70
Bronchitis - - - -	219	—	3	6	32	42	62	74
Pneumonia - - - -	250	9	15	50	62	56	32	26
Pleurisy - - - - -	17	—	—	—	8	5	3	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	70	1	2	5	12	23	15	12
Hernia - - - - -	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Liver - -	62	—	1	8	9	16	13	15
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	65	3	2	9	11	15	13	12
Bright's Disease - -	74	—	2	9	21	17	16	9
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	39	—	2	8	2	9	8	10
Plumbism - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - - - -	697	93	135	185	120	81	56	27
Suicide - - - - -	25	1	2	5	2	5	7	3
Other Causes - - - -	276	15	37	48	49	32	24	71
All Causes - - - - -	3,270	164	292	628	621	602	509	454
Years of Life - - -	304,932	31,860	53,787	97,425	67,584	34,848	14,331	5,097
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	5.15	5.43	6.45	9.19	17.28	35.52	89.07

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—*continued*.

Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c., as represented by 11-12.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	153	3	5	28	35	40	26	16
Alcoholism - - -	21	—	2	3	7	6	2	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	38	11	1	6	8	6	5	1
Gout - - - - -	6	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Cancer - - - - -	162	1	2	14	19	48	53	25
Phthisis - - - -	719	35	94	244	163	123	52	8
Diabetes - - - -	30	1	2	7	7	2	9	2
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - -	361	6	10	31	54	68	95	97
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - -	103	3	7	16	21	19	28	9
Aneurism - - - -	20	—	—	3	7	6	3	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	363	3	12	35	54	82	89	88
Bronchitis - - - -	282	—	3	10	40	55	81	93
Pneumonia - - - -	342	15	23	69	83	73	46	33
Pleurisy - - - - -	25	1	1	—	10	9	3	1
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	85	1	2	6	16	28	18	14
Hernia - - - - -	6	1	—	1	—	1	2	1
Diseases of Liver - -	80	—	1	10	12	25	16	16
Other Diseases of } Digestive System }	101	7	10	17	16	18	20	13
Bright's Disease - -	97	1	4	14	26	21	21	10
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	52	—	3	11	4	12	11	11
Plumbism - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - - - -	857	126	170	228	145	96	65	27
Suicide - - - - -	28	1	2	5	4	5	8	3
Other Causes - - - -	378	23	56	74	67	41	28	89
All Causes - - - - -	4,310	239	410	832	800	786	683	560
Years of Life - - -	424,380	48,720	77,829	134,928	92,403	46,281	18,429	5,790
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - }	—	4.91	5.27	6.17	8.66	16.98	37.06	96.72

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

13. Railway Official, Clerk.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	50	2	2	9	8	11	8	10
Alcoholism - - -	7	—	—	2	4	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	13	1	—	5	2	1	1	3
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	57	2	—	3	7	13	16	16
Phthisis - - -	382	26	79	152	72	44	6	3
Diabetes - - -	17	1	1	3	2	3	5	2
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	114	3	3	17	8	29	26	28
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	24	—	2	3	1	8	3	7
Aneurism - - -	4	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	120	2	7	8	17	27	27	32
Bronchitis - - -	61	2	1	4	5	8	23	18
Pneumonia - - -	97	3	7	18	31	18	10	10
Pleurisy - - -	12	—	4	4	2	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	22	—	—	5	3	6	4	4
Hernia - - -	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Diseases of Liver - -	39	—	—	3	10	9	9	8
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	42	5	7	8	5	6	5	6
Bright's Disease - -	30	1	—	2	10	13	3	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	29	—	1	3	4	7	8	6
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	71	11	6	9	14	15	11	5
Suicide - - -	14	—	2	1	5	5	1	—
Other Causes - - -	120	18	16	19	17	13	13	24
All Causes - - -	1,330	77	138	279	228	240	183	185
Years of Life - - -	126,792	23,139	20,433	35,967	24,051	14,625	6,624	1,953
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	3.33	6.75	7.76	9.48	16.41	27.63	94.73

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

14. Coach and Cab Service, Groom, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	284	7	19	31	58	65	52	52
Alcoholism - - -	171	—	—	47	68	37	15	4
Rheumatic Fever - -	64	2	8	20	18	8	6	2
Gout - - - - -	38	—	—	—	4	10	12	12
Cancer - - - - -	389	3	2	14	54	99	122	95
Phthisis - - - -	1,630	56	131	425	535	328	119	36
Diabetes - - - -	47	1	5	9	9	11	5	7
Diseases of Nervous System } - - -	682	10	19	56	104	132	138	223
Valvular Disease of Heart } - - -	239	4	7	27	55	41	48	57
Aneurism - - - -	54	—	—	6	15	22	9	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System } - - -	828	4	25	70	127	165	195	242
Bronchitis - - - -	938	1	6	32	93	204	254	348
Pneumonia - - - -	870	6	32	164	204	210	143	111
Pleurisy - - - -	44	1	5	6	12	7	8	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System } - - -	196	—	1	17	34	54	49	41
Hernia - - - - -	20	—	2	1	1	5	6	5
Diseases of Liver - -	210	—	2	23	45	59	49	32
Other Diseases of Digestive System } - - -	213	10	13	27	38	43	42	40
Bright's Disease - -	224	1	6	27	42	55	54	39
Other Diseases of Urinary System } - - -	170	1	4	18	31	30	30	56
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	486	37	40	101	106	91	60	51
Suicide - - - - -	146	7	9	28	37	29	21	15
Other Causes - - -	738	31	51	89	119	102	77	269
All Causes - - - -	8,681	192	387	1,238	1,809	1,807	1,514	1,744
Years of Life - - -	551,226	71,994	86,448	158,976	115,662	70,401	33,720	14,025
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.53	4.48	7.79	15.64	25.67	44.90	124.35

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

15. Carman, Carrier, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	273	8	13	38	56	61	58	39
Alcoholism - - -	100	—	4	28	37	18	9	4
Rheumatic Fever - -	65	3	4	27	13	10	4	4
Gout - - - - -	12	—	—	—	2	2	5	3
Cancer - - - - -	329	2	4	17	38	91	103	74
Phthisis - - - -	1,243	45	125	354	373	229	95	22
Diabetes - - - -	24	—	3	7	3	4	3	4
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - }	662	10	22	54	82	117	163	214
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - - }	174	7	5	20	35	36	34	37
Aneurism - - - -	37	—	1	8	13	9	5	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	878	10	28	76	141	184	201	238
Bronchitis - - - -	1,044	4	7	53	114	206	273	387
Pneumonia - - - -	1,094	21	62	209	298	267	148	89
Pleurisy - - - - -	72	—	5	15	17	13	16	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	184	1	2	26	36	36	40	43
Hernia - - - - -	25	1	—	2	4	6	5	7
Diseases of Liver -	156	—	1	16	31	43	40	25
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	215	9	14	37	39	36	43	37
Bright's Disease -	164	3	10	22	34	35	37	23
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	133	2	4	19	24	20	9	55
Plumbism - - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	868	54	85	205	189	162	98	75
Suicide - - - - -	93	—	9	25	22	11	19	7
Other Causes - - - -	749	35	65	104	98	77	84	286
All Causes - - - -	8,595	215	473	1,363	1,699	1,673	1,492	1,680
Years of Life - - - -	494,094	64,773	81,324	146,346	101,010	59,727	29,577	11,337
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	3.32	5.82	9.31	16.82	28.01	50.44	148.19

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

16. Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15--	20--	25--	35--	45--	55--	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	48	—	1	4	10	10	10	13
Alcoholism - - -	17	—	—	2	5	5	5	—
Rheumatic Fever -	6	1	—	1	2	1	—	1
Gout - - - - -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cancer - - - - -	73	—	—	3	7	12	23	28
Phthisis - - - -	203	4	16	49	59	43	19	13
Diabetes - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - -	183	—	1	8	19	33	39	83
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - - -	36	3	1	6	7	7	8	4
Aneurism - - - -	19	—	—	2	4	9	4	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	220	4	2	18	29	35	61	71
Bronchitis - - - -	220	—	1	4	18	36	56	105
Pneumonia - - - -	157	3	9	24	28	31	31	31
Pleurisy - - - - -	9	—	1	—	1	4	2	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	27	—	1	—	3	5	6	12
Hernia - - - - -	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Liver -	35	—	—	1	8	9	8	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	38	1	2	4	6	9	8	8
Bright's Disease -	34	—	1	1	8	6	6	12
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	37	1	1	2	5	7	5	16
Plumbism - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident - - - - -	339	55	41	64	67	55	38	19
Suicide - - - - -	8	—	—	1	2	1	3	1
Other Causes - - -	208	12	15	22	18	16	16	109
All Causes - - - -	1,930	84	93	216	307	336	351	543
Years of Life - - -	90,048	11,874	12,174	21,738	18,369	13,746	7,947	4,200
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	7.07	7.64	9.94	16.71	24.44	44.17	129.29

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

17. Seaman, &c., Merchant Service.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	103	2	4	11	22	25	21	18
Alcoholism - - -	84	—	3	23	21	25	9	3
Rheumatic Fever - -	20	1	3	8	—	4	3	1
Gout - - - -	12	—	—	—	1	3	1	7
Cancer - - - -	272	1	4	13	33	64	81	76
Phthisis - - -	1,037	39	131	342	261	157	86	21
Diabetes - - -	37	—	1	8	7	11	5	5
Diseases of Nervous } System	617	5	21	32	97	104	146	212
Valvular Disease of } Heart	171	5	12	16	39	40	26	33
Aneurism - - -	65	—	—	10	27	15	12	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	650	5	13	68	125	161	136	142
Bronchitis - - -	421	2	7	25	38	82	105	162
Pneumonia - - -	558	18	44	121	120	128	59	68
Pleurisy - - -	46	2	6	7	11	10	8	2
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	84	2	4	12	18	19	15	14
Hernia - - -	16	1	—	1	5	3	3	3
Diseases of Liver -	160	2	3	26	35	40	33	21
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	147	1	11	23	21	29	25	37
Bright's Disease -	146	2	4	14	24	56	26	20
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	139	2	1	17	17	31	14	57
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	1,021	95	147	240	245	185	75	34
Suicide - - -	62	4	4	11	13	22	6	2
Other Causes - - -	852	42	74	131	107	120	76	302
All Causes - - -	6,720	231	497	1,159	1,287	1,334	971	1,241
Years of Life - - -	317,712	34,398	47,550	89,022	68,172	48,240	21,699	8,631
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 -	—	6.72	10.45	13.02	18.88	27.65	44.75	143.78

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

18. Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	89	1	2	18	27	16	17	8
Alcoholism - -	116	—	3	23	48	28	12	2
Rheumatic Fever -	16	1	2	3	7	1	2	—
Gout - - -	7	—	—	—	3	3	—	1
Cancer - - -	126	—	2	13	21	39	30	21
Phthisis - - -	763	15	41	212	254	176	53	12
Diabetes - - -	11	—	1	3	5	2	—	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	299	2	5	18	52	79	79	64
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	89	—	3	18	16	28	16	8
Aneurism - - -	30	—	—	2	13	10	5	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	458	5	4	45	71	129	123	81
Bronchitis - - -	745	—	6	34	91	188	243	183
Pneumonia - - -	528	3	22	82	120	177	82	42
Pleurisy - - -	42	—	1	10	12	13	4	2
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	95	1	1	9	20	28	24	12
Hernia - - -	9	—	—	1	2	2	2	2
Diseases of Liver -	59	1	—	6	11	22	15	4
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	98	2	3	19	18	31	16	9
Bright's Disease -	101	—	—	14	24	32	16	15
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	67	—	2	8	8	19	19	11
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	396	16	20	80	99	103	57	21
Suicide - - -	49	—	2	14	10	11	10	2
Other Causes - - -	372	7	22	47	58	66	59	113
All Causes - - -	4,566	54	142	680	990	1,203	884	613
Years of Life - -	164,238	11,760	19,368	44,151	41,262	29,547	13,680	4,470
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	4.59	7.33	15.40	23.99	40.71	64.62	137.14

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

19. Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway nor Government).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	93	4	2	7	12	31	16	21
Alcoholism - - -	33	—	2	6	13	7	3	2
Rheumatic Fever - -	30	11	6	3	3	4	—	3
Gout - - -	10	—	—	—	1	3	3	3
Cancer - - -	141	1	—	8	10	34	45	43
Phthisis - - -	760	72	65	171	195	170	74	13
Diabetes - - -	9	3	—	—	1	1	1	3
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	303	19	2	14	35	52	81	100
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	83	6	7	9	17	20	14	10
Aneurism - - -	15	—	—	3	4	5	2	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	387	23	10	22	54	91	95	92
Bronchitis - - -	452	2	2	15	33	79	140	181
Pneumonia - - -	309	16	15	33	64	51	78	52
Pleurisy - - -	28	5	1	4	4	6	6	2
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	62	2	1	4	9	15	18	13
Hernia - - -	13	—	1	—	—	4	5	3
Diseases of Liver - -	45	3	—	3	7	12	10	10
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	81	9	3	5	9	22	15	18
Bright's Disease - -	91	3	1	10	18	18	23	18
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	62	2	2	3	7	7	15	26
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	177	32	8	18	24	30	31	34
Suicide - - -	39	5	2	8	13	4	3	4
Other Causes - - -	376	57	14	37	32	42	48	146
All Causes - - -	3,599	275	144	383	565	708	726	798
Years of Life - - -	292,152	140,877	27,873	38,868	31,872	26,511	17,409	8,742
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - }	—	1.95	5.17	9.85	17.73	26.71	41.70	91.28

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—*continued*.

Transport Service, as represented by 11, 12, 14-19.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	1,043	25	46	137	220	243	200	167
Alcoholism - - -	542	—	14	132	199	126	55	16
Rheumatic Fever - -	239	30	24	68	51	34	20	12
Gout - - -	89	—	—	—	13	22	23	31
Cancer - - -	1,492	8	14	82	182	387	457	362
Phthisis - - -	6,355	266	603	1,797	1,840	1,226	498	125
Diabetes - - -	160	5	12	34	32	32	24	21
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	3,107	52	80	213	443	585	741	993
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	895	28	42	112	190	191	174	158
Aneurism - - -	240	—	1	34	83	76	40	6
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	3,784	54	94	334	601	847	900	954
Bronchitis - - -	4,102	9	32	173	427	850	1,152	1,459
Pneumonia - - -	3,858	82	207	702	917	937	587	426
Pleurisy - - -	266	9	20	42	67	62	47	19
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	733	7	12	74	136	185	170	149
Hernia - - -	95	3	3	6	13	22	24	24
Diseases of Liver - -	745	6	7	85	149	210	171	117
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	893	39	56	132	147	188	169	162
Bright's Disease - -	857	10	26	102	176	223	183	137
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	660	8	17	78	96	126	103	232
Plumbism - - -	4	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Accident - - -	4,144	415	511	936	875	722	424	261
Suicide - - -	425	17	28	92	101	83	70	34
Other Causes - - -	3,673	207	297	504	499	464	388	1,314
All Causes - - -	38,401	1,280	2,146	5,871	7,457	7,847	6,621	7,179
Years of Life - - -	2,333,850	384,396	352,566	634,029	468,750	294,453	142,461	57,195
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - }	—	3.33	6.09	9.26	15.91	26.65	46.48	125.52

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

20. Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	845	5	9	44	69	111	173	434
Alcoholism - - -	59	—	—	6	18	19	12	4
Rheumatic Fever - -	80	1	4	12	20	8	16	19
Gout - - - - -	54	—	—	1	—	5	12	36
Cancer - - - - -	971	1	—	13	43	112	286	516
Phthisis - - - -	919	30	63	178	220	168	138	122
Diabetes - - - -	193	—	6	12	16	21	65	73
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - }	1,769	9	14	29	85	161	300	1,171
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - }	469	3	2	18	14	46	94	292
Aneurism - - - -	19	—	1	—	3	1	6	8
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2,223	2	5	31	67	166	503	1,449
Bronchitis - - -	1,514	2	—	9	21	68	227	1,167
Pneumonia - - -	1,072	8	12	46	80	166	253	507
Pleurisy - - - -	79	3	—	4	5	16	16	35
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	347	2	1	8	12	30	84	210
Hernia - - - - -	60	—	—	1	2	8	11	38
Diseases of Liver -	519	—	2	18	44	96	128	231
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	597	5	11	28	48	69	137	299
Bright's Disease -	377	—	5	19	23	53	101	176
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	565	—	2	6	13	20	92	432
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	516	6	16	53	61	82	102	196
Suicide - - - - -	221	—	5	15	35	49	67	50
Other Causes - - -	2,332	21	20	71	88	106	169	1,857
All Causes - - -	15,800	98	178	622	987	1,581	2,992	9,342
Years of Life - -	806,982	75,174	74,082	144,903	140,472	141,129	124,830	106,392
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	1.30	2.40	4.29	7.03	11.20	23.97	87.81

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

20a. Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Districts.

Cause of Death.	AGES							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	315	4	6	14	28	48	57	158
Alcoholism - - -	18	—	—	—	6	6	5	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	22	—	1	5	5	3	2	6
Gout - - - - -	26	—	—	1	—	2	6	17
Cancer - - - - -	364	—	—	5	15	34	104	206
Phthisis - - - -	358	17	24	72	87	65	43	50
Diabetes - - - -	74	—	1	4	8	9	24	28
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - -	631	3	3	8	22	52	96	447
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - -	156	—	—	3	4	10	33	106
Aneurism - - - -	8	—	1	—	1	—	4	2
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	800	—	1	10	25	53	159	552
Bronchitis - - - -	442	—	—	5	1	14	53	369
Pneumonia - - - -	338	4	5	12	24	45	70	178
Pleurisy - - - - -	26	1	—	—	2	6	4	13
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	120	1	1	4	2	11	34	67
Hernia - - - - -	16	—	—	—	1	3	2	10
Diseases of Liver -	185	—	1	7	8	37	43	89
Other Diseases of } Digestive System }	193	2	6	7	16	23	36	103
Bright's Disease - -	134	—	2	3	10	21	41	57
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	218	—	1	5	6	5	32	169
Plumbism - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	196	3	6	22	21	37	34	73
Suicide - - - - -	82	—	2	9	19	15	22	15
Other Causes - - - -	799	10	9	31	30	36	47	636
All Causes - - - -	5,521	45	70	227	341	535	951	3,352
Years of Life - - -	303,591	28,008	27,675	55,449	53,403	52,668	45,972	40,416
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	1.61	2.53	4.09	6.39	10.16	20.69	82.94

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

21. Farm Labourer, Farm Servant.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	1,782	37	50	100	159	234	363	839
Alcoholism - -	87	—	3	15	22	20	18	9
Rheumatic Fever -	184	16	15	24	26	24	32	47
Gout - - -	33	—	—	2	3	4	5	19
Cancer - -	1,764	3	12	26	105	245	512	861
Phthisis - -	3,121	185	405	749	668	531	390	193
Diabetes - -	158	6	13	24	21	25	33	36
Diseases of Nervous System - - }	3,912	64	79	141	176	309	618	2,525
Valvular Disease of Heart - - }	864	15	12	41	62	93	182	459
Aneurism - -	82	—	—	6	16	24	18	13
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	4,833	37	58	127	197	418	971	3,025
Bronchitis - -	4,460	3	6	32	95	275	783	3,266
Pneumonia - -	2,356	40	98	201	312	435	528	742
Pleurisy - -	158	5	12	12	20	29	26	54
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	671	6	14	32	46	85	134	354
Hernia - -	146	—	3	5	4	19	40	75
Diseases of Liver -	526	3	5	23	53	81	138	223
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	948	40	35	54	80	113	187	439
Bright's Disease -	623	12	15	27	49	75	144	301
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	853	7	12	18	30	59	109	618
Plumbism - -	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Accident - -	1,478	163	106	213	203	200	271	322
Suicide - - -	284	6	12	31	32	46	62	95
Other Causes -	6,866	117	152	225	210	257	437	5,435
All Causes - -	36,191	765	1,117	2,129	2,589	3,635	6,001	19,955
Years of Life -	2,185,212	447,714	285,861	409,200	311,364	284,427	244,245	202,401
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	1.71	3.91	5.20	8.32	12.78	24.57	98.59

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

21a. Labourer, &c. in Agricultural Districts.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	983	17	29	50	95	133	186	473
Alcoholism - -	47	—	2	8	10	12	10	5
Rheumatic Fever -	87	8	9	10	12	9	19	20
Gout - - -	16	—	—	—	3	2	4	7
Cancer - - -	998	1	5	13	60	142	281	496
Phthisis - - -	1,827	106	245	432	405	312	218	109
Diabetes - - -	84	3	5	14	14	12	15	21
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	2,228	30	49	77	114	182	341	1,435
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	501	6	8	26	35	55	101	270
Aneurism - - -	48	—	—	1	10	15	13	9
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	2,695	24	34	79	126	221	513	1,698
Bronchitis - - -	2,366	1	5	17	47	145	398	1,753
Pneumonia - - -	1,174	15	41	101	155	235	240	387
Pleurisy - - -	86	3	8	7	13	15	7	33
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	397	2	9	22	27	47	74	216
Hernia - - -	65	—	—	3	2	7	17	36
Diseases of Liver -	307	3	4	12	37	50	77	124
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	518	20	11	25	38	59	109	256
Bright's Disease -	337	5	5	14	24	43	88	158
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	477	3	6	10	19	35	60	344
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - -	833	97	54	120	121	108	142	191
Suicide - - -	147	2	4	17	16	22	31	55
Other Causes - - -	3,822	59	80	135	128	169	225	3,026
All Causes - - -	20,044	405	613	1,193	1,511	2,031	3,169	11,122
Years of Life - - -	1,129,644	222,180	141,528	215,481	165,387	149,775	127,638	107,655
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	4.82	4.33	5.54	9.14	13.56	24.83	103.31

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

22. Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	343	2	7	22	29	36	80	167
Alcoholism - -	29	—	—	1	8	8	6	6
Rheumatic Fever -	56	5	2	11	7	10	12	9
Gout - - -	24	—	—	1	—	2	5	16
Cancer - -	474	2	1	5	27	71	145	223
Phthisis - -	761	30	61	164	178	171	119	38
Diabetes - -	36	—	2	3	6	5	7	13
Diseases of Nervous System } - -	787	9	6	25	26	88	167	466
Valvular Disease of Heart } - -	176	—	7	3	13	28	49	76
Aneurism - -	23	—	—	3	7	8	2	3
Other Diseases of Circulatory System } - -	928	2	2	21	50	93	229	531
Bronchitis - -	946	—	1	5	20	72	189	659
Pneumonia - -	486	6	4	24	64	93	119	176
Pleurisy - -	41	1	3	2	5	11	10	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System } - -	181	—	1	6	9	24	45	96
Hernia - - -	15	—	—	1	—	2	2	10
Diseases of Liver -	172	—	1	7	20	30	46	68
Other Diseases of Digestive System } - -	203	3	8	13	21	29	44	85
Bright's Disease -	166	2	3	15	14	27	47	58
Other Diseases of Urinary System } - -	194	1	4	6	3	16	35	129
Plumbism - -	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Accident - -	215	9	10	31	23	40	39	63
Suicide - -	87	—	6	12	13	15	14	27
Other Causes - -	1,147	30	29	47	54	55	89	843
All Causes - -	7,493	102	158	429	598	935	1,500	3,771
Years of Life - -	507,522	61,797	56,349	103,629	90,810	80,409	64,407	50,121
Mean Annual Death - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	1.65	2.80	4.14	6.59	11.63	23.29	75.24

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Agriculturist as represented by 20-22.

Cause of Death.	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	2,970	44	66	166	257	381	616	1,440
Alcoholism - - -	175	—	3	22	48	47	36	19
Rheumatic Fever - -	320	22	21	47	53	42	60	75
Gout - - - -	111	—	—	4	3	11	22	71
Cancer - - - -	3,209	6	13	44	175	428	948	1,600
Phthisis - - - -	4,801	245	529	1,091	1,066	870	647	353
Diabetes - - - -	387	6	21	39	43	51	105	122
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - -	6,468	82	99	195	287	558	1,085	4,162
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - -	1,509	18	21	62	89	167	325	827
Aneurism - - - -	124	—	1	9	26	33	26	29
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	7,984	41	65	179	314	677	1,703	5,005
Bronchitis - - - -	6,920	5	7	46	136	415	1,199	5,112
Pneumonia - - - -	3,914	54	114	271	456	694	900	1,425
Pleurisy - - - -	278	9	15	18	30	56	52	98
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	1,199	8	16	46	67	139	263	660
Hernia - - - -	221	—	3	7	6	29	53	123
Diseases of Liver - -	1,217	3	8	48	117	207	312	522
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	1,748	48	54	95	149	211	368	823
Bright's Disease - -	1,166	14	23	61	86	155	292	535
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	1,612	8	18	30	46	95	236	1,179
Plumbism - - - -	5	—	—	2	1	2	—	—
Accident - - - -	2,209	178	132	297	287	322	412	581
Suicide - - - -	592	6	23	58	80	110	143	172
Other Causes - - -	10,345	168	201	343	352	451	695	8,135
All Causes - - - -	59,484	965	1,453	3,180	4,174	6,151	10,493	33,068
Years of Life - - -	3,499,716	584,685	416,292	657,732	542,646	505,965	433,482	358,914
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	4.65	3.49	4.83	7.69	12.16	24.21	92.13

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.
Agriculturist in Agricultural Districts, as represented by (20-23)2.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	1,370	22	35	65	129	187	258	674
Alcoholism - -	71	—	2	8	19	20	15	7
Rheumatic Fever -	121	8	11	17	18	15	25	27
Gout - -	44	—	—	1	3	4	10	26
Cancer - -	1,473	1	5	20	78	196	417	756
Phthisis - - -	2,351	127	285	544	532	411	284	168
Diabetes - -	162	3	6	18	23	21	39	52
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	3,044	36	54	87	141	251	465	2,010
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	707	6	9	29	43	74	146	400
Aneurism - -	58	—	1	1	11	16	18	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	3,706	25	35	91	157	285	721	2,392
Bronchitis - -	2,995	1	5	22	48	170	475	2,274
Pneumonia - -	1,603	21	47	119	193	293	334	596
Pleurisy - - -	114	4	8	7	16	21	12	46
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	568	3	10	30	30	63	122	310
Hernia - -	84	—	—	3	3	10	19	49
Diseases of Liver -	531	3	5	20	49	97	126	231
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	748	23	19	37	55	85	156	373
Bright's Disease -	503	6	8	19	35	70	138	227
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	739	4	8	16	27	43	99	542
Plumbism - -	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Accident - -	1,074	102	62	147	150	151	179	283
Suicide - -	248	2	6	29	36	41	58	76
Other Causes - -	4,886	76	96	179	165	214	288	3,868
All Causes - -	27,202	473	717	1,510	1,961	2,739	4,404	15,396
Years of Life - -	1,552,785	265,377	182,253	294,489	238,737	221,037	189,198	161,694
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	1.78	3.93	5.13	8.21	12.39	23.28	95.23

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

23. Fisherman.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	24	—	1	4	5	4	4	6
Alcoholism - - -	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	6	1	1	1	1	2	—	—
Gout - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cancer - - - -	68	—	2	1	4	14	15	32
Phthisis - - - -	115	2	16	27	33	21	9	7
Diabetes - - - -	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - -	142	3	2	19	9	18	20	71
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - -	49	—	4	10	5	14	5	11
Aneurism - - - -	8	—	—	2	2	1	2	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	112	2	2	10	8	20	19	51
Bronchitis - - - -	90	—	—	6	—	8	17	59
Pneumonia - - - -	66	1	4	10	15	10	7	19
Pleurisy - - - -	4	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	28	—	—	4	7	2	5	8
Hernia - - - -	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of Liver - -	24	—	—	3	5	6	4	6
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	43	—	3	2	5	5	12	16
Bright's Disease - -	23	—	—	4	2	3	4	10
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	22	—	—	2	2	3	1	14
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	176	17	32	49	28	24	15	11
Suicide - - - -	14	2	1	1	2	5	1	2
Other Causes - - - -	192	4	14	16	14	12	11	121
All Causes - - - -	1,215	33	83	172	148	177	154	448
Years of Life - - -	73,014	9,837	10,800	18,843	13,965	9,510	6,003	4,056
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	3.35	7.68	9.13	10.60	18.61	25.65	110.45

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

24. Maltster.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	19	1	1	2	1	2	5	7
Alcoholism - -	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Gout - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer - - - -	29	—	—	1	5	7	8	8
Phthisis - - -	51	1	1	4	16	17	11	1
Diabetes - - -	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	41	—	—	3	1	5	6	26
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	68	—	2	2	9	14	16	25
Bronchitis - - -	58	—	—	—	2	5	22	29
Pneumonia - - -	48	—	1	6	10	16	7	8
Fleurisy - - - -	6	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	15	—	—	3	1	2	5	4
Hernia - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	15	—	—	2	1	3	7	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	12	—	—	—	1	2	4	5
Bright's Disease -	15	—	—	1	—	2	5	7
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	10	—	—	1	6	1	1	1
Suicide - - - -	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other Causes - - -	58	1	1	6	7	9	5	29
All Causes - - -	480	3	6	34	70	91	110	166
Years of Life - -	27,009	1,410	3,225	7,353	6,261	5,019	2,607	1,134
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.13	1.86	4.62	11.18	18.13	42.19	146.38

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

25. Brewer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	55	—	2	11	8	14	10	10
Alcoholism - - -	40	—	—	14	15	8	3	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	16	1	3	4	4	1	3	—
Gout - - - -	10	—	—	—	—	2	6	2
Cancer - - - -	82	—	1	2	10	24	27	18
Phthisis - - - -	287	4	13	77	102	55	31	5
Diabetes - - - -	19	—	—	1	2	5	7	4
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	171	1	2	14	20	33	45	56
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	40	—	—	6	6	13	6	9
Aneurism - - - -	5	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	185	—	3	10	28	40	62	42
Bronchitis - - - -	171	—	3	4	17	35	46	66
Pneumonia - - - -	161	—	1	29	37	54	18	22
Pleurisy - - - -	17	1	2	2	5	5	2	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	46	—	—	1	12	9	16	8
Hernia - - - -	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Diseases of Liver - -	72	1	—	6	15	24	12	14
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	51	1	3	6	10	12	13	6
Bright's Disease - -	65	—	2	3	14	15	18	13
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	31	—	1	2	7	5	7	9
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	59	4	3	15	12	14	6	5
Suicide - - - -	18	—	—	7	2	4	3	2
Other Causes - - - -	137	2	14	21	17	15	13	55
All Causes - - - -	1,742	15	53	236	344	389	358	347
Years of Life - - -	76,881	5,592	9,531	21,792	18,069	12,633	6,576	2,688
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.68	5.56	10.83	19.04	30.79	54.44	129.09

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

26. Inn-keeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	229	—	1	21	36	52	64	55
Alcoholism - -	306	—	1	74	99	85	36	11
Rheumatic Fever -	70	—	4	19	15	20	5	7
Gout - - -	66	—	—	—	4	17	26	19
Cancer - - -	292	—	—	5	27	73	103	84
Phthisis - -	900	3	17	193	291	252	109	35
Diabetes - - -	90	—	—	5	8	32	33	12
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	846	—	2	52	129	204	207	252
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	154	—	1	10	22	43	37	41
Aneurism - - -	27	—	—	—	3	14	7	3
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	817	1	3	42	110	198	239	224
Bronchitis - -	550	1	1	10	44	110	164	220
Pneumonia - -	633	—	4	77	157	171	153	71
Pleurisy - - -	39	—	—	4	15	9	6	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	165	—	—	12	34	44	39	36
Hernia - - -	21	—	—	—	2	2	10	7
Diseases of Liver -	840	—	2	56	176	290	325	91
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	205	—	—	24	40	52	44	45
Bright's Disease -	280	—	—	15	52	82	83	48
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	163	—	3	11	18	37	34	60
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - -	187	2	2	23	48	45	46	21
Suicide - - -	117	—	3	19	34	30	22	9
Other Causes - -	522	1	16	47	84	89	69	216
All Causes - - -	7,520	8	60	719	1,448	1,952	1,761	1,572
Years of Life - -	222,792	2,499	6,903	47,268	62,094	56,034	33,117	14,877
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	3.20	8.69	15.21	23.32	34.84	53.18	105.67

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

26a. Innkeeper, &c. (London).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	29	—	—	2	9	11	5	2
Alcoholism - -	53	—	—	18	15	16	3	1
Rheumatic Fever -	13	—	1	3	4	4	1	—
Gout - -	8	—	—	—	1	3	1	3
Cancer - -	34	—	—	2	4	8	14	6
Phthisis - -	124	—	—	20	30	41	22	11
Diabetes - -	15	—	—	—	—	7	4	4
Diseases of Nervous } System - -	76	—	—	2	15	20	16	23
Valvular Disease of } Heart - -	14	—	1	2	3	2	3	3
Aneurism - -	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	88	—	—	9	16	29	23	11
Bronchitis - -	52	1	—	—	5	20	19	7
Pneumonia - -	76	—	—	14	22	22	14	4
Pleurisy - -	5	—	—	1	3	—	1	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	23	—	—	4	6	4	6	3
Hernia - -	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Diseases of Liver -	79	—	—	5	12	33	14	15
Other Diseases of } Digestive System	11	—	—	—	3	5	3	—
Bright's Disease -	28	—	—	1	2	7	12	6
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	24	—	1	4	3	4	3	9
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - -	28	2	1	3	8	4	7	3
Suicide - -	20	—	2	4	7	4	3	—
Other Causes - -	49	—	5	8	9	7	3	17
All Causes - -	856	3	11	102	178	254	179	129
Years of Life - -	28,818	651	1,635	7,959	8,151	6,423	2,949	1,050
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 -	—	4.61	6.73	12.82	21.84	39.55	60.70	122.86

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

26b. Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Districts).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	43	—	—	6	3	15	10	9
Alcoholism - - -	66	—	—	20	18	17	8	3
Rheumatic Fever - -	18	—	1	6	4	5	1	1
Gout - - -	8	—	—	—	2	3	2	1
Cancer - - -	56	—	—	1	9	20	17	9
Phthisis - - -	224	1	6	53	73	66	22	3
Diabetes - - -	19	—	—	2	1	10	5	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	181	—	1	15	34	46	50	35
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	30	—	—	2	5	12	9	2
Aneurism - - -	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	160	—	1	8	25	43	60	23
Bronchitis - - -	161	—	—	8	20	37	44	52
Pneumonia - - -	212	—	4	28	43	66	53	18
Pleurisy - - -	12	—	—	1	7	3	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	29	—	—	3	3	14	4	5
Hernia - - -	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Diseases of Liver - -	202	—	1	20	51	70	48	12
Other Diseases of Digestive System - -	63	—	—	12	15	15	12	9
Bright's Disease - -	52	—	—	5	18	16	11	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System - -	22	—	1	1	3	8	3	6
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - -	40	—	—	8	13	9	6	4
Suicide - - -	25	—	—	6	8	4	6	1
Other Causes - - -	116	—	4	14	28	31	13	26
All Causes - - -	1,748	1	19	219	384	513	389	223
Years of Life - - -	46,365	498	1,443	10,761	14,079	11,532	6,204	1,848
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.01	13.17	20.35	27.27	44.48	62.70	120.67

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

26c. Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Districts).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	47	—	—	2	9	7	15	14
Alcoholism - - -	40	—	—	10	15	7	4	4
Rheumatic Fever - -	8	—	1	1	1	3	—	2
Gout - - -	18	—	—	—	1	4	7	6
Cancer - - -	60	—	—	1	4	12	18	25
Phthisis - - -	114	—	1	24	37	28	16	8
Diabetes - - -	10	—	—	—	1	3	2	4
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	162	—	—	6	20	37	36	63
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	33	—	—	2	1	9	10	11
Aneurism - - -	6	—	—	—	1	3	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - -	153	—	1	5	15	34	34	64
Bronchitis - - -	94	—	—	—	1	7	28	58
Pneumonia - - -	66	—	—	2	18	9	23	14
Pleurisy - - -	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - -	33	—	—	1	5	6	10	11
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diseases of Liver - -	138	—	—	3	26	46	42	21
Other Diseases of Digestive System - -	30	—	—	3	6	4	8	9
Bright's Disease - -	56	—	—	3	6	21	17	9
Other Diseases of Urinary System - -	31	—	—	1	4	3	8	15
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	27	—	—	2	5	8	10	2
Suicide - - -	17	—	—	2	5	3	2	5
Other Causes - - -	100	—	2	1	11	9	16	61
All Causes - - -	1,251	—	5	69	193	265	308	411
Years of Life - - -	37,890	315	846	6,804	9,645	9,744	6,552	3,984
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	—	5.91	10.14	20.01	27.20	47.01	103.16

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

27. Inn, Hotel—Servant.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	44	—	5	15	6	9	4	5
Alcoholism - -	123	—	5	57	45	11	4	1
Rheumatic Fever -	20	3	8	5	2	1	1	—
Gout - - -	9	—	—	—	2	6	—	1
Cancer - - -	40	—	1	4	4	15	14	2
Phthisis - -	628	13	96	238	193	72	13	3
Diabetes - -	12	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	113	5	10	23	24	18	17	16
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	32	3	4	11	7	6	—	1
Aneurism - -	10	—	—	2	2	3	2	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	136	7	10	29	27	30	19	14
Bronchitis - -	99	1	3	15	15	28	20	17
Pneumonia - -	209	5	21	61	63	37	16	6
Pleurisy - - -	13	2	1	2	5	2	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	33	—	4	4	9	12	2	2
Hernia - - -	8	—	—	3	2	1	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	57	—	2	14	17	14	6	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	39	3	5	10	8	4	8	1
Bright's Disease -	49	1	4	12	10	8	8	6
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	27	2	1	9	4	3	5	3
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	75	12	12	19	16	9	4	3
Suicide - - -	34	1	8	12	8	3	2	—
Other Causes - -	149	13	26	42	28	18	8	14
All Causes - - -	1,959	72	228	589	499	312	157	102
Years of Life - -	135,648	30,867	35,136	39,582	17,313	8,211	3,291	1,248
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	2.33	6.49	14.88	28.82	38.00	47.74	81.73

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

27a. Inn, Hotel—Servant (London).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	21	—	4	9	2	4	1	1
Alcoholism - -	70	—	2	26	31	7	3	1
Rheumatic Fever -	10	2	5	2	—	1	—	—
Gout - - -	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cancer - - -	17	—	—	1	4	6	6	—
Phthisis - -	346	3	46	124	116	43	11	3
Diabetes - - -	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System -	41	2	4	6	6	9	8	6
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	17	3	1	5	6	2	—	—
Aneurism - -	6	—	—	1	2	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	69	6	4	17	10	18	8	6
Bronchitis - -	58	1	2	9	11	17	10	8
Pneumonia - -	115	2	12	29	36	24	9	3
Pleurisy - -	6	—	1	2	2	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	18	—	3	4	3	6	2	—
Hernia - - -	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	15	—	—	4	4	4	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	17	2	4	3	4	—	3	1
Bright's Disease -	28	1	3	5	6	5	4	4
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	15	1	1	4	3	2	3	1
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	34	6	3	8	9	4	1	3
Suicide - - -	16	—	4	5	5	1	1	—
Other Causes - -	54	4	8	13	12	6	5	6
All Causes - - -	987	33	107	282	275	165	80	45
Years of Life - -	62,085	13,296	16,569	18,246	8,430	3,765	1,362	417
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.48	6.46	15.46	32.62	43.83	58.73	107.91

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.**27b. Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Districts).**

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	5	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
Alcoholism - - -	21	—	1	13	5	2	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	7	—	3	2	1	—	1	—
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Cancer - - -	7	—	—	2	—	2	3	—
Phthisis - - -	89	2	15	37	26	8	1	—
Diabetes - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	23	—	—	7	7	3	2	4
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
Aneurism - - -	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	23	—	2	6	9	3	3	—
Bronchitis - - -	17	—	—	2	2	5	4	4
Pneumonia - - -	36	2	2	13	10	4	4	1
Pleurisy - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	7	—	—	—	3	3	—	1
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	11	—	—	4	4	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	7	1	—	3	2	—	1	—
Bright's Disease -	9	—	—	3	4	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	10	—	4	4	1	1	—	—
Suicide - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes - - -	24	4	4	8	4	2	1	1
All Causes - - -	316	9	31	114	82	42	25	13
Years of Life - - -	24,369	5,025	6,609	7,734	2,886	1,320	603	192
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	1.79	4.69	14.74	28.41	31.82	41.46	67.71

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

27c. Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Districts).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	6	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Alcoholism - - -	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gout - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Phthisis - - - -	28	1	2	14	10	1	—	—
Diabetes - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	8	1	—	1	2	1	2	1
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Aneurism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - }	9	—	2	1	—	3	1	2
Bronchitis - - - -	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Pneumonia - - - -	6	—	—	1	—	3	1	1
Pleurisy - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - }	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hernia - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver - -	7	—	—	1	—	5	1	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Bright's Disease - -	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	10	2	—	3	4	1	—	—
Suicide - - - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Causes - - -	9	—	—	5	1	2	—	1
All Causes - - - -	105	5	5	31	19	23	10	12
Years of Life - - -	8,316	2,292	1,944	1,977	1,014	603	303	183
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.18	2.57	15.68	18.74	38.14	33.00	65.57

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Innkeeper, Servant, &c., as represented by 26 and 27.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	273	—	6	36	42	61	68	60
Alcoholism - - -	429	—	6	131	144	96	40	12
Rheumatic Fever -	90	3	12	24	17	21	6	7
Gout - - -	75	—	—	—	6	23	26	20
Cancer - - -	332	—	1	9	31	88	117	86
Phthisis - - -	1,528	16	113	431	484	324	122	38
Diabetes - - -	102	1	2	7	10	34	35	13
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	959	5	12	75	153	222	224	268
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	186	3	5	21	29	49	37	42
Aneurism - - -	37	—	—	2	5	17	9	4
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	953	8	13	71	137	228	258	238
Bronchitis - - -	649	2	4	25	59	138	184	237
Pneumonia - - -	842	5	25	138	220	208	169	77
Pleurisy - - -	52	2	1	6	20	11	7	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	198	—	4	16	43	56	41	38
Hernia - - -	29	—	—	3	4	3	11	8
Diseases of Liver -	897	—	4	70	193	304	231	95
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	244	3	5	34	48	56	52	46
Bright's Disease -	329	1	4	27	62	90	91	54
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	190	2	4	20	22	40	39	63
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - -	262	14	14	42	64	54	50	24
Suicide - - -	151	1	11	31	42	33	24	9
Other Causes - - -	671	14	42	89	112	107	77	230
All Causes - - -	9,479	80	288	1,308	1,947	2,264	1,918	1,674
Years of Life -	358,440	33,366	42,039	86,850	79,407	64,245	36,408	16,125
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.40	6.85	15.06	24.52	35.24	52.68	103.81

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Innkeeper, Servant, &c. in London, as represented by 26a and 27a.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	50	—	4	11	11	15	6	3
Alcoholism - -	123	—	2	44	46	23	6	2
Rheumatic Fever -	23	2	6	5	4	5	1	—
Gout - -	11	—	—	—	1	6	1	3
Cancer - - -	51	—	—	3	8	14	20	6
Phthisis - -	470	3	46	144	146	84	33	14
Diabetes - -	21	—	—	2	2	8	5	4
Diseases of Nervous } System - -	117	2	4	8	21	29	24	29
Valvular Disease of } Heart - -	31	3	2	7	9	4	3	3
Aneurism - -	9	—	—	1	2	4	1	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	157	6	4	26	26	47	31	17
Bronchitis - -	110	2	2	9	16	37	29	15
Pneumonia - -	191	2	12	43	58	46	23	7
Pleurisy - -	11	—	1	3	5	—	2	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	41	—	3	8	9	10	8	3
Hernia - -	9	—	—	3	2	1	2	1
Diseases of Liver -	94	—	—	9	16	37	16	16
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	28	2	4	3	7	5	6	1
Bright's Disease -	56	1	3	6	8	12	16	10
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	39	1	2	8	6	6	6	10
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - -	62	8	4	11	17	8	8	6
Suicide - -	36	—	6	9	12	5	4	—
Other Causes - -	103	4	13	21	21	13	8	23
All Causes - -	1,843	36	118	384	453	419	259	174
Years of Life - -	90,903	13,947	18,204	26,205	16,581	10,188	4,311	1,467
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 -	—	2.58	6.48	14.65	27.32	41.12	60.08	118.61

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—*continued*.

Innkeeper, Servant, &c. in Industrial Districts as represented by 26b and 27b.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	48	—	—	7	4	17	11	9
Alcoholism - -	87	—	1	33	23	19	8	3
Rheumatic Fever -	25	—	4	8	5	5	2	1
Gout - - -	10	—	—	—	2	5	2	1
Cancer - - -	63	—	—	3	9	22	20	9
Phthisis - -	313	3	21	90	99	74	23	3
Diabetes - -	20	—	—	2	1	11	5	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	204	—	1	22	41	49	52	39
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	36	—	—	7	6	12	9	2
Aneurism - -	7	—	—	1	—	4	2	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	183	—	3	14	34	46	63	23
Bronchitis - -	178	—	—	10	22	42	48	56
Pneumonia - -	248	2	6	41	53	70	57	19
Pleurisy - -	13	—	—	1	8	3	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	36	—	—	3	6	17	4	6
Hernia - - -	7	—	—	—	2	—	3	2
Diseases of Liver -	213	—	1	24	55	71	49	13
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	70	1	—	15	17	15	13	9
Bright's Disease -	61	—	—	8	22	17	12	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	26	—	1	4	3	8	4	6
Plumbism - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - -	50	—	4	12	14	10	6	4
Suicide - - -	25	—	—	6	8	4	6	1
Other Causes - -	140	4	8	22	32	33	14	27
All Causes - - -	2,064	10	50	333	466	555	414	236
Years of Life - -	70,734	5,523	8,052	18,495	16,965	12,852	6,807	2,040
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	1.81	6.21	18.00	27.46	43.18	60.82	115.69

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Innkeeper, Servant, &c. in Agricultural Districts as represented by 26c and 27c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - - -	53	—	—	3	10	8	16	16
Alcoholism - - - -	42	—	—	12	15	7	4	4
Rheumatic Fever - -	8	—	1	1	1	3	—	2
Gout - - - - -	18	—	—	—	1	4	7	6
Cancer - - - - -	61	—	—	1	4	12	19	25
Phthisis - - - - -	142	1	3	38	47	29	16	8
Diabetes - - - - -	11	1	—	—	1	3	2	4
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - -	170	1	—	7	22	38	38	64
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - -	34	—	—	2	1	10	10	11
Aneurism - - - - -	6	—	—	—	1	3	1	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	162	—	3	6	15	37	35	66
Bronchitis - - - -	100	—	—	—	1	9	29	61
Pneumonia - - - -	72	—	—	3	18	12	24	15
Pleurisy - - - - -	6	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	35	—	—	1	5	7	10	12
Hernia - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diseases of Liver - -	145	—	—	4	26	51	43	21
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	33	—	—	4	6	4	10	9
Bright's Disease - -	59	—	1	4	6	22	17	9
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	32	—	—	1	4	3	8	16
Plumbism - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	37	2	—	5	9	9	10	2
Suicide - - - - -	18	—	—	2	6	3	2	5
Other Causes - - - -	109	—	2	6	12	11	16	62
All Causes - - - - -	1,356	5	10	100	212	288	318	423
Years of Life - - - -	45,206	2,607	2,790	8,781	10,659	10,347	6,855	4,167
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - - }	—	1.92	3.58	11.39	19.88	27.83	46.39	101.51

Mortality of Males in several Occupations, 1890-92—continued.

28. Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	24	2	—	1	3	4	8	6
Alcoholism - - -	7	—	—	—	1	4	2	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	8	1	3	2	1	—	1	—
Gout - - -	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Cancer - - -	45	—	—	6	6	12	11	10
Phthisis - - -	200	13	34	62	44	29	14	4
Diabetes - - -	11	1	—	2	3	2	2	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	91	2	2	8	7	18	23	31
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	23	1	2	4	4	2	5	5
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	90	2	1	3	5	19	33	27
Bronchitis - - -	74	—	1	3	4	10	25	31
Pneumonia - - -	69	2	3	8	12	12	16	16
Pleurisy - - -	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	18	—	2	1	4	4	3	4
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Diseases of Liver - -	28	—	—	1	6	8	7	6
Other Diseases of } Digestive System	12	1	1	1	2	3	3	1
Bright's Disease - -	22	—	3	2	3	3	6	5
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	17	—	—	1	1	3	3	9
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	17	3	3	—	4	2	2	3
Suicide - - -	11	1	3	2	—	1	3	1
Other Causes - - -	78	8	9	8	12	13	11	17
All Causes - - -	857	37	67	117	123	151	183	179
Years of Life - - -	69,822	12,594	10,476	16,905	12,978	8,814	5,235	2,820
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 -	—	2.94	6.40	6.92	9.48	17.13	34.96	63.48

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

29. Chemist, Druggist.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	28	—	—	6	3	6	7	6
Alcoholism - - -	11	—	—	2	6	3	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	10	2	—	4	2	—	2	—
Gout - - - - -	6	—	—	—	1	2	2	1
Cancer - - - - -	50	1	1	1	2	15	13	17
Phthisis - - - -	150	11	26	42	36	28	6	1
Diabetes - - - -	9	1	—	1	—	1	3	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	112	4	1	9	12	36	14	36
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	18	2	—	2	1	2	6	5
Aneurism - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	80	1	2	2	8	13	25	29
Bronchitis - - - -	46	—	—	—	2	9	6	29
Pneumonia - - - -	58	2	2	7	12	14	11	10
Pleurisy - - - - -	7	—	2	1	3	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	19	1	2	—	1	6	4	5
Hernia - - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Liver -	29	—	1	1	6	8	6	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	24	1	3	1	1	2	7	9
Bright's Disease -	31	—	1	3	5	9	5	8
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	18	—	—	3	—	3	4	8
Plumbism - - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	30	1	6	7	7	3	3	3
Suicide - - - - -	27	2	2	7	8	2	2	4
Other Causes - - -	93	5	12	7	12	12	10	35
All Causes - - - -	862	34	61	106	129	175	137	220
Years of Life - - -	60,582	10,839	9,804	15,072	10,596	7,662	4,371	2,238
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	3.14	6.22	7.03	12.17	22.84	31.34	98.30

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

30. Tobacconist, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	14	—	1	1	1	2	6	3
Alcoholism - -	11	—	—	3	3	4	1	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	5	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer - - -	28	—	—	—	4	10	8	6
Phthisis - - -	142	1	12	50	37	25	14	3
Diabetes - - -	9	1	—	1	1	3	1	2
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	50	2	1	5	12	8	11	11
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	13	—	—	—	4	1	4	4
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	48	2	3	3	4	12	17	7
Bronchitis - - -	52	—	—	2	2	7	20	21
Pneumonia - - -	44	1	2	5	10	13	8	5
Pleurisy - - -	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	11	1	—	2	—	—	3	5
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver - -	21	—	—	2	2	7	7	3
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	15	—	2	1	2	5	3	2
Bright's Disease - -	21	2	2	1	3	5	4	4
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	12	1	—	2	1	3	3	2
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	11	2	—	4	2	1	2	—
Suicide - - -	7	—	—	1	2	3	1	—
Other Causes - - -	49	3	3	7	7	5	11	13
All Causes - - -	573	16	27	92	101	119	126	92
Years of Life - - -	37,632	4,524	4,353	10,173	8,451	5,481	3,384	1,266
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	3.54	6.20	9.05	11.95	21.71	37.23	72.67

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

31. Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	82	1	3	5	11	19	19	24
Alcoholism - - -	17	—	—	7	6	2	2	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	11	—	1	4	—	—	3	3
Gout - - -	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
Cancer - - - - -	78	2	—	3	8	19	22	24
Phthisis - - - -	200	9	25	55	49	35	22	5
Diabetes - - - -	13	—	—	3	1	3	3	3
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - -	121	2	1	7	14	16	28	53
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - -	40	1	—	5	7	12	4	11
Aneurism - - - -	6	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	161	4	1	12	11	27	52	54
Bronchitis - - - -	195	—	3	6	12	22	59	93
Pneumonia - - - -	139	2	10	19	16	41	22	29
Pleurisy - - - -	13	—	1	2	4	3	—	3
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	37	—	—	2	3	5	11	16
Hernia - - - - -	6	—	—	2	—	1	1	2
Diseases of Liver - -	42	—	—	2	2	13	12	13
Other Diseases of } Digestive System }	47	—	3	7	5	7	8	17
Bright's Disease - -	40	—	—	4	3	14	12	7
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	30	—	—	3	1	2	6	18
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	66	4	2	12	17	12	16	3
Suicide - - - - -	34	1	4	6	7	5	9	2
Other Causes - - -	154	8	8	13	10	17	20	78
All Causes - - - -	1,538	34	62	179	188	280	333	462
Years of Life - - -	97,137	17,514	15,306	25,074	16,509	11,268	7,254	4,212
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	1.94	4.05	7.14	11.39	24.85	45.91	109.69

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

32. Fishmonger, Poulterer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	31	1	1	2	5	12	6	4
Alcoholism - - -	25	—	1	6	13	1	4	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	9	—	—	4	3	—	1	1
Gout - - -	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cancer - - - - -	45	—	2	—	8	15	10	10
Phthisis - - - -	161	4	19	43	42	34	16	3
Diabetes - - -	8	—	—	1	3	1	1	2
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	99	1	1	12	17	13	27	28
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	17	1	—	2	3	4	6	1
Aneurism - - -	6	—	—	1	1	3	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	115	1	4	12	15	24	34	25
Bronchitis - - -	134	—	2	8	18	30	29	47
Pneumonia - - -	105	5	6	25	26	23	13	7
Pleurisy - - -	8	—	1	2	2	2	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	20	—	1	2	5	2	4	6
Hernia - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Liver - -	42	1	1	—	10	9	11	10
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	26	1	—	2	4	5	6	8
Bright's Disease - -	36	1	3	3	5	11	6	7
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	27	1	3	2	1	8	4	8
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - -	30	2	2	4	7	9	3	3
Suicide - - -	20	—	1	4	5	4	3	3
100 Causes - - -	100	4	11	18	11	8	12	36
All Causes - - - -	1,070	23	59	153	204	221	199	211
Years of Life - - -	75,081	9,789	10,800	19,578	15,720	10,980	5,490	2,724
Mean Annual Death Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	2.35	5.46	7.81	12.98	20.13	36.25	77.46

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

33. Fruiterer, Greengrocer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	46	—	2	4	9	6	10	15
Alcoholism - - -	21	—	1	4	3	11	1	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	10	2	1	2	1	4	—	—
Gout - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cancer - - - -	65	—	—	2	6	14	18	25
Phthisis - - -	206	5	37	42	47	49	17	9
Diabetes - - -	14	—	1	—	—	4	6	3
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	155	1	4	8	24	26	41	51
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	42	2	2	2	8	10	11	7
Aneurism - - -	6	—	1	—	1	1	3	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	161	1	1	7	17	21	56	58
Bronchitis - - -	193	1	4	8	9	29	62	80
Pneumonia - - -	132	2	4	13	25	29	32	27
Pleurisy - - -	10	—	—	1	3	1	—	5
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	39	—	—	3	5	13	10	8
Hernia - - - -	5	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
Diseases of Liver -	44	—	—	3	6	17	13	5
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	43	1	5	7	9	6	7	8
Bright's Disease -	48	—	1	6	7	11	14	9
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	42	—	—	2	1	5	8	26
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	47	3	3	10	8	6	9	8
Suicide - - - -	21	—	—	—	4	2	9	6
Other Causes - - -	140	3	8	18	16	21	17	57
All Causes - - -	1,493	21	75	143	209	286	349	410
Years of Life - - -	88,662	12,234	10,575	20,448	17,574	14,139	9,090	4,602
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	1.72	7.09	6.99	11.89	20.23	38.39	89.09

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

34. Grocer, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	135	9	6	12	13	37	23	35
Alcoholism - - -	31	1	—	7	7	6	8	2
Rheumatic Fever - -	49	5	9	9	12	7	5	2
Gout - - - - -	13	—	—	—	—	4	1	8
Cancer - - - - -	182	2	—	10	14	30	65	61
Phthisis - - - -	649	41	127	189	149	78	53	12
Diabetes - - - -	50	2	1	12	8	7	9	11
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - }	427	7	5	27	35	62	107	184
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - - }	106	6	6	12	9	18	20	35
Aneurism - - - -	12	—	1	2	3	6	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	482	11	14	27	45	74	108	203
Bronchitis - - - -	328	1	2	9	19	43	91	163
Pneumonia - - - -	267	8	12	32	45	57	56	57
Pleurisy - - - - -	20	—	2	6	4	4	2	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	72	1	2	2	4	17	22	24
Hernia - - - - -	20	1	—	—	2	4	4	9
Diseases of Liver -	117	1	—	8	25	36	23	24
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	132	8	12	9	21	21	31	30
Bright's Disease -	121	1	4	9	19	33	29	26
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	96	2	3	7	10	9	20	45
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	90	16	10	18	12	13	10	11
Suicide - - - - -	53	2	7	10	7	17	6	4
Other Causes - - -	428	38	38	50	40	32	44	186
All Causes - - - -	3,880	163	261	467	503	615	737	1,134
Years of Life - - -	388,881	87,738	65,724	86,475	58,374	42,891	29,580	18,099
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	1.86	3.97	5.40	8.62	14.34	24.92	62.66

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

35. Draper, Manchester Warehouseman.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	81	2	3	14	17	13	18	14
Alcoholism - - -	20	—	—	2	8	8	2	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	19	1	1	8	5	2	2	—
Gout - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cancer - - - -	79	1	—	8	11	22	24	13
Phthisis - - - -	594	34	129	193	137	70	27	4
Diabetes - - - -	23	—	1	6	2	6	4	4
Diseases of Nervous System - - - -	193	5	4	11	35	44	46	48
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - -	55	2	3	5	11	11	10	13
Aneurism - - - -	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	193	5	7	17	31	41	51	41
Bronchitis - - - -	120	—	1	3	12	23	35	46
Pneumonia - - - -	178	9	19	29	31	31	39	20
Pleurisy - - - -	10	—	1	4	1	1	2	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	48	—	2	3	4	15	12	12
Hernia - - - -	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Liver - -	61	—	—	3	16	16	11	15
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	58	8	1	3	13	12	12	9
Bright's Disease - -	52	1	4	6	8	10	11	12
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	26	1	2	4	2	6	2	9
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	41	6	4	12	10	1	6	2
Suicide - - - -	31	—	6	7	9	7	1	1
Other Causes - - - -	207	26	31	36	27	27	21	39
All Causes - - - -	2,100	101	221	374	391	369	336	308
Years of Life - - -	179,619	41,712	35,631	43,899	28,185	17,802	8,928	3,462
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.42	6.20	8.52	13.87	20.73	37.63	88.97

Mortality of Males in several Occupations, 1890-92—continued.

36. Coal Merchant, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	60	—	3	6	7	10	13	21
Alcoholism - - -	16	—	—	3	6	3	2	2
Rheumatic Fever -	5	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
Gout - - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer - - - - -	96	—	1	3	7	19	27	39
Phthisis - - - -	120	2	9	24	36	23	21	5
Diabetes - - - -	15	—	—	1	3	3	5	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - }	175	—	4	7	14	20	57	73
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - - }	38	—	—	1	1	10	9	17
Aneurism - - - -	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	191	—	—	3	19	36	58	75
Bronchitis - - - -	190	—	—	1	8	20	61	100
Pneumonia - - - -	158	—	4	21	33	30	36	34
Pleurisy - - - -	16	—	—	3	2	6	4	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	35	—	—	3	2	8	10	12
Hernia - - - - -	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	7
Diseases of Liver -	55	—	—	3	8	13	15	16
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	48	—	—	2	8	15	11	12
Bright's Disease -	48	—	—	3	11	6	14	14
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	41	—	—	2	5	2	12	20
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	44	3	2	3	8	10	8	10
Suicide - - - - -	32	—	2	7	3	8	8	4
Other Causes - - -	200	1	7	15	15	13	20	129
All Causes - - - -	1,599	6	33	112	201	258	393	596
Years of Life - -	83,361	4,425	6,912	18,639	18,699	16,212	11,895	6,579
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	4.36	4.77	6.01	10.75	15.91	33.04	90.59

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

37. Ironmonger.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	22	1	3	1	3	3	5	6
Alcoholism - - -	7	—	—	1	3	2	1	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	7	1	1	2	2	1	—	—
Gout - - - - -	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Cancer - - - - -	30	—	—	1	6	1	13	9
Phthisis - - - -	98	7	17	28	26	7	9	4
Diabetes - - - -	7	—	—	2	1	2	1	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - -	79	4	1	6	7	13	25	23
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - -	23	—	1	1	4	5	8	4
Aneurism - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	66	—	1	3	4	12	18	28
Bronchitis - - -	43	—	—	2	2	4	10	25
Pneumonia - - -	54	1	—	9	12	12	14	6
Pleurisy - - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	15	—	—	2	3	3	3	4
Hernia - - - - -	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Diseases of Liver -	40	—	—	4	4	8	14	10
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	26	2	3	3	4	4	4	6
Bright's Disease -	20	—	—	2	6	5	4	3
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	23	—	1	1	—	5	4	12
Plumbism - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - - -	7	1	1	1	—	2	2	—
Suicide - - - - -	10	—	—	4	3	2	—	1
Other Causes - - -	67	2	3	10	11	9	8	24
All Causes - - -	655	19	32	85	102	103	146	168
Years of Life - - -	58,590	11,598	9,708	14,310	10,338	6,828	3,957	1,851
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	1.64	3.30	5.94	9.87	15.08	36.90	90.76

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

38. General Shopkeeper.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	25	—	—	4	1	9	4	7
Alcoholism - - -	15	—	1	2	3	6	2	1
Rheumatic Fever -	7	—	1	2	1	1	1	1
Gout - - - - -	8	—	—	—	2	3	2	1
Cancer - - - - -	65	—	—	2	5	17	19	22
Phthisis - - -	228	5	13	68	81	40	21	—
Diabetes - - - -	9	—	—	2	2	1	2	2
Diseases of Nervous System } - - -	146	—	3	6	11	24	47	55
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - - }	34	2	1	5	4	9	6	7
Aneurism - - - -	6	—	—	2	1	2	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	170	2	3	10	19	24	44	68
Bronchitis - - -	207	1	1	4	16	36	55	94
Pneumonia - - -	100	2	1	13	21	28	17	18
Pleurisy - - - -	13	—	1	3	4	1	4	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	40	—	1	1	9	7	8	14
Hernia - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	37	—	—	2	7	12	9	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	50	4	1	3	10	7	12	13
Bright's Disease -	54	1	—	1	8	13	20	11
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	23	—	—	—	1	2	5	15
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	43	1	4	2	8	9	8	11
Suicide - - - - -	22	1	—	2	2	8	5	4
Other Causes - - -	156	3	3	14	15	12	17	92
All Causes - - -	1,461	22	34	148	231	272	310	444
Years of Life - -	81,552	10,470	8,625	16,641	16,464	13,656	9,513	6,183
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.10	3.94	8.89	14.03	19.92	32.59	71.81

Mortality of Males in several Occupations, 1890-92—continued.**Shopkeepers as represented by 28-38.**

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	548	16	22	56	73	121	119	141
Alcoholism - - -	181	1	3	37	59	50	25	6
Rheumatic Fever - -	140	12	19	39	32	16	15	7
Gout - - -	56	—	—	—	4	15	14	23
Cancer - - -	763	6	4	36	77	174	230	236
Phthisis - - -	2,748	132	448	796	684	418	220	50
Diabetes - - -	168	5	3	31	24	33	37	35
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	1,648	28	27	106	188	280	426	593
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	409	17	15	39	56	84	89	109
Aneurism - - -	52	—	2	6	11	21	8	4
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	1,757	29	37	99	178	303	496	615
Bronchitis - - -	1,582	3	14	46	104	233	453	729
Pneumonia - - -	1,304	34	63	181	243	290	264	229
Pleurisy - - -	106	—	8	24	24	22	14	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	354	3	10	21	40	80	90	110
Hernia - - -	58	1	2	5	3	8	14	25
Diseases of Liver - -	516	2	2	29	92	147	128	116
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	481	26	31	39	79	87	104	115
Bright's Disease - -	493	6	18	40	78	120	125	106
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	355	5	9	27	23	48	71	172
Plumbism - - -	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Accident - - -	426	42	37	73	83	68	69	54
Suicide - - -	268	7	25	50	50	59	47	30
Other Causes - - -	1,672	101	133	196	176	169	191	706
All Causes - - -	16,088	476	932	1,976	2,382	2,849	3,249	4,224
Years of Life - - -	1,220,919	223,437	187,914	287,214	213,888	155,733	98,697	54,036
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.43	4.96	6.88	11.14	18.29	32.92	78.17

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

39. Bookbinder.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	15	—	1	2	3	2	2	5
Alcoholism - - -	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	6	—	1	2	2	—	1	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	19	—	—	1	2	7	6	3
Phthisis - - -	131	10	15	40	33	19	12	2
Diabetes - - -	5	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	35	1	1	5	5	—	11	12
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	11	2	1	4	1	1	—	2
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	41	—	2	3	6	4	12	14
Bronchitis - - -	43	—	1	2	7	11	5	17
Pneumonia - - -	39	—	6	5	8	6	8	6
Pleurisy - - -	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	9	—	—	—	2	2	3	2
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver - - -	10	—	—	—	4	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	7	1	1	1	—	1	2	1
Bright's Disease - - -	16	1	—	1	6	2	2	4
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	7	1	1	3	1	—	—	1
Suicide - - -	7	—	—	1	2	1	3	—
Other Causes - - -	44	3	4	4	6	3	7	17
All Causes - - -	460	19	35	75	93	65	82	91
Years of Life - - -	33,042	6,720	5,622	8,295	6,054	3,447	1,980	924
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.83	6.23	9.04	15.36	18.86	41.41	98.48

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

40. Printer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	60	4	3	15	10	12	14	2
Alcoholism - -	19	—	—	3	4	8	2	2
Rheumatic Fever -	25	5	3	5	5	3	3	1
Gout - - -	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Cancer - - -	84	3	1	7	16	21	24	12
Phthisis - -	917	88	181	278	205	102	47	16
Diabetes - -	18	1	1	5	3	2	2	4
Diseases of Nervous System } - -	214	3	3	31	32	40	46	59
Valvular Disease of Heart } - -	58	8	5	4	10	10	13	8
Aneurism - -	16	—	2	—	8	2	2	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System } - -	205	9	9	16	34	38	54	45
Bronchitis - -	218	3	2	9	28	34	66	76
Pneumonia - -	186	8	14	34	49	31	24	26
Pleurisy - - -	17	2	—	2	3	3	4	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System } - -	43	1	2	13	5	13	4	5
Hernia - - -	5	1	—	2	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	58	1	3	4	9	14	15	12
Other Diseases of Digestive System } - -	73	12	4	8	12	12	17	8
Bright's Disease -	66	4	2	3	16	22	12	7
Other Diseases of Urinary System } - -	39	1	—	10	5	8	5	10
Plumbism - -	5	—	1	—	3	1	—	—
Accident - - -	71	21	8	11	4	9	6	12
Suicide - - -	32	1	1	7	9	8	4	2
Other Causes -	242	25	39	42	33	27	17	59
All Causes - -	2,677	201	284	509	503	421	385	374
Years of Life -	227,886	62,019	42,969	55,923	34,926	19,530	8,874	3,645
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	3.24	6.61	9.10	14.40	21.56	43.39	102.61

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

41. Watch, Clock, Phil. Inst., Maker, Jeweller, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	91	1	6	9	13	14	18	30
Alcoholism - -	19	—	1	5	4	6	3	—
Rheumatic Fever -	22	—	3	6	6	6	1	—
Gout - - -	9	—	—	—	1	1	3	4
Cancer - - -	113	—	1	7	12	30	27	36
Phthisis - - -	574	25	69	157	162	107	44	10
Diabetes - - -	31	2	—	6	1	6	8	8
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	259	2	6	13	35	42	72	89
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	54	4	3	6	5	9	12	15
Aneurism - - -	8	—	—	—	—	5	2	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	254	2	5	18	33	55	42	99
Bronchitis - - -	270	—	1	5	21	39	71	133
Pneumonia - - -	208	3	5	32	37	45	49	37
Pleurisy - - -	16	—	—	2	1	6	3	4
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	66	—	4	1	8	18	24	11
Hernia - - -	5	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
Diseases of Liver -	76	—	—	—	11	27	22	16
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	73	5	—	6	16	12	18	16
Bright's Disease -	79	1	1	2	10	24	24	17
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	56	1	2	4	7	8	7	27
Plumbism - - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Accident - - -	72	5	4	12	21	12	9	9
Suicide - - -	56	3	5	5	15	15	10	3
Other Causes - - -	231	13	20	27	26	27	25	93
All Causes - - -	2,644	67	136	324	447	515	496	659
Years of Life - - -	183,606	28,134	28,857	48,060	34,281	24,852	12,495	6,927
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	2.38	4.71	6.74	13.04	20.72	39.70	95.13

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

41a. Watch, Clock—Maker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	42	—	3	3	3	6	10	17
Alcoholism - - -	9	—	1	2	2	4	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	8	—	—	2	3	3	—	—
Gout - - - - -	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Cancer - - - - -	61	—	—	4	3	12	17	25
Phthisis - - - -	214	11	24	71	44	41	17	6
Diabetes - - - -	10	1	—	1	—	3	3	2
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - -	126	—	2	5	10	18	39	52
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - -	19	2	1	3	—	2	5	6
Aneurism - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	108	—	2	6	8	22	24	46
Bronchitis - - -	123	—	—	1	9	20	32	61
Pneumonia - - -	76	—	1	8	9	17	23	18
Pleurisy - - - -	6	—	—	2	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	33	—	1	—	2	9	13	8
Hernia - - - - -	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Diseases of Liver -	28	—	—	—	5	11	7	5
Other Diseases of } Digestive System }	34	1	—	1	8	4	11	9
Bright's Disease -	29	—	—	1	5	9	8	6
Other Diseases of } Urinary System }	27	—	1	1	3	4	4	14
Plumbism - - - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Accident - - - -	16	—	—	1	2	3	3	7
Suicide - - - - -	26	—	2	3	7	7	5	2
Other Causes - - -	94	4	8	7	12	7	12	44
All Causes - - - -	1,101	19	46	122	139	206	238	331
Years of Life - - -	65,988	7,953	8,919	15,819	12,450	10,827	6,132	3,888
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - - }	—	2.39	5.16	7.71	11.16	19.03	38.81	85.13

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

42. Saddler, Harness Maker.

Cause of Death.	AGES,							
	Total, 15 and upwards	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	33	—	3	4	6	6	5	9
Alcoholism - - -	13	—	—	1	5	5	1	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	7	—	1	2	1	—	2	1
Gout - - -	6	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
Cancer - - -	52	—	—	—	5	15	13	19
Phthisis - - -	225	13	24	63	60	42	12	11
Diabetes - - -	6	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
Diseases of Nervous System } - - -	110	4	2	4	8	17	23	52
Valvular Disease of Heart } - - -	17	—	—	2	3	3	5	4
Aneurism - - -	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System } - - -	124	—	3	12	11	29	25	44
Bronchitis - - -	132	—	1	4	6	18	23	80
Pneumonia - - -	74	1	5	6	18	17	12	15
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	—	3	—	—	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System } - - -	23	—	1	4	2	4	3	9
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Diseases of Liver - -	29	—	1	1	6	11	3	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System } - - -	25	1	1	2	4	5	8	4
Bright's Disease - -	27	—	—	4	3	9	6	5
Other Diseases of Urinary System } - - -	32	—	—	—	—	7	3	22
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	24	4	—	3	4	3	3	7
Suicide - - -	19	1	—	5	5	5	—	3
Other Causes - - -	124	1	5	3	15	14	12	74
All Causes - - -	1,115	25	47	124	164	215	169	371
Years of Life - - -	70,800	12,204	9,795	16,329	13,110	10,377	5,250	3,735
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.05	4.80	7.59	12.51	20.72	32.19	99.33

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

43. Butcher.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	122	1	2	10	23	28	27	31
Alcoholism - -	93	—	2	24	29	23	11	4
Rheumatic Fever -	38	4	—	12	9	5	3	5
Gout - - -	21	—	—	—	—	3	9	9
Cancer - - -	175	1	3	2	28	33	62	46
Phthisis - -	618	21	72	161	199	111	40	14
Diabetes - - -	40	1	1	3	2	10	14	9
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	369	5	11	36	44	65	94	114
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	86	1	6	10	13	19	23	14
Aneurism - -	10	—	—	—	4	4	2	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	427	5	9	21	66	80	115	131
Bronchitis - -	304	—	—	10	33	53	80	128
Pneumonia - -	317	6	21	79	82	56	39	34
Pleurisy - - -	20	—	1	2	6	6	2	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	58	—	—	7	18	15	10	8
Hernia - - -	12	—	—	1	2	1	4	4
Diseases of Liver -	165	3	—	9	36	46	38	33
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	104	5	8	7	18	23	18	25
Bright's Disease -	113	2	4	16	19	19	30	23
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	72	—	2	7	8	7	10	38
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	130	9	13	30	31	21	15	11
Suicide - - -	83	3	9	22	18	12	7	12
Other Causes - -	414	23	37	60	47	38	46	163
All Causes - - -	3,791	90	201	529	735	678	699	859
Years of Life - -	272,832	52,839	48,813	70,230	46,926	29,931	16,134	7,959
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	1.70	4.12	7.53	15.66	22.65	43.32	107.93

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

44. Corn Miller.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	53	—	1	4	10	7	11	20
Alcoholism - -	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Rheumatic Fever -	7	—	—	1	2	3	1	—
Gout - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Cancer - - -	54	—	—	—	7	10	18	19
Phthisis - -	133	5	12	23	28	39	19	7
Diabetes - - -	20	—	1	4	4	2	3	6
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	119	1	—	6	5	19	31	57
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	23	—	1	—	2	6	4	10
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	136	1	—	5	7	20	42	61
Bronchitis - -	152	—	—	4	6	19	45	78
Pneumonia - -	87	2	5	12	10	17	23	18
Pleurisy - - -	9	—	1	—	1	2	5	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	48	—	—	—	3	9	17	19
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	21	—	—	2	3	8	1	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	34	1	—	3	3	6	6	15
Bright's Disease -	25	—	1	1	1	6	5	11
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	16	—	1	1	2	1	2	9
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	55	12	2	6	13	7	6	9
Suicide - - -	9	1	—	1	2	2	1	2
Other Causes -	131	5	9	10	9	7	16	75
All Causes - -	1,143	28	34	83	119	194	257	428
Years of Life - -	65,853	7,791	8,709	16,383	12,756	10,263	6,618	3,333
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	3.59	3.90	5.07	9.33	18.90	38.83	128.41

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

45. Baker, Confectioner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	103	2	4	10	20	21	22	24
Alcoholism - -	28	—	—	3	12	9	3	1
Rheumatic Fever -	30	4	4	3	7	8	2	2
Gout - - -	7	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
Cancer - - -	147	2	5	4	19	33	47	37
Phthisis - - -	595	34	72	189	130	111	43	16
Diabetes - - -	33	2	1	8	5	5	6	6
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	289	3	6	19	33	55	52	121
Valvular Disease of } of Heart - - -	86	1	5	10	15	21	18	16
Aneurism - - -	17	—	—	5	2	4	4	2
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	352	6	12	24	27	83	86	114
Bronchitis - - -	375	3	3	6	27	73	109	154
Pneumonia - - -	267	12	16	52	45	51	50	41
Pleurisy - - -	20	—	2	1	6	3	4	4
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	87	—	1	4	13	24	22	23
Hernia - - -	24	—	4	1	—	3	7	9
Diseases of Liver -	111	—	1	8	23	29	29	21
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	86	5	9	11	6	17	20	18
Bright's Disease -	92	—	2	8	10	22	30	20
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	79	1	2	7	13	11	12	33
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	88	14	7	19	9	21	10	8
Suicide - - -	51	1	4	8	11	15	8	4
Other Causes - - -	322	16	22	33	39	43	39	130
All Causes - - -	3,289	106	182	433	473	663	625	807
Years of Life - - -	264,729	53,802	45,096	66,735	42,981	29,898	17,628	8,589
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 -	—	1.97	4.04	6.49	11.00	22.48	35.45	93.96

Mortality of Males in several Occupations, 1890-92—continued.

46. Hatter.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	17	1	1	4	3	2	1	5
Alcoholism - -	11	—	—	1	3	6	—	1
Rheumatic Fever -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gout - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - -	27	—	1	—	2	3	10	11
Phthisis - -	169	8	23	41	51	30	14	2
Diabetes - -	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Diseases of Nervous System - -	67	1	—	1	16	8	10	31
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	18	2	2	3	1	4	2	4
Aneurism - -	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	71	—	2	5	13	15	12	24
Bronchitis - -	64	—	1	1	3	5	14	40
Pneumonia - -	58	—	4	4	14	11	15	10
Pleurisy - -	7	—	—	1	4	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	9	—	1	—	2	1	4	1
Hernia - -	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	26	—	—	3	4	10	6	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	17	1	2	3	—	3	4	4
Bright's Disease -	8	—	—	—	2	3	2	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	18	1	—	1	1	3	6	6
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - -	14	1	1	2	1	7	2	—
Suicide - -	13	—	1	4	2	—	5	1
Other Causes - -	98	3	10	7	9	7	9	53
All Causes - -	725	18	49	81	134	124	118	201
Years of Life - -	46,749	8,805	8,274	11,646	8,727	5,010	2,688	1,599
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.04	5.92	6.96	15.35	24.75	43.90	125.70

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

47. Tailor.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	186	1	7	12	21	30	37	78
Alcoholism - -	48	—	—	5	13	17	9	4
Rheumatic Fever -	27	3	2	8	8	2	1	3
Gout - - -	13	—	—	—	—	3	2	8
Cancer - - -	293	—	2	3	21	58	96	113
Phthisis - - -	1,232	60	134	276	343	252	118	49
Diabetes - - -	33	—	2	3	3	4	12	9
Diseases of Nervous } System.	815	4	5	28	59	108	195	416
Valvular Disease of } Heart.	125	3	8	5	18	27	28	36
Aneurism - - -	24	—	—	1	3	9	6	5
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	716	14	4	21	66	113	176	322
Bronchitis - - -	845	1	—	10	43	102	216	473
Pneumonia - - -	410	9	13	54	60	84	86	104
Pleurisy - - -	33	—	1	3	4	12	5	8
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	152	—	—	7	10	29	41	65
Hernia - - -	18	—	—	2	1	1	4	10
Diseases of Liver -	179	3	5	6	20	42	50	53
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	164	8	8	17	31	20	28	52
Bright's Disease -	171	2	2	6	28	27	54	52
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	165	3	2	6	8	12	37	97
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	133	5	6	16	16	19	30	41
Suicide - - -	70	1	1	10	7	23	15	13
Other Causes - - -	832	20	36	54	51	60	80	531
All Causes - - -	6,685	137	238	554	834	1,054	1,326	2,542
Years of Life - - -	348,834	49,983	47,709	80,814	61,002	47,943	35,280	26,103
Mean Annual } Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.74	4.99	6.86	13.67	21.98	37.59	97.38

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

48. Shoemaker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	342	9	18	19	24	68	84	120
Alcoholism - -	68	—	1	6	17	23	16	5
Rheumatic Fever - -	46	6	11	7	6	8	2	6
Gout - - -	25	—	—	—	—	4	6	15
Cancer - - -	554	1	3	13	42	108	184	203
Phthisis - - -	1,920	95	207	500	426	425	198	69
Diabetes - - -	68	1	2	5	9	11	25	15
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	1,297	14	20	34	57	144	332	696
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	242	6	11	26	29	46	44	80
Aneurism - - -	33	—	1	3	6	13	5	5
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	1,217	14	21	43	92	189	305	553
Bronchitis - -	1,440	1	5	20	48	151	361	854
Pneumonia - -	687	15	27	70	99	151	159	166
Pleurisy - - -	53	2	5	6	5	12	10	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	209	1	3	9	14	34	62	86
Hernia - - -	34	—	—	4	6	4	7	13
Diseases of Liver -	198	—	4	8	21	44	60	61
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	285	15	13	16	23	41	66	111
Bright's Disease -	264	4	8	17	31	59	69	76
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	280	5	8	10	15	23	40	179
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident - - -	221	17	16	20	29	41	43	55
Suicide - - -	122	4	4	14	18	28	25	29
Other Causes - -	1,513	45	59	107	76	108	118	1,000
All Causes - - -	11,119	255	447	957	1,093	1,735	2,222	4,410
Years of Life - -	579,924	87,822	75,891	124,860	96,321	87,405	63,036	44,589
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.90	5.89	7.66	11.35	19.85	35.25	98.90

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

49. Hairdresser.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	22	1	—	5	5	5	3	3
Alcoholism - - -	18	—	—	3	5	6	3	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Gout - - -	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Cancer - - -	25	—	1	1	1	7	8	7
Phthisis - - -	241	16	54	85	61	17	7	1
Diabetes - - -	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	82	2	2	10	9	15	10	34
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	34	5	4	2	2	8	7	6
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	88	2	6	8	9	16	28	19
Bronchitis - - -	62	—	—	1	5	8	22	26
Pneumonia - - -	62	1	4	9	16	12	10	10
Pleurisy - - -	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	18	—	—	2	2	6	4	4
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Diseases of Liver - -	28	—	1	1	4	6	5	11
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	21	3	1	3	1	4	4	5
Bright's Disease - -	18	—	1	4	4	3	1	5
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	10	1	—	1	1	3	—	4
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	26	2	4	6	5	3	3	3
Suicide - - -	21	—	1	7	5	3	4	1
Other Causes - - -	83	6	11	16	6	5	6	33
All Causes - - -	876	40	92	167	143	132	126	176
Years of Life - - -	67,662	15,732	14,025	17,739	9,525	5,670	3,228	1,743
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	2.54	6.56	9.41	15.01	23.28	39.03	100.98

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

50. Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c., Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	8	—	—	2	1	1	3	1
Alcoholism - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rheumatic Fever -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gout - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer - -	22	—	—	2	1	5	7	7
Phthisis - -	43	2	2	13	8	10	3	5
Diabetes - -	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Diseases of Nervous System - -	38	—	2	1	4	9	6	16
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	7	—	—	—	2	2	1	2
Aneurism - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	29	1	—	—	4	2	10	12
Bronchitis - -	53	—	1	2	1	6	17	26
Pneumonia - -	37	1	—	9	6	8	10	3
Pleurisy - -	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	7	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Hernia - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver - -	11	—	—	1	4	3	2	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	11	—	—	2	1	2	2	4
Bright's Disease - -	5	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	8	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - -	20	3	4	1	2	1	6	3
Suicide - -	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Other Causes - -	51	3	2	3	7	4	8	24
All Causes - -	366	11	11	42	45	58	82	117
Years of Life - -	19,263	3,564	2,529	4,254	3,645	2,562	1,800	909
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	3.09	4.35	9.87	12.33	22.64	45.56	128.71

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

50a. Tallow, Soap, &c., Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	5	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
Alcoholism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	15	—	—	2	1	3	5	4
Phthisis - - -	30	1	1	9	7	6	2	4
Diabetes - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	27	—	1	—	3	7	4	12
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	6	—	—	—	2	1	1	2
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	20	1	—	—	3	2	6	8
Bronchitis - - -	41	—	—	1	1	3	14	22
Pneumonia - - -	17	1	—	3	4	2	5	2
Pleurisy - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	4
Hernia - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver - -	9	—	—	1	3	2	2	1
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	8	—	—	1	1	2	2	2
Bright's Disease - -	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	10	3	2	1	1	1	2	—
Suicide - - -	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Other Causes - - -	39	3	2	1	3	2	5	23
All Causes - - -	250	10	6	24	32	34	52	92
Years of Life - - -	15,141	3,009	2,010	3,297	2,742	1,941	1,425	717
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	3.32	2.99	7.28	11.67	17.52	36.49	128.31

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

51. Tanner, Fellmonger.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	17	—	—	1	2	5	5	4
Alcoholism - -	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Rheumatic Fever -	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cancer - - -	19	—	—	1	—	4	8	6
Phthisis - -	56	9	4	14	7	12	6	4
Diabetes - - -	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	52	1	—	1	5	7	9	29
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	11	—	1	—	2	2	4	2
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	47	—	2	4	—	10	5	26
Bronchitis - -	59	—	—	1	3	11	13	31
Pneumonia - -	43	—	2	6	5	16	8	6
Pleurisy - -	5	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	16	—	—	1	1	2	9	3
Hernia - - -	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	14	—	—	2	1	3	6	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	23	2	1	1	3	4	4	8
Bright's Disease -	7	1	—	—	—	1	4	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	10
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	15	2	3	1	2	2	3	2
Suicide - - -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Causes - -	60	4	2	7	8	5	2	32
All Causes - -	476	19	16	43	41	89	94	174
Years of Life - -	30,342	3,588	3,759	7,434	6,402	4,761	2,868	1,530
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	5.30	4.26	5.78	6.40	18.69	32.78	113.73

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

52. Currier, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	30	1	—	—	9	6	7	7
Alcoholism - - -	7	—	—	—	1	5	1	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cancer - - -	52	—	—	1	6	9	25	11
Phthisis - - -	202	5	20	44	57	48	22	6
Diabetes - - -	8	—	—	2	2	3	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	101	3	—	7	9	17	17	48
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	33	1	1	1	5	8	8	9
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	107	—	4	3	12	27	22	39
Bronchitis - - -	130	—	2	5	10	21	42	50
Pneumonia - - -	83	2	5	11	17	24	12	12
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	—	1	2	2	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	26	—	—	1	1	8	8	8
Hernia - - -	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Diseases of Liver - -	23	—	1	1	4	8	7	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System - -	33	—	2	3	3	9	7	9
Bright's Disease - -	30	—	1	5	7	2	7	8
Other Diseases of Urinary System - -	20	—	1	1	2	2	4	10
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	18	1	1	3	3	3	4	3
Suicide - - -	14	—	—	—	4	4	3	3
Other Causes - - -	113	2	8	15	7	13	12	56
All Causes - - -	1,048	15	46	107	162	220	213	285
Years of Life - - -	65,424	9,588	9,675	15,756	12,786	9,927	5,244	2,448
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	4.56	4.75	6.79	12.67	22.16	40.62	116.42

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

53. Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza	187	11	12	20	33	45	33	33
Alcoholism	59	—	1	7	28	14	6	3
Rheumatic Fever . .	65	9	8	10	17	16	4	1
Gout	13	—	—	—	3	5	4	1
Cancer	269	2	—	17	38	73	85	54
Phthisis	1,335	81	194	354	322	270	94	20
Diabetes	46	2	2	6	10	11	6	9
Diseases of Nervous System	719	11	21	38	77	152	190	230
Valvular Disease of Heart	174	4	6	28	33	37	37	29
Aneurism	39	—	—	3	12	16	7	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	715	11	15	56	101	183	180	169
Bronchitis	694	2	6	25	58	125	218	260
Pneumonia	837	30	37	115	192	232	154	77
Pleurisy	50	—	5	5	13	12	7	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	133	—	5	9	17	29	46	27
Hernia	21	—	—	1	1	4	11	4
Diseases of Liver . .	174	—	2	10	39	48	49	26
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	209	11	22	18	37	48	38	35
Bright's Disease . .	192	1	2	25	35	52	46	31
Other Diseases of Urinary System . .	137	3	7	8	16	26	31	46
Plumbism	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Accident	378	37	45	69	74	77	50	26
Suicide	51	1	1	9	10	17	7	6
Other Causes	711	64	62	93	83	98	89	222
All Causes	7,209	280	453	927	1,249	1,590	1,392	1,318
Years of Life	520,188	96,771	86,268	130,560	100,485	66,876	29,982	9,246
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000	—	2.89	5.25	7.10	12.43	23.78	46.43	142.55

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92---continued.

53a. Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	157	11	10	16	23	38	31	28
Alcoholism - -	45	—	—	6	20	11	6	2
Rheumatic Fever -	52	7	6	9	13	13	4	—
Gout - - -	11	—	—	—	2	5	3	1
Cancer - - -	218	1	—	16	33	57	66	45
Phthisis - - -	1,110	72	169	290	269	223	70	17
Diabetes - - -	43	2	2	6	9	10	6	8
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	595	10	18	26	64	132	152	193
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	148	4	6	25	27	29	32	25
Aneurism - - -	31	—	—	1	10	13	6	1
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	585	9	10	43	76	150	147	150
Bronchitis - - -	534	2	5	17	43	85	173	209
Pneumonia - - -	660	25	31	84	142	185	127	66
Pleurisy - - -	38	—	4	2	8	11	5	8
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	109	—	4	8	13	22	36	26
Hernia - - -	16	—	—	1	1	4	7	3
Diseases of Liver -	144	—	2	10	32	36	43	21
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	164	8	17	14	31	37	29	28
Bright's Disease -	159	1	2	24	29	39	35	29
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	116	2	5	7	15	22	26	39
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	285	30	32	53	51	57	39	23
Suicide - - -	39	1	1	8	5	14	5	5
Other Causes - -	587	51	54	76	68	78	76	184
All Causes - - -	5,847	236	378	743	984	1,271	1,124	1,111
Years of Life - -	412,839	78,405	69,519	102,750	78,339	52,371	23,865	7,590
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	3.01	5.44	7.23	12.56	24.27	47.10	146.38

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

53b. Boiler Maker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	30	—	2	4	10	7	2	5
Alcoholism - -	14	—	1	1	8	3	—	1
Rheumatic Fever -	13	2	2	1	4	3	—	1
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cancer - - -	51	1	—	1	5	16	19	9
Phthisis - - -	225	9	25	64	53	47	24	3
Diabetes - - -	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	124	1	3	12	13	20	38	37
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	26	—	—	3	6	8	5	4
Aneurism - - -	8	—	—	2	2	3	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	130	2	5	13	25	33	33	19
Bronchitis - - -	163	3	1	8	15	40	45	51
Pneumonia - - -	174	2	6	31	50	47	27	11
Pleurisy - - -	12	—	1	3	5	1	2	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	24	—	1	1	4	7	10	1
Hernia - - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Diseases of Liver -	30	—	—	—	7	12	6	5
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	45	3	5	4	6	11	9	7
Bright's Disease -	33	—	—	1	6	13	11	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	21	1	2	1	1	4	5	7
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	93	7	13	16	23	20	11	3
Suicide - - -	12	—	—	1	5	3	2	1
Other Causes - -	124	13	8	17	15	20	13	38
All Causes - - -	1,362	44	75	184	265	319	268	207
Years of Life - -	107,349	18,366	16,749	27,810	22,146	14,505	6,117	1,656
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	2.40	4.48	6.62	11.97	21.99	43.81	125.00

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

54. Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle-Maker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
Influenza - - -	57	—	5	3	11	14	6	18
Alcoholism - - -	16	—	—	3	4	7	2	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	12	1	1	3	3	3	1	—
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer - - -	95	—	—	1	13	25	33	23
Phthisis - - -	505	14	39	95	169	124	52	12
Diabetes - - -	14	—	—	2	1	4	4	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	251	3	1	11	19	46	59	112
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	43	—	—	2	9	16	12	4
Aneurism - - -	7	—	—	—	2	2	2	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	222	3	6	18	33	43	53	66
Bronchitis - - -	384	—	1	10	26	77	133	137
Pneumonia - - -	286	4	12	30	59	82	55	44
Pleurisy - - -	18	—	1	1	2	6	4	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	60	—	4	2	8	16	14	16
Hernia - - -	9	—	—	1	1	—	2	5
Diseases of Liver - -	52	—	3	4	6	16	17	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	54	1	5	6	6	14	12	10
Bright's Disease - -	67	2	2	8	12	20	14	9
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	32	1	1	2	5	5	12	6
Plumbism - - -	19	—	—	3	5	5	6	—
Accident - - -	70	5	3	7	12	17	10	16
Suicide - - -	34	2	1	8	7	7	8	1
Other Causes - - -	220	4	5	17	27	28	27	112
All Causes - - -	2,529	40	90	237	440	578	538	606
Years of Life - - -	119,640	18,828	16,887	28,338	23,934	17,553	9,354	4,746
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.12	5.33	8.36	18.38	32.93	57.52	127.69

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

54a. Cutler, Scissors Maker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	25	—	1	1	4	7	2	10
Alcoholism - -	10	—	—	3	1	4	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Gout - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - -	43	—	—	—	7	11	13	12
Phthisis - -	247	9	20	38	80	61	33	6
Diabetes - -	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Diseases of Nervous System - -	110	—	1	6	7	15	21	60
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	19	—	—	—	5	8	5	1
Aneurism - -	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	102	—	1	11	18	24	19	29
Bronchitis - -	212	—	—	5	14	45	77	71
Pneumonia - -	145	3	8	11	30	43	30	20
Pleurisy - -	10	—	1	1	—	5	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	28	—	1	—	4	9	7	7
Hernia - -	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Diseases of Liver -	18	—	1	3	3	5	4	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	21	1	2	5	3	5	1	4
Bright's Disease -	24	1	1	3	2	7	7	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	15	1	—	—	2	3	6	3
Plumbism - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Accident - -	33	2	1	—	7	7	4	12
Suicide - -	18	1	—	4	3	5	4	1
Other Causes -	94	1	2	7	10	13	7	54
All Causes - -	1,194	19	40	99	208	280	246	302
Years of Life -	51,177	8,067	7,368	11,619	9,963	7,866	4,086	2,208
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.36	5.43	8.52	20.88	35.60	60.21	136.78

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

54b. File Maker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	18	-	1	1	4	4	1	7
Alcoholism - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gout - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer - -	11	—	—	—	1	1	6	3
Phthisis - -	108	1	6	22	38	27	11	3
Diabetes - -	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - -	67	—	—	1	10	21	17	18
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	9	—	—	1	1	3	4	—
Aneurism - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - -	52	2	1	4	12	10	10	13
Bronchitis - -	59	—	—	—	6	16	20	17
Pneumonia - -	62	1	4	8	14	16	9	10
Pleurisy - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - -	13	—	1	1	1	4	2	4
Hernia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver - -	8	—	—	—	1	3	4	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System - -	11	—	2	—	2	2	4	1
Bright's Disease - -	25	1	—	3	9	9	—	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System - -	8	—	1	1	2	—	2	2
Plumbism - -	17	—	—	3	4	4	6	—
Accident - -	11	—	1	3	1	3	2	1
Suicide - -	8	—	1	1	2	1	3	—
Other Causes - -	57	1	1	6	11	6	11	21
All Causes - -	552	6	19	56	121	134	113	103
Years of Life - -	21,675	3,597	2,757	5,049	4,632	3,345	1,596	699
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	1.67	6.89	11.09	26.12	40.06	70.80	147.35

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

55. Gunsmith.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	14	—	—	3	—	3	6	2
Alcoholism - -	10	—	—	2	—	4	3	1
Rheumatic Fever -	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gout - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Cancer - - -	28	—	—	—	2	8	8	10
Phthisis - -	117	7	12	25	31	27	12	3
Diabetes - - -	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	40	—	—	4	6	12	10	8
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	13	—	—	1	2	6	—	4
Aneurism - - -	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	57	—	1	1	7	11	15	22
Bronchitis - -	62	—	1	2	4	10	18	27
Pneumonia - -	54	—	2	12	10	16	10	4
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	—	1	—	1	3	1
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	15	—	—	—	4	3	4	4
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	11	—	—	1	—	2	6	2
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	13	—	1	—	—	2	7	3
Bright's Disease -	9	—	2	—	—	3	—	4
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	7	—	—	2	—	2	2	1
Suicide - - -	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Other Causes - -	49	1	1	5	4	5	5	28
All Causes - -	528	9	20	61	72	121	116	129
Years of Life - -	26,985	3,930	4,038	5,979	4,788	4,563	2,454	1,233
Mean Annual } Deaths - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	2.29	4.95	10.20	15.04	26.52	47.27	104.62

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

56. Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	14	—	—	2	4	2	2	4
Alcoholism - -	6	—	—	1	—	4	1	—
Rheumatic Fever -	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	2
Gout - -	7	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
Cancer - - -	37	—	—	—	5	15	8	9
Phthisis - -	168	6	17	40	52	39	13	1
Diabetes - - -	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System - -	94	—	1	6	11	26	23	27
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	19	2	—	2	3	6	3	3
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	82	1	1	4	13	17	15	31
Bronchitis - -	94	—	—	2	5	16	33	38
Pneumonia - -	56	1	3	12	15	10	10	5
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	24	1	—	1	2	5	8	7
Hernia - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	17	—	1	1	1	4	7	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	21	2	1	2	2	5	5	4
Bright's Disease -	27	1	—	2	2	12	6	4
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	17	—	1	1	5	1	2	7
Plumbism - - -	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Accident - - -	26	1	2	6	4	7	2	4
Suicide - - -	8	—	1	1	1	4	—	1
Other Causes - -	96	3	1	10	11	10	9	52
All Causes - -	833	19	29	95	141	190	149	210
Years of Life - -	57,507	8,427	7,533	14,562	11,724	8,550	4,398	2,313
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.25	3.85	6.52	12.03	22.22	33.88	90.79

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

57. Blacksmith, Whitesmith.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza -	213	6	7	8	37	47	48	60
Alcoholism - -	47	—	—	5	13	23	4	2
Rheumatic Fever -	40	2	1	5	12	9	10	1
Gout - - - -	19	—	—	—	1	4	6	8
Cancer - - - -	303	2	2	11	32	76	86	94
Phthisis - - -	861	29	101	209	213	186	102	21
Diabetes - - -	30	—	3	1	3	7	12	4
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	728	5	15	27	65	123	167	326
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	170	—	3	15	18	43	42	49
Aneurism - - -	32	—	—	6	7	9	7	3
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	802	5	4	46	63	138	211	335
Bronchitis - - -	798	1	5	10	53	115	221	393
Pneumonia - - -	650	4	24	62	127	179	148	106
Pleurisy - - -	48	—	5	7	13	7	8	8
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	148	1	—	3	18	41	38	47
Hernia - - - -	22	—	—	—	1	2	7	12
Diseases of Liver -	164	1	1	8	15	53	41	45
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	183	7	8	16	28	31	36	57
Bright's Disease -	161	—	5	11	25	40	45	35
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	138	—	3	3	15	15	24	78
Plumbism - - -	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Accident - - -	225	15	16	24	37	48	39	46
Suicide - - - -	68	1	2	4	20	16	19	6
Other Causes - -	776	32	40	60	46	76	83	439
All Causes - - -	6,629	112	245	541	862	1,289	1,405	2,175
Years of Life - -	409,626	63,375	57,360	93,351	79,743	62,136	35,619	18,042
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	1.77	4.27	5.80	10.81	20.74	39.45	120.55

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

58. Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	374	16	17	59	79	92	62	49
Alcoholism - - -	81	—	—	20	22	29	6	4
Rheumatic Fever -	64	5	12	12	14	8	10	3
Gout - - -	11	—	1	—	—	3	3	4
Cancer - - -	361	2	5	14	47	92	105	96
Phthisis - - -	1,548	70	192	412	438	309	109	18
Diabetes - - -	57	4	6	10	13	12	10	2
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	976	22	26	61	135	189	253	290
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	228	5	16	25	44	50	62	26
Aneurism - - -	44	—	1	5	13	15	7	3
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	971	22	18	71	153	227	262	218
Bronchitis - - -	1,373	3	5	42	133	286	433	471
Pneumonia - - -	1,793	47	100	275	455	464	324	128
Pleurisy - - -	70	6	3	8	15	18	16	4
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	206	5	3	10	27	48	69	44
Hernia - - -	40	—	2	3	4	9	11	11
Diseases of Liver -	203	—	3	19	34	54	63	30
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	226	14	19	42	36	44	30	41
Bright's Disease -	244	7	16	21	40	59	57	44
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	153	4	6	14	17	25	33	54
Plumbism - - -	5	—	1	1	1	2	—	—
Accident - - -	456	33	44	84	86	87	70	52
Suicide - - -	94	4	3	16	15	34	19	3
Other Causes - -	1,128	61	80	143	123	129	124	468
All Causes - - -	10,706	330	579	1,367	1,944	2,285	2,138	2,063
Years of Life - - -	607,617	102,942	94,551	155,205	122,943	80,178	38,661	13,137
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	3.21	6.12	8.81	15.81	28.50	55.30	157.04

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.**59. Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Worker and Dealer.**

Cause of Death.	Ages.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	135	4	9	17	27	24	32	22
Alcoholism - - -	33	—	2	3	15	8	5	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	26	2	7	3	9	3	1	1
Gout - - -	13	—	—	—	1	2	4	6
Cancer - - -	181	3	2	12	19	44	59	42
Phthisis - - -	1,017	53	141	307	261	170	72	13
Diabetes - - -	36	1	1	7	7	7	5	8
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	453	7	12	22	50	101	110	151
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	118	4	10	16	25	25	21	17
Aneurism - - -	19	—	3	1	8	4	2	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	464	12	14	29	76	84	107	142
Bronchitis - - -	559	2	1	21	48	122	149	216
Pneumonia - - -	480	14	38	80	115	113	68	52
Pleurisy - - -	35	4	1	3	6	4	10	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	98	1	4	4	16	22	34	17
Hernia - - -	16	1	—	1	6	—	2	6
Diseases of Liver - -	107	1	1	6	13	32	34	20
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	130	11	15	13	19	19	29	24
Bright's Disease - -	129	—	6	14	26	37	28	18
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	78	6	1	8	12	18	18	15
Plumbism - - -	29	2	2	6	6	9	4	—
Accident - - -	173	32	21	27	28	24	26	15
Suicide - - -	56	1	2	7	20	13	10	3
Other Causes - - -	510	46	53	72	54	54	47	184
All Causes - - -	4,895	207	346	679	867	939	877	980
Years of Life	358,434	79,251	60,279	91,359	62,016	38,253	19,056	8,220
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.61	5.74	7.43	13.98	24.55	46.02	119.22

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

59a. Copper Worker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	8	--	—	2	—	1	3	2
Alcoholism - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gout - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer - - -	19	—	—	—	1	5	5	8
Phthisis - -	89	5	6	27	24	18	8	1
Diabetes - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - -	33	—	1	1	3	8	8	12
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	12	—	2	1	3	2	3	1
Aneurism - -	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	54	—	3	4	4	8	17	18
Bronchitis - -	66	—	—	2	4	15	22	23
Pneumonia - -	57	—	4	8	12	16	10	7
Pleurisy - -	4	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	7	—	—	1	—	2	2	2
Hernia - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	10	—	1	—	2	1	6	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	15	1	2	2	2	2	2	4
Bright's Disease -	14	—	—	4	4	1	1	4
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	7	—	—	—	2	—	3	2
Plumbism - -	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Accident - -	23	3	5	7	3	3	2	—
Suicide - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Causes -	69	2	5	10	6	9	7	30
All Causes - -	496	11	30	72	75	91	102	115
Years of Life - -	24,756	4,176	3,771	6,489	4,644	3,261	1,734	681
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	2.63	7.96	11.10	16.15	27.91	58.82	168.87

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

59b. Tin, Tin Plate—Worker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	35	2	4	4	8	4	8	5
Alcoholism - -	8	—	—	—	3	4	1	—
Rheumatic Fever -	11	—	1	1	6	1	1	1
Gout - -	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Cancer - - -	53	1	1	4	7	7	23	10
Phthisis - - -	291	20	44	98	58	43	22	6
Diabetes - -	14	—	—	3	1	3	2	5
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	147	4	4	6	16	23	41	53
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	30	—	1	1	9	9	6	4
Aneurism - -	6	—	1	—	3	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	127	4	4	9	19	20	28	43
Bronchitis - -	134	—	—	4	5	21	40	64
Pneumonia - -	129	3	13	20	32	26	20	15
Pleurisy - - -	9	1	—	1	2	—	2	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	30	1	1	1	2	6	12	7
Hernia - -	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
Diseases of Liver -	35	1	—	2	6	9	6	11
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	34	5	4	5	5	5	7	3
Bright's Disease -	40	—	5	5	7	10	7	6
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	12	1	—	2	1	5	2	1
Plumbism - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - -	48	11	5	11	5	3	6	7
Suicide - - -	16	—	—	5	6	—	4	1
Other Causes -	147	15	15	15	16	14	9	63
All Causes - -	1,367	70	103	198	220	214	249	313
Years of Life - -	110,751	25,299	19,494	28,857	18,072	10,656	5,634	2,739
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.77	5.28	6.86	12.17	20.08	44.20	114.28

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

59c. Zinc Worker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	5	—	1	2	—	1	—	1
Alcoholism - -	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Gout - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - - -	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Phthisis - - -	28	—	2	13	2	9	1	1
Diabetes - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	4	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Aneurism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	12	1	—	1	3	3	1	3
Bronchitis - - -	20	1	—	3	4	4	5	3
Pneumonia - - -	19	—	3	5	3	3	1	4
Pleurisy - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hernia - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bright's Disease -	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	8	1	—	—	—	1	3	3
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	9	—	1	2	3	2	1	—
Suicide - - - -	6	—	—	1	—	3	2	—
Other Causes - - -	9	1	1	—	1	1	1	4
All Causes - - -	140	4	9	30	21	32	23	21
Years of Life - - -	9,894	1,482	1,758	3,003	1,935	1,089	474	153
Mean Annual Death Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.70	5.12	9.99	10.85	29.38	48.52	137.26

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

59d. Lead Worker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Alcoholism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gout - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Phthisis - -	14	1	3	3	3	4	—	—
Diabetes - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	28	—	—	1	6	4	6	11
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Aneurism - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	23	—	—	1	2	4	9	7
Bronchitis - -	21	—	—	1	3	5	2	10
Pneumonia - -	17	—	2	—	6	3	5	1
Pleurisy - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	6	—	—	1	—	—	3	2
Hernia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	8	—	—	—	1	1	3	3
Bright's Disease -	7	—	—	1	—	3	2	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	6	—	—	2	1	—	2	1
Plumbism - -	19	2	2	2	2	8	3	—
Accident - -	6	1	1	1	1	1	—	1
Suicide - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Causes - -	19	—	1	1	2	—	4	11
All Causes - -	196	5	9	15	30	36	47	54
Years of Life - -	6,216	1,125	765	1,236	1,317	957	624	192
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	4.44	11.76	12.14	22.78	37.62	75.32	281.25

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

59e. Brass, Bronze-Worker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	29	—	—	4	8	6	6	5
Alcoholism - - -	10	—	1	2	7	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	8	1	5	—	1	1	—	—
Gout - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Cancer - - -	51	—	1	1	5	13	16	15
Phthisis - - -	323	19	53	97	79	49	24	2
Diabetes - - -	6	—	1	1	3	1	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	114	2	5	10	13	27	26	31
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	35	4	5	6	2	5	8	5
Aneurism - - -	5	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	100	2	4	4	19	26	20	25
Bronchitis - - -	139	1	—	5	15	45	33	40
Pneumonia - - -	98	8	7	15	24	23	13	8
Pleurisy - - -	11	1	—	1	1	4	3	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	23	—	2	1	5	7	7	1
Hernia - - -	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver - -	17	—	—	1	2	8	4	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	30	—	4	4	7	2	7	6
Bright's Disease - -	23	—	—	2	5	7	7	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	22	4	1	1	3	8	2	3
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	35	7	2	2	8	5	6	5
Suicide - - -	15	—	—	1	8	5	1	—
Other Causes - - -	111	21	11	23	12	13	7	24
All Causes - - -	1,212	70	103	182	230	256	193	178
Years of Life - - -	99,234	24,195	17,361	24,921	16,305	9,828	4,713	1,911
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.89	5.93	7.30	14.11	26.05	40.95	93.14

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Metal Workers as represented by 53-59.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	994	37	50	112	191	227	189	188
Alcoholism - -	252	—	3	41	82	89	27	10
Rheumatic Fever -	214	20	29	36	56	39	26	8
Gout - -	68	—	1	—	5	17	21	24
Cancer - -	1,274	9	9	55	156	333	384	328
Phthisis - -	5,551	260	696	1,442	1,486	1,125	454	88
Diabetes - -	189	8	12	26	35	42	39	27
Diseases of Nervous System - -	3,261	48	76	169	363	649	812	1,144
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	765	15	35	89	134	183	177	132
Aneurism - -	147	—	4	16	43	48	26	10
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - -	3,313	54	59	225	446	703	843	983
Bronchitis - -	3,964	8	19	112	327	751	1,205	1,542
Pneumonia - -	4,156	100	216	586	973	1,096	769	416
Pleurisy - -	233	10	15	25	51	50	48	34
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - -	684	8	16	29	92	164	213	162
Hernia - -	110	1	2	6	13	16	33	39
Diseases of Liver -	728	2	11	49	108	209	217	132
Other Diseases of Digestive System - -	836	46	71	97	128	163	157	174
Bright's Disease -	829	11	33	81	140	223	196	145
Other Diseases of Urinary System - -	559	14	19	36	70	90	120	210
Plumbism - -	61	3	3	11	14	19	11	—
Accident - -	1,335	123	131	219	241	262	199	160
Suicide - -	316	9	10	45	73	94	65	20
Other Causes -	3,490	211	242	400	348	400	384	1,505
All Causes - -	33,329	997	1,762	3,907	5,575	6,992	6,615	7,481
Years of Life -	2,099,997	373,524	326,916	519,354	405,633	278,109	139,524	56,937
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	2.67	5.39	7.52	13.74	25.14	47.41	131.39

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

60. Bricklayer, Mason, Builder.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	421	8	10	43	67	91	94	108
Alcoholism - -	96	—	1	21	32	28	10	4
Rheumatic Fever -	69	3	4	18	19	8	12	5
Gout - -	48	—	—	—	3	10	16	19
Cancer - -	609	—	2	18	56	134	200	199
Phthisis - -	2,345	35	89	449	821	584	283	84
Diabetes - -	89	—	1	12	12	13	28	23
Diseases of Nervous System - -	1,243	7	12	86	130	194	348	466
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	324	2	10	18	59	83	72	80
Aneurism - -	68	—	—	5	22	25	13	3
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1,418	6	7	72	168	293	365	507
Bronchitis - -	1,709	3	4	29	141	312	499	721
Pneumonia - -	1,281	16	47	160	334	297	250	177
Pleurisy - -	74	—	4	9	16	17	14	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	325	1	2	13	57	83	94	75
Hernia - -	30	—	—	3	5	1	7	14
Diseases of Liver -	270	—	2	17	52	66	80	53
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	282	7	13	25	41	56	58	82
Bright's Disease -	312	1	2	19	58	90	69	73
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	235	1	1	12	32	32	35	122
Plumbism - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Accident - -	659	28	42	108	137	140	114	90
Suicide - -	111	3	1	23	23	33	16	12
Other Causes -	1,367	25	48	116	141	163	159	715
All Causes - -	13,387	146	302	1,276	2,427	2,754	2,836	3,646
Years of Life -	747,615	83,774	79,161	194,925	180,468	124,950	70,488	33,849
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.29	3.82	6.55	13.45	22.04	40.23	107.71

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

61. Carpenter, Joiner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	326	9	12	30	40	72	59	104
Alcoholism - -	72	—	1	8	25	21	9	8
Rheumatic Fever -	88	5	5	28	18	18	8	6
Gout - -	34	—	—	—	1	6	8	19
Cancer - -	521	1	4	10	41	105	177	183
Phthisis - -	1,541	38	120	372	411	364	178	58
Diabetes - -	77	1	2	14	15	19	11	15
Diseases of Nervous System - -	1,119	6	17	46	91	131	274	554
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	242	4	2	15	31	47	53	90
Aneurism - -	44	1	—	5	10	14	6	8
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1,138	4	15	47	98	194	294	486
Bronchitis - -	1,056	1	3	12	41	144	250	605
Pneumonia - -	771	6	18	81	153	189	153	171
Pleurisy - -	45	1	—	9	9	14	7	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	189	1	2	6	21	48	44	67
Hernia - -	38	2	—	4	2	7	8	15
Diseases of Liver -	216	—	1	12	30	59	63	51
Other Diseases of Digestive System	262	7	13	38	29	41	48	86
Bright's Disease -	250	2	5	14	37	63	61	68
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	192	1	—	13	15	29	27	107
Plumbism - -	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Accident - -	410	19	25	60	50	95	87	74
Suicide - -	123	4	3	12	24	26	31	23
Other Causes -	1,201	11	49	96	115	98	98	734
All Causes - -	9,959	124	297	933	1,308	1,805	1,954	3,538
Years of Life - -	651,309	74,580	75,180	161,442	139,701	105,012	60,774	34,620
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	1.66	3.95	5.78	9.36	17.19	32.15	102.20

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

62. Slater, Tiler.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	12	1	—	2	—	2	3	4
Alcoholism - -	4	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Gout - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer - -	20	—	—	2	3	7	3	5
Phthisis - -	70	—	4	21	26	11	7	1
Diabetes - -	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - -	36	—	1	1	6	2	9	17
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	5	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
Aneurism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	48	—	—	3	7	7	18	13
Bronchitis - -	50	—	—	2	9	12	11	16
Pneumonia - -	44	1	2	10	7	9	9	6
Pleurisy - -	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
Hernia - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of Liver -	7	—	—	—	—	5	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	7	—	1	—	4	—	—	2
Bright's Disease -	12	—	—	—	3	4	4	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	14	—	1	1	2	3	2	5
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - -	38	4	—	7	9	8	8	2
Suicide - -	5	—	—	1	2	1	—	1
Other Causes - -	49	1	2	6	3	9	2	26
All Causes - -	435	8	11	63	87	85	81	100
Years of Life - -	20,067	1,722	2,076	5,724	5,067	3,087	1,611	780
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	4.65	5.30	11.01	17.17	27.53	50.23	128.24

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

63. Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	43	—	2	6	10	7	12	6
Alcoholism - -	18	—	2	4	4	6	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
Gout - -	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cancer - -	78	—	1	1	13	16	31	16
Phthisis - -	237	6	11	58	83	49	24	6
Diabetes - -	8	—	—	2	1	1	4	—
Diseases of Nervous System - -	153	1	4	8	20	27	46	47
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	41	1	—	2	10	8	10	10
Aneurism - -	5	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	132	1	—	16	19	33	36	27
Bronchitis - -	188	—	—	4	19	29	71	65
Pneumonia - -	148	3	3	16	38	46	29	14
Pleurisy - -	4	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	26	—	—	2	3	10	5	6
Hernia - -	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	31	—	1	—	8	7	11	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	35	—	—	4	11	8	9	3
Bright's Disease -	45	—	2	5	9	15	8	6
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	30	1	—	4	4	8	3	10
Plumbism - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - -	76	5	2	11	17	14	22	5
Suicide - -	25	—	—	5	8	3	5	4
Other Causes - -	140	5	6	16	20	18	21	54
All Causes - -	1,474	22	34	167	305	309	352	285
Years of Life -	86,547	7,092	8,853	24,093	22,149	13,935	7,248	3,177
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	3.10	3.84	6.93	13.77	22.17	48.57	89.71

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

64. Plumber, Painter, Glazier.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	196	6	8	30	35	51	36	30
Alcoholism - -	77	—	1	11	32	14	13	6
Rheumatic Fever -	57	5	6	11	16	12	7	—
Gout - - -	63	—	—	—	8	17	21	17
Cancer - -	317	1	5	11	41	106	97	56
Phthisis - -	1,426	48	137	374	448	272	123	24
Diabetes - -	35	—	3	5	6	10	7	4
Diseases of Nervous System - - }	901	8	13	46	148	220	227	239
Valvular Disease of Heart - - }	193	4	5	19	50	58	34	23
Aneurism - -	51	—	1	8	19	15	6	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	691	15	14	63	124	155	165	155
Bronchitis - -	691	1	4	18	63	150	212	243
Pneumonia - -	602	6	28	93	160	152	98	65
Pleurisy - -	45	—	2	8	12	10	9	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	150	—	4	13	29	36	48	20
Hernia - -	19	—	1	4	2	1	6	5
Diseases of Liver -	140	1	3	9	21	33	42	31
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	195	4	7	20	41	37	44	42
Bright's Disease -	369	2	3	26	81	120	88	49
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	146	1	3	13	25	30	34	40
Plumbism - -	117	5	7	18	35	38	11	3
Accident - -	355	24	29	63	90	72	49	23
Suicide - -	101	2	5	14	35	21	16	8
Other Causes - -	608	23	40	83	89	84	77	212
All Causes - -	7,545	156	329	965	1,610	1,714	1,470	1,301
Years of Life - -	498,405	68,220	71,682	137,073	108,831	68,199	32,253	12,147
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	2.29	4.59	7.04	14.79	25.13	45.58	107.10

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

65. Cabinet Maker, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	98	3	1	12	18	18	21	25
Alcoholism - - -	41	—	—	6	14	11	5	5
Rheumatic Fever - -	20	—	2	6	6	4	2	—
Gout - - - -	7	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Cancer - - - -	145	—	—	8	14	37	43	43
Phthisis - - - -	746	36	64	181	216	156	67	26
Diabetes - - - -	20	—	1	4	2	5	4	4
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - -	350	8	9	21	33	58	94	127
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - -	77	2	5	10	21	11	13	15
Aneurism - - - -	12	—	—	—	6	3	3	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	389	5	11	20	47	83	98	125
Bronchitis - - -	392	2	3	15	26	66	105	175
Pneumonia - - -	298	11	12	28	73	72	57	45
Pleurisy - - - -	25	—	—	3	4	7	6	5
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	71	—	2	5	10	14	17	23
Hernia - - - -	9	—	—	—	1	1	3	4
Diseases of Liver -	80	—	3	2	6	17	29	23
Other Diseases of } Digestive System	80	3	6	9	17	11	10	24
Bright's Disease -	89	1	3	14	12	21	20	18
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	70	2	1	4	8	10	13	32
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	74	3	3	13	19	17	7	12
Suicide - - - -	43	—	2	7	12	12	5	5
Other Causes - - -	327	12	23	35	32	41	38	146
All Causes - - - -	3,463	88	151	403	597	677	663	884
Years of Life - - -	229,101	35,715	31,740	58,056	45,654	32,076	17,121	8,739
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - -	—	2.46	4.76	6.94	13.08	21.11	38.72	101.16

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

66. Sawyer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	36	—	1	2	3	3	12	15
Alcoholism - - -	10	—	—	—	2	5	2	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cancer - - -	86	—	—	1	5	17	30	33
Phthisis - - -	130	9	17	24	30	23	20	7
Diabetes - - -	8	—	1	—	1	—	3	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	169	3	4	4	10	17	38	93
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	45	1	1	5	5	8	13	12
Aneurism - - -	7	—	—	1	2	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	148	2	1	2	14	13	42	74
Bronchitis - - -	156	—	—	2	2	15	35	102
Pneumonia - - -	93	2	6	10	9	27	21	18
Pleurisy - - -	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	25	—	—	—	1	5	7	12
Hernia - - -	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Diseases of Liver - -	29	1	—	—	3	5	11	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	27	1	—	3	—	4	6	10
Bright's Disease - -	36	—	1	2	4	5	8	16
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	24	1	—	2	1	2	4	14
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	49	4	1	4	9	7	9	15
Suicide - - -	16	—	1	1	2	2	6	4
Other Causes - - -	203	3	4	8	16	11	22	139
All Causes - - -	1,311	27	39	72	125	172	292	584
Years of Life - - -	68,277	8,397	7,661	14,877	13,101	11,142	8,268	4,611
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	3.22	4.95	4.84	9.54	15.44	35.32	126.65

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Building Trades, as represented by 60-66.

Cause of Death.	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	1,132	27	34	125	173	244	237	292
Alcoholism - -	318	—	5	52	110	86	41	24
Rheumatic Fever - -	246	13	18	67	62	43	30	13
Gout - - -	157	—	—	—	13	35	50	59
Cancer - - -	1,776	2	12	51	173	422	581	535
Phthisis - -	6,495	172	442	1,479	2,035	1,459	702	206
Diabetes - - -	239	1	8	37	38	48	58	49
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	3,971	33	60	212	438	649	1,036	1,543
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	927	14	23	70	177	217	196	230
Aneurism - - -	187	1	1	19	62	60	30	14
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	3,964	33	48	223	477	778	1,018	1,387
Bronchitis - -	4,242	7	14	82	301	728	1,183	1,927
Pneumonia - -	3,237	44	116	398	774	792	617	496
Pleurisy - - -	199	1	6	32	44	48	38	30
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	791	3	10	40	123	197	215	203
Hernia - - -	104	2	1	11	11	14	25	40
Diseases of Liver - -	773	2	10	40	120	192	237	172
Other Diseases of } Digestive System	888	22	40	99	146	157	175	249
Bright's Disease - -	1,113	6	16	80	204	318	258	231
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	711	7	6	49	87	114	118	330
Plumbism - - -	124	5	7	19	38	40	11	4
Accident - - -	1,661	87	102	271	331	353	296	221
Suicide - - -	424	9	12	63	106	98	79	57
All other Causes - -	3,895	80	172	360	416	424	417	2,026
All Causes - - -	37,574	571	1,163	3,879	6,459	7,516	7,648	10,338
Years of Life - -	2,301,321	259,500	276,573	596,190	514,971	358,401	197,763	97,923
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	2.20	4.21	6.51	12.54	20.97	38.67	105.57

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

67. Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	43	1	1	3	5	10	12	11
Alcoholism - -	19	—	—	3	3	8	4	1
Rheumatic Fever -	9	—	—	1	4	1	1	2
Gout - - -	6	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Cancer - - -	70	—	1	2	2	22	16	27
Phthisis - - -	283	8	28	66	67	64	41	9
Diabetes - - -	8	—	—	1	2	4	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	180	1	—	10	18	40	39	72
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	44	1	3	2	6	11	13	8
Aneurism - - -	9	—	—	1	1	2	3	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	157	—	4	6	22	38	30	57
Bronchitis - - -	209	—	1	6	15	40	55	92
Pneumonia - - -	150	1	2	16	30	47	30	24
Pleurisy - - -	10	—	1	1	—	4	2	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	41	—	2	1	3	7	14	14
Hernia - - -	6	—	—	—	1	—	4	1
Diseases of Liver -	29	—	—	4	5	8	6	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	31	2	1	3	1	12	5	7
Bright's Disease -	34	1	—	1	8	5	9	10
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	30	—	—	2	3	4	3	18
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident - - -	43	4	1	7	13	7	7	4
Suicide - - -	15	—	1	2	4	4	2	2
Other Causes - - -	165	4	8	15	19	26	12	81
All Causes - - -	1,592	23	54	153	233	365	311	453
Years of Life - -	86,181	13,089	10,965	19,128	16,752	14,322	7,683	4,242
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	1.76	4.92	8.00	13.91	25.49	40.48	106.79

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

68. Coach, Carriage-Maker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	50	2	1	1	6	12	12	16
Alcoholism - -	11	—	—	3	2	4	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	14	3	2	5	3	—	1	—
Gout - - -	10	—	—	1	1	2	3	3
Cancer - - -	81	—	2	1	11	17	24	26
Phthisis - - -	281	11	33	69	74	52	31	11
Diabetes - - -	13	—	2	—	1	3	4	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	198	1	4	10	19	36	47	81
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	38	2	1	4	10	6	7	8
Aneurism - - -	10	—	—	—	3	3	4	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	165	—	2	12	17	42	39	53
Bronchitis - - -	181	—	2	6	16	29	53	75
Pneumonia - - -	166	1	4	19	27	49	36	30
Pleurisy - - -	8	—	—	3	—	3	2	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	36	—	—	5	2	5	14	10
Hernia - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	34	—	—	—	7	14	8	5
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	48	4	4	8	8	12	4	8
Bright's Disease -	64	—	—	5	11	19	15	14
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	45	2	1	3	8	8	7	16
Plumbism - - -	9	—	—	3	3	1	1	1
Accident - - -	73	6	5	12	14	11	13	12
Suicide - - -	16	—	1	1	4	5	3	2
Other Causes - - -	172	12	10	19	20	23	17	72
All Causes - - -	1,724	44	74	190	267	355	347	447
Years of Life - -	111,729	16,821	16,956	29,010	22,578	15,408	7,431	3,525
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.62	4.36	6.55	11.83	23.04	46.70	126.81

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

69. Wheelwright.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	44	1	2	2	5	9	8	17
Alcoholism - -	9	—	—	2	1	5	—	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	9	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Gout - - -	9	—	—	—	—	5	1	3
Cancer - - -	65	—	—	—	8	15	9	33
Phthisis - - -	144	4	10	25	43	35	19	8
Diabetes - - -	7	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	217	1	3	6	13	28	44	122
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	36	1	—	2	1	8	9	15
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	173	—	3	2	13	23	38	94
Bronchitis - - -	183	—	—	—	8	22	32	121
Pneumonia - - -	113	—	6	15	17	24	20	31
Pleurisy - - -	12	1	—	3	1	4	3	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	27	—	—	—	4	4	4	15
Hernia - - -	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	5
Diseases of Liver - -	40	—	1	1	2	12	11	13
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	42	—	2	2	3	6	11	18
Bright's Disease - -	39	—	—	1	1	12	10	15
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	32	—	—	1	1	2	1	27
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - - -	41	3	3	6	7	6	6	10
Suicide - - -	14	—	—	4	1	—	4	5
Other Causes - - -	234	8	13	13	9	17	21	153
All Causes - - -	1,501	20	44	86	141	244	256	710
Years of Life - - -	82,035	10,623	10,305	19,023	15,621	12,339	8,085	6,039
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	1.88	4.27	4.52	9.03	19.77	31.66	117.57

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

70. Shipwright, &c. (Wood and Iron).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	48	—	—	8	13	9	10	8
Alcoholism - -	19	—	—	4	7	4	3	1
Rheumatic Fever -	11	2	—	4	1	1	1	2
Gout - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Cancer - -	110	—	1	2	10	36	31	30
Phthisis - - -	305	16	39	74	80	66	27	3
Diabetes - -	9	—	3	—	2	3	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - }	269	4	4	17	29	51	64	100
Valvular Disease of Heart - - }	55	—	2	3	7	20	11	12
Aneurism - - -	20	—	—	1	8	8	2	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	218	3	1	13	24	57	53	67
Bronchitis - -	188	1	—	3	13	36	55	80
Pneumonia - -	254	6	17	25	47	69	49	41
Pleurisy - -	12	—	1	2	2	5	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	41	—	1	3	6	7	10	14
Hernia - - -	7	—	1	—	2	—	1	3
Diseases of Liver	40	1	1	1	7	12	11	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	55	—	2	6	13	9	11	14
Bright's Disease -	51	2	1	3	12	13	13	7
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	30	—	1	2	1	7	7	12
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	183	23	10	31	29	46	26	18
Suicide - - -	13	—	1	1	4	3	2	2
Other Causes - -	243	6	15	24	24	27	23	124
All Causes - -	2,184	64	101	227	341	490	413	548
Years of Life - -	184,113	26,409	26,586	44,157	35,739	30,270	14,847	6,105
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	2.42	3.80	5.14	9.54	16.19	27.82	89.76

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

71. Manufacturing Chemist.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15--	20--	25--	35--	45--	55--	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	38	—	—	5	12	7	12	2
Alcoholism - - -	5	—	—	1	3	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	6	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	42	—	—	1	4	13	15	9
Phthisis - - -	140	9	17	42	37	19	13	3
Diabetes - - -	6	1	1	—	2	—	2	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	102	2	2	6	9	20	25	38
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	29	—	—	2	2	6	17	2
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	94	—	2	2	16	28	28	18
Bronchitis - - -	200	1	2	6	18	66	63	44
Pneumonia - - -	153	2	5	24	47	37	28	10
Pleurisy - - -	18	1	—	—	7	4	4	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	21	—	—	1	4	8	4	4
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Diseases of Liver -	17	1	—	3	3	5	4	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	27	—	1	4	5	7	9	1
Bright's Disease -	25	—	2	1	3	5	7	7
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	19	—	—	1	1	3	10	4
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - - -	89	4	13	16	26	19	7	4
Suicide - - -	13	1	—	4	2	2	1	3
Other Causes - - -	109	5	10	10	14	20	19	31
All Causes - - -	1,159	28	55	133	219	272	269	183
Years of Life - - -	58,176	6,204	8,235	15,759	13,137	8,979	4,302	1,560
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	4.51	6.68	8.44	16.67	30.29	62.53	117.31

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

72. Wool, Worsted, Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	115	2	4	15	13	22	21	38
Alcoholism - -	8	1	—	2	3	—	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	43	4	5	5	12	13	3	1
Gout - - -	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Cancer - - -	169	1	3	5	17	40	53	50
Phthisis - - -	677	72	115	166	141	102	58	23
Diabetes - - -	26	—	1	3	4	3	6	9
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	485	7	7	26	44	54	113	234
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	89	7	4	9	11	15	17	26
Aneurism - - -	10	—	—	—	1	4	2	3
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	453	11	10	14	35	74	128	181
Bronchitis - - -	502	2	3	13	29	71	134	250
Pneumonia - - -	379	7	22	56	75	72	83	64
Pleurisy - - -	29	1	1	6	5	7	6	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	80	—	1	4	9	20	17	29
Hernia - - -	13	—	1	1	1	1	4	5
Diseases of Liver -	80	—	1	5	13	17	16	28
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	142	7	6	13	21	25	35	35
Bright's Disease -	97	1	3	6	12	22	34	19
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	77	2	2	2	6	7	14	44
Plumbism - - -	7	—	—	—	2	3	2	—
Accident - - -	93	9	6	14	10	12	17	25
Suicide - - -	38	2	2	6	9	7	7	5
Other Causes - - -	504	30	33	33	35	36	57	280
All Causes - - -	4,120	166	230	404	508	628	831	1,353
Years of Life - - -	257,262	56,613	41,163	57,783	42,399	30,711	19,167	9,426
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.93	5.59	6.99	11.98	20.45	43.36	143.54

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

72a. Wool, Worsted, Manufacture (West Riding).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	93	2	4	10	10	17	16	34
Alcoholism - -	7	1	—	2	3	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever -	37	4	4	5	10	11	2	1
Gout - -	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Cancer - - -	143	1	2	4	16	33	45	42
Phthisis - -	579	65	97	150	111	88	49	19
Diabetes - - -	22	—	1	3	3	1	6	8
Diseases of Nervous } System	392	7	7	20	37	46	95	180
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	72	6	4	8	8	11	15	20
Aneurism - -	8	—	—	—	—	3	2	3
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	362	8	8	12	29	63	106	136
Bronchitis - -	416	2	3	12	26	62	111	200
Pneumonia - -	330	6	21	49	69	63	68	54
Pleurisy - -	26	1	1	5	4	6	6	3
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	68	—	1	4	8	19	15	21
Hernia - -	10	—	1	—	1	1	4	3
Diseases of Liver -	64	—	1	4	12	12	14	21
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	112	7	6	12	18	19	22	28
Bright's Disease -	81	1	1	5	12	20	29	13
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	56	1	1	2	5	6	9	32
Plumbism - -	6	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
Accident - - -	72	7	5	12	9	9	14	16
Suicide - - -	31	1	1	5	9	6	6	3
Other Causes - -	402	27	27	27	32	29	49	211
All Causes - - -	3,393	147	196	351	434	529	687	1,049
Years of Life - -	220,734	49,506	36,195	50,211	36,198	25,707	15,699	7,218
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 -	—	2.97	5.42	6.99	11.99	20.58	43.76	145.33

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

73. Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	33	—	—	—	—	2	11	20
Alcoholism - - -	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	8	—	—	3	—	2	1	2
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer - - -	39	—	—	1	2	5	16	15
Phthisis - - -	128	15	18	19	18	31	20	7
Diabetes - - -	8	—	—	1	—	1	3	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	138	1	1	5	4	9	29	89
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	16	—	1	2	3	2	2	6
Aneurism - - -	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	115	1	3	3	5	13	32	58
Bronchitis - - -	160	—	1	3	3	11	40	102
Pneumonia - - -	77	—	1	11	8	14	18	25
Pleurisy - - -	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	18	—	—	—	1	2	6	9
Hernia - - -	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Diseases of Liver - -	19	—	—	—	—	3	7	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	27	1	—	—	2	5	9	10
Bright's Disease - -	24	1	1	—	4	6	4	8
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	27	—	—	1	2	1	2	21
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	20	1	—	1	1	2	4	11
Suicide - - -	11	—	—	—	1	3	3	4
Other Causes - - -	206	3	5	7	8	5	11	167
All Causes - - -	1,093	23	31	60	64	119	224	572
Years of Life - - -	43,116	6,762	5,367	8,688	6,162	6,153	5,563	4,419
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	3.40	5.78	6.91	10.39	19.34	40.25	129.44

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

74. Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	212	14	15	29	42	50	40	22
Alcoholism - -	42	—	—	10	13	8	10	1
Rheumatic Fever -	84	14	9	20	19	13	5	4
Gout - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Cancer - -	211	—	1	13	28	56	61	52
Phthisis - -	1,434	168	267	388	279	221	86	25
Diabetes - -	55	3	4	6	8	10	14	10
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	726	20	19	51	84	125	192	235
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	168	11	11	17	26	29	48	26
Aneurism - -	9	—	—	1	1	4	2	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	733	18	28	39	87	150	201	210
Bronchitis - -	958	4	7	35	78	164	292	378
Pneumonia - -	908	53	66	119	190	205	165	110
Pleurisy - -	44	1	3	3	10	12	8	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	144	1	7	9	15	36	38	38
Hernia - -	32	—	1	3	3	2	10	13
Diseases of Liver -	123	1	3	3	19	29	47	21
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	239	28	16	33	34	48	40	40
Bright's Disease -	157	5	10	20	29	22	45	26
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	109	8	8	9	7	18	22	37
Plumbism - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - -	179	22	16	37	30	28	22	24
Suicide - -	92	3	4	10	20	25	19	11
Other Causes -	808	100	61	101	80	79	86	301
All Causes - -	7,471	474	556	956	1,103	1,335	1,453	1,594
Years of Life -	538,077	133,545	93,411	133,356	86,001	54,096	27,648	10,020
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 }	—	3.55	5.95	7.17	12.83	24.68	52.55	159.08

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, **1890-92**—*continued*.**74a. Cotton, Flax, Linen, Manufacture (Lancashire).**

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	171	11	14	22	37	44	29	14
Alcoholism - - -	34	—	—	8	9	8	8	1
Rheumatic Fever -	66	13	9	15	15	8	3	3
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer - - -	151	—	1	10	24	41	39	36
Phthisis - - -	1,169	145	211	314	231	175	72	21
Diabetes - - -	45	3	4	5	7	5	11	10
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	592	19	16	42	69	105	172	169
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	144	10	10	16	24	25	40	19
Aneurism - - -	8	—	—	1	1	4	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	560	17	25	26	72	119	148	153
Bronchitis - - -	791	3	7	31	71	135	246	298
Pneumonia - - -	797	47	59	109	174	187	134	87
Pleurisy - - -	40	—	2	3	9	11	8	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	117	1	7	5	12	31	31	30
Hernia - - -	25	—	1	2	2	2	8	10
Diseases of Liver -	102	—	3	3	18	24	37	17
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	190	25	14	28	30	38	28	27
Bright's Disease -	126	3	10	18	24	18	35	18
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	85	7	8	7	7	11	17	28
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - - -	149	19	13	32	23	23	19	20
Suicide - - -	77	3	4	9	17	22	16	6
Other Causes - - -	669	90	49	87	73	65	73	232
All Causes - - -	6,111	416	467	793	950	1,102	1,175	1,208
Years of Life - - -	444,513	111,441	78,417	111,243	71,022	43,881	21,342	7,167
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	3.73	5.96	7.13	13.38	25.11	55.06	168.55

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

75. Lace Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	14	—	3	4	1	2	2	2
Alcoholism - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	1
Gout - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer - - - - -	19	2	—	2	—	4	4	7
Phthisis - - - -	94	9	18	35	14	9	5	4
Diabetes - - - -	9	—	1	1	—	2	2	3
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - -	64	1	1	7	3	11	13	28
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - -	10	—	—	1	1	3	2	3
Aneurism - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	45	2	1	2	4	7	13	16
Bronchitis - - - -	39	—	—	—	1	1	11	26
Pneumonia - - - -	24	1	1	5	1	7	4	5
Pleurisy - - - -	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	7	—	2	1	—	1	2	1
Hernia - - - - -	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Diseases of Liver -	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	6	—	2	1	1	—	2	—
Bright's Disease - -	9	—	1	1	—	1	3	3
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	10	—	—	1	1	3	1	4
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	11	—	1	1	3	3	2	1
Suicide - - - - -	9	—	—	1	—	2	5	1
Other Causes - - -	42	—	1	6	3	1	6	23
All Causes - - - -	433	16	34	72	34	64	83	130
Years of Life - - -	37,179	5,841	6,714	10,488	5,745	4,257	2,685	1,449
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - - }	—	2.74	5.06	6.86	5.92	15.03	30.91	89.72

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

76. Rope, Twine, Cord-Maker.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	15	—	—	—	2	2	6	5
Alcoholism - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	19	—	—	2	1	6	4	6
Phthisis - - -	52	—	5	12	10	15	9	1
Diabetes - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	24	1	—	—	4	—	7	12
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	9	—	1	—	1	1	3	3
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System } - -	46	—	—	1	1	10	13	21
Bronchitis - - -	72	—	—	2	3	13	20	34
Pneumonia - - -	35	2	1	3	3	9	8	9
Pleurisy - - -	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System } - -	7	—	1	—	1	1	—	4
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Liver - -	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System - -	11	—	—	—	1	—	5	5
Bright's Disease - -	12	1	—	1	—	4	4	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System - -	7	—	1	1	—	1	—	4
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	11	—	1	2	2	2	2	2
Suicide - - -	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Other Causes - - -	39	—	3	1	3	2	2	28
All Causes - - -	380	4	13	29	36	67	88	143
Years of Life - - -	20,937	4,641	2,238	3,534	3,192	3,309	2,559	1,464
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 } - -	—	0.86	5.81	8.21	11.28	20.25	34.39	97.68

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

77. Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c.; Dyer, Printer, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	67	3	2	9	12	9	16	16
Alcoholism - -	10	—	—	1	2	4	3	—
Rheumatic Fever -	16	2	1	6	3	2	1	1
Gout - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer - - -	77	—	1	2	6	16	26	26
Phthisis - - -	379	25	61	117	85	59	26	6
Diabetes - - -	19	—	—	1	4	5	6	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	223	5	3	9	26	35	56	89
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	63	2	5	8	6	13	17	12
Aneurism - - -	5	—	—	2	2	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	264	5	11	22	31	33	59	103
Bronchitis - - -	274	—	5	9	13	51	74	122
Pneumonia - - -	255	15	16	39	47	43	53	42
Pleurisy - - -	12	1	1	3	4	—	3	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	40	—	—	5	5	6	10	14
Hernia - - - -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	49	—	—	1	4	16	16	12
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	55	6	3	6	5	12	12	11
Bright's Disease -	49	1	—	6	10	11	12	9
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	38	—	1	6	2	6	5	18
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accident - - -	78	19	5	19	10	7	8	10
Suicide - - - -	24	1	1	4	—	8	5	5
Other Causes - -	255	11	18	34	22	20	31	119
All Causes - - -	2,256	96	134	310	299	357	440	620
Years of Life - -	109,710	20,241	18,528	28,446	18,522	12,729	7,593	3,651
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	4.74	7.23	10.90	16.14	28.05	57.95	169.82

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

78. Carpet, Rug, Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	16	—	—	3	—	3	5	5
Alcoholism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	5	1	1	—	—	1	2	—
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer - - -	17	—	—	—	2	1	9	5
Phthisis - - -	71	4	6	29	16	9	5	2
Diabetes - - -	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	48	—	1	5	1	5	9	27
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	39	2	—	1	1	7	8	20
Bronchitis - - -	66	—	—	1	2	8	22	33
Pneumonia - - -	30	1	—	3	9	6	7	4
Pleurisy - - -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	3
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	10	—	1	—	—	1	4	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Bright's Disease -	9	—	—	—	—	1	5	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Suicide - - -	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Causes - - -	53	3	6	6	1	1	8	28
All Causes - - -	405	12	16	50	35	47	95	150
Years of Life - - -	25,596	4,512	3,867	6,204	4,440	2,901	2,292	1,380
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.66	4.14	8.06	7.88	16.20	41.45	108.70

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

79. Hosiery Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	28	—	1	3	1	—	8	15
Alcoholism - -	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
Rheumatic Fever -	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Gout - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Cancer - - -	35	—	—	2	1	5	12	15
Phthisis - - -	138	10	25	44	31	15	10	3
Diabetes - - -	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	137	—	—	4	2	15	26	90
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	27	1	—	2	2	2	7	13
Aneurism - - -	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	145	1	—	4	5	16	38	81
Bronchitis - - -	135	—	—	2	3	10	25	95
Pneumonia - - -	49	—	2	3	9	4	16	15
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	11	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diseases of Liver -	20	—	—	—	2	2	4	12
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	21	—	1	—	3	1	4	12
Bright's Disease -	11	—	—	—	1	—	5	5
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	30	—	—	—	1	2	7	20
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	29	1	1	1	1	5	5	15
Suicide - - -	17	—	—	2	3	1	7	4
Other Causes - - -	218	8	1	4	6	3	10	186
All Causes - - -	1,079	21	32	73	74	88	194	597
Years of Life - -	52,095	6,774	6,222	11,211	8,802	7,242	6,504	5,340
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	3.40	5.14	6.51	8.41	12.15	29.83	111.80

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

79a. Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	26	—	1	2	1	—	7	15
Alcoholism - -	6	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
Rheumatic Fever -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cancer - - -	32	—	—	2	1	3	12	14
Phthisis - - -	125	9	24	40	28	12	9	3
Diabetes - - -	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	123	—	—	4	2	12	24	81
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	23	—	—	1	2	2	7	11
Aneurism - - -	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	130	1	—	4	5	15	36	69
Bronchitis - - -	122	—	—	2	3	9	24	84
Pneumonia - - -	45	—	1	3	7	4	16	14
Pleurisy - - -	6	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	18	—	—	—	2	1	4	11
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	17	—	—	—	2	1	4	10
Bright's Disease -	10	—	—	—	1	—	5	4
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	28	—	—	—	1	2	7	18
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	26	1	1	—	1	5	5	13
Suicide - - -	15	—	—	2	3	—	7	3
Other Causes - -	195	8	—	3	6	2	8	168
All Causes - - -	970	19	28	64	68	75	185	531
Years of Life - -	47,265	6,165	5,640	10,167	8,082	6,531	5,916	4,764
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	3.08	4.93	6.29	8.41	11.48	31.27	111.46

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Textile Manufactures, as represented by 72-79.

Cause of Death.	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	500	19	25	63	71	90	109	123
Alcoholism - -	72	1	—	15	20	15	19	2
Rheumatic Fever -	167	22	18	36	35	32	14	10
Gout - -	14	—	—	—	—	4	5	5
Cancer - - -	586	3	5	27	57	133	185	176
Phthisis - -	2,973	303	515	810	594	461	219	71
Diabetes - -	124	3	6	14	17	22	32	30
Diseases of Nervous System - -	1,845	35	32	107	168	254	445	804
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	387	21	22	39	50	66	99	90
Aneurism - -	38	—	1	5	6	13	7	6
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	1,840	40	53	86	169	310	492	690
Bronchitis - -	2,206	6	16	65	132	329	618	1,040
Pneumonia - -	1,757	79	109	239	342	360	354	274
Pleurisy - -	103	3	5	15	22	22	22	14
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	314	1	11	19	33	66	78	106
Hernia - - -	64	—	2	7	4	5	18	28
Diseases of Liver -	311	1	5	9	40	70	96	90
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	508	42	28	53	67	91	109	118
Bright's Disease -	368	9	15	34	56	67	112	75
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	303	10	12	20	19	38	52	152
Plumbism - - -	9	—	—	—	3	3	2	1
Accident - - -	426	53	30	75	57	61	60	90
Suicide - - -	197	6	8	24	33	46	48	32
All other Causes -	2,125	155	128	192	158	147	213	1,132
All Causes - -	17,237	812	1,046	1,954	2,153	2,705	3,408	5,159
Years of Life - -	1,083,972	238,929	177,510	259,710	175,263	121,398	74,013	37,149
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	3.40	5.89	7.52	12.28	22.28	46.05	138.87

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

80. Paper Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	21	1	2	1	3	2	5	7
Alcoholism - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rheumatic Fever -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer - - -	17	—	2	—	1	2	3	9
Phthisis - - -	59	6	7	15	18	7	6	—
Diabetes - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	44	1	4	1	2	4	12	20
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	12	—	2	—	3	1	2	4
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	47	1	1	2	4	11	11	17
Bronchitis - - -	40	—	—	—	—	6	17	17
Pneumonia - - -	50	1	5	5	9	10	9	11
Pleurisy - - -	5	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	7	—	—	—	1	1	3	2
Hernia - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	12	—	—	2	—	2	7	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	18	3	2	3	2	2	2	4
Bright's Disease -	11	1	—	—	3	5	1	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	10	—	—	—	—	1	2	7
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	30	10	2	5	3	6	2	2
Suicide - - -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Causes - - -	58	6	4	9	2	9	3	25
All Causes - - -	454	30	32	45	55	72	90	130
Years of Life - - -	33,453	7,428	5,385	8,040	5,892	3,822	2,016	870
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	4.04	5.94	5.60	9.33	18.84	44.64	149.43

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

81. Potter; Earthenware, &c. Manufacturer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	42	3	1	5	4	16	9	4
Alcoholism - -	8	—	—	2	4	1	1	—
Rheumatic Fever -	10	—	2	5	3	—	—	—
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer - - -	36	1	—	1	2	12	11	9
Phthisis - - -	350	14	35	74	107	86	33	1
Diabetes - - -	9	—	1	3	1	3	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - -	141	4	3	12	16	27	40	39
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	46	2	2	8	9	10	9	6
Aneurism - - -	5	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	177	7	3	13	32	44	51	27
Bronchitis - - -	345	—	3	11	43	122	112	54
Pneumonia - - -	143	6	10	20	32	36	25	14
Pleurisy - - -	10	2	1	2	2	2	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	127	—	1	4	26	53	35	8
Hernia - - -	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Diseases of Liver -	36	2	1	6	6	9	6	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	35	3	5	2	4	7	10	4
Bright's Disease -	46	1	2	2	14	11	10	6
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	25	—	3	1	1	5	6	9
Plumbism - - -	17	—	—	3	3	8	1	2
Accident - - -	25	3	3	2	4	11	1	1
Suicide - - -	16	—	1	2	4	6	2	1
Other Causes - -	135	10	10	14	16	18	12	55
All Causes - - -	1,788	58	88	192	334	492	378	246
Years of Life - -	95,643	20,655	16,275	23,454	17,061	11,451	5,031	1,716
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.81	5.41	8.19	19.58	42.97	75.13	143.36

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

82. Glass Manufacture.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	26	—	2	1	5	10	2	6
Alcoholism - -	13	—	—	4	4	3	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	11	1	4	1	2	3	—	—
Gout - - -	6	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Cancer - - -	34	1	1	3	6	12	7	4
Phthisis - - -	229	16	29	79	61	29	13	2
Diabetes - - -	10	—	—	2	1	4	3	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	109	1	1	10	22	23	23	29
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	18	—	—	2	5	3	3	5
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	89	3	4	9	11	23	20	19
Bronchitis - - -	146	—	1	3	15	26	53	48
Pneumonia - - -	123	5	8	27	33	28	17	5
Pleurisy - - -	5	—	1	—	1	2	—	1
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	20	1	—	1	3	3	6	6
Hernia - - -	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	20	—	—	2	4	8	2	4
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	25	2	4	2	3	4	5	5
Bright's Disease -	26	1	1	5	4	8	5	2
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	19	2	—	3	3	3	2	6
Plumbism - - -	7	1	—	—	2	3	1	—
Accident - - -	40	5	2	5	9	11	6	2
Suicide - - -	11	1	2	2	1	3	2	—
Other Causes - - -	99	13	11	14	12	9	7	33
All Causes - - -	1,092	53	71	177	208	221	182	180
Years of Life - -	65,595	16,359	11,046	15,642	11,634	6,876	2,994	1,044
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - -	—	3.24	6.43	11.32	17.88	32.14	60.79	172.41

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

83. Coal Miner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	573	24	48	77	102	111	124	87
Alcoholism - -	64	1	1	11	19	17	11	4
Rheumatic Fever -	152	17	33	42	30	12	14	4
Gout - - -	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Cancer - - -	525	—	8	21	61	129	201	105
Phthisis - -	1,916	165	346	460	376	338	179	52
Diabetes - -	67	7	4	11	12	13	17	3
Diseases of Nervous System - - }	1,348	50	45	112	148	224	315	454
Valvular Disease of Heart - - }	391	14	15	56	48	87	90	81
Aneurism - - -	42	—	—	2	9	16	12	3
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	1,700	41	60	105	207	345	453	489
Bronchitis - -	2,220	4	5	36	106	358	736	975
Pneumonia - -	1,946	74	140	270	392	454	424	192
Pleurisy - - -	113	7	5	24	22	23	19	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	413	4	9	18	39	94	146	103
Hernia - - -	36	2	—	2	2	4	20	6
Diseases of Liver -	260	2	3	20	42	71	70	52
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	424	29	43	66	57	72	89	68
Bright's Disease -	301	11	10	35	51	68	72	54
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	239	4	12	24	28	36	57	78
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident - - -	2,902	438	382	697	558	474	247	106
Suicide - - -	145	3	5	25	27	37	29	19
Other Causes - -	2,091	185	228	276	216	180	194	812
All Causes - - -	17,873	1,082	1,402	2,391	2,552	3,165	3,521	3,760
Years of Life - -	1,447,575	283,536	249,525	380,355	265,098	162,981	80,403	25,677
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	3.82	5.62	6.29	9.63	19.42	43.79	146.43

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

83a. Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	97	5	6	13	14	16	21	22
Alcoholism - - -	13	—	—	4	—	2	6	1
Rheumatic Fever -	24	2	2	12	6	—	2	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	131	—	1	3	18	28	56	25
Phthisis - - -	464	71	98	110	83	66	30	6
Diabetes - - -	16	3	—	2	5	2	4	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	369	6	7	27	25	56	89	159
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	91	1	—	14	10	20	19	27
Aneurism - - -	16	—	—	—	4	6	4	2
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	431	6	14	23	49	80	110	149
Bronchitis - - -	296	—	1	2	12	39	75	167
Pneumonia - - -	272	9	21	32	52	54	66	38
Pleurisy - - -	33	3	1	4	8	7	5	5
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	93	—	2	3	8	27	29	24
Hernia - - -	10	—	—	—	—	2	8	—
Diseases of Liver -	78	—	1	4	12	24	22	15
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	103	6	9	16	10	16	27	19
Bright's Disease -	58	3	—	6	9	12	14	14
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	55	1	5	3	6	8	14	18
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	433	68	58	92	71	78	45	21
Suicide - - -	30	—	1	3	6	10	6	4
Other Causes - - -	526	45	52	54	45	42	41	247
All Causes - - -	3,639	229	279	427	453	595	693	963
Years of Life - - -	303,177	58,221	49,536	77,895	55,494	36,396	19,437	6,198
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	3.93	5.63	5.48	8.16	16.35	35.65	155.37

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

83b. Coal Miner (Lancashire).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	69	1	8	11	12	16	13	8
Alcoholism - - -	13	1	1	1	5	4	1	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	37	8	10	9	5	3	1	1
Gout - - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer - - - -	70	—	2	3	6	22	28	9
Phthisis - - - -	271	14	36	57	69	66	24	5
Diabetes - - - -	14	4	1	1	1	2	3	2
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	188	4	9	15	29	29	50	52
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	45	4	3	9	5	11	8	5
Aneurism - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	237	6	10	14	32	59	63	53
Bronchitis - - - -	402	1	1	12	35	71	155	127
Pneumonia - - - -	451	17	38	57	116	103	87	33
Pleurisy - - - -	27	—	—	10	6	7	3	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	34	2	—	3	8	7	13	1
Hernia - - - -	6	1	—	—	—	1	3	1
Diseases of Liver - -	37	—	1	4	7	13	8	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	59	4	4	9	9	15	10	8
Bright's Disease - -	40	2	—	4	7	10	10	7
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	36	2	—	4	5	7	8	10
Plumbism - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - - -	476	69	50	104	104	84	39	26
Suicide - - - -	30	1	—	4	8	8	6	3
Other Causes - - -	271	27	30	49	30	29	34	72
All Causes - - - -	2,816	168	204	380	499	568	569	428
Years of Life - - -	218,670	40,524	37,437	59,379	42,501	24,957	11,085	2,787
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 }	—	4.15	5.45	6.40	11.74	22.76	51.33	153.57

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

83c. Coal Miner (West Riding).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	62	2	8	11	11	8	15	7
Alcoholism - -	8	—	—	1	4	1	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	18	—	3	7	5	1	1	1
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	59	—	2	7	6	14	23	7
Phthisis - - -	309	14	45	67	72	56	42	13
Diabetes - - -	10	—	—	2	2	2	3	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	156	9	6	13	19	24	31	54
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	51	3	1	5	3	20	10	9
Aneurism - - -	5	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	204	5	9	13	30	46	55	46
Bronchitis - - -	277	1	1	5	11	51	102	106
Pneumonia - - -	310	15	17	42	63	77	69	27
Pleurisy - - -	15	1	—	4	2	3	3	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	43	1	—	5	7	10	10	10
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diseases of Liver -	35	—	—	2	6	5	12	10
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	55	4	5	10	8	9	10	9
Bright's Disease -	32	2	—	3	9	8	8	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	24	—	1	1	1	3	6	12
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	319	47	36	72	77	58	25	4
Suicide - - -	30	1	1	7	4	8	6	3
Other Causes - - -	261	19	30	41	44	34	21	72
All Causes - - -	2,286	124	165	318	386	440	457	396
Years of Life - -	212,133	42,174	35,478	57,189	40,581	23,988	9,918	2,805
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	2.94	4.65	5.56	9.51	18.34	46.08	141.18

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92.—continued.

83d. Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	69	3	5	16	10	14	13	8
Alcoholism - -	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Rheumatic Fever -	14	2	1	1	5	3	2	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	55	—	—	1	6	12	28	8
Phthisis - - -	133	12	20	38	28	20	12	3
Diabetes - - -	6	—	1	2	1	2	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	115	3	3	12	16	25	26	30
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	45	1	5	7	7	6	13	6
Aneurism - - -	8	—	—	1	2	3	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	154	5	7	8	24	17	42	51
Bronchitis - - -	153	—	—	1	11	31	39	71
Pneumonia - - -	104	5	4	14	18	28	22	13
Pleurisy - - -	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	24	—	2	1	—	9	7	5
Hernia - - -	5	1	—	1	—	—	2	1
Diseases of Liver -	31	—	—	—	4	10	7	10
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	23	2	3	6	4	2	4	2
Bright's Disease -	12	—	1	3	2	5	1	—
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	18	—	—	3	3	3	5	4
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	164	18	12	45	30	35	15	9
Suicide - - -	20	—	1	5	4	6	2	2
Other Causes - -	184	18	17	29	27	10	22	61
All Causes - - -	1,345	70	82	195	204	243	263	288
Years of Life - -	146,148	29,670	23,715	38,850	27,894	16,170	7,467	2,382
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	2.36	3.46	5.02	7.31	15.03	35.22	120.91

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

83c. Coal-Miner (Staffordshire).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	60	3	5	3	12	12	16	9
Alcoholism - -	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	12	1	4	3	3	—	1	—
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer - - -	58	—	1	—	6	15	22	14
Phthisis - -	136	5	17	30	33	31	15	5
Diabetes - - -	9	—	1	1	2	1	4	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	132	2	1	12	7	24	35	51
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	40	2	2	8	4	5	9	10
Aneurism - - -	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	182	2	3	11	22	37	58	49
Bronchitis - -	374	—	—	4	11	56	129	174
Pneumonia - -	174	4	10	18	33	45	41	23
Pleurisy - - -	10	—	—	2	3	2	3	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	50	—	2	—	5	8	15	20
Hernia - - -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	14	—	—	—	4	1	5	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	34	1	6	2	3	11	7	4
Bright's Disease -	40	1	1	3	4	10	10	11
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	25	—	—	3	2	1	10	9
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	258	29	42	68	55	35	24	5
Suicide - - -	10	—	—	1	1	2	3	3
Other Causes - -	245	8	18	27	11	12	30	139
All Causes - - -	1,871	58	113	198	221	313	437	531
Years of Life - -	130,518	24,111	20,487	32,922	25,353	15,918	8,850	2,877
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - -	—	2.41	5.52	6.01	8.72	19.66	49.38	184.57

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.**83f. Coal-Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).**

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	154	7	11	19	32	38	30	17
Alcoholism - - -	20	—	—	5	7	4	2	2
Rheumatic Fever -	41	4	10	9	4	5	7	2
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer - - -	82	—	—	4	11	20	22	25
Phthisis - - -	426	41	89	119	61	63	43	10
Diabetes - - -	5	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	248	21	13	22	30	42	57	63
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	74	3	4	10	14	17	17	9
Aneurism - - -	7	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	344	15	13	28	38	78	85	87
Bronchitis - - -	470	—	2	9	17	82	155	205
Pneumonia - - -	499	21	42	93	86	116	101	40
Pleurisy - - -	19	3	4	3	—	3	4	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	118	1	3	4	10	19	54	27
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Diseases of Liver -	48	2	1	9	7	14	9	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	105	11	9	17	21	14	19	14
Bright's Disease -	86	2	7	13	15	16	19	14
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	53	1	4	6	7	10	10	15
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident - - -	1,031	179	157	268	187	134	75	21
Suicide - - -	18	1	1	2	3	2	5	4
Other Causes - - -	388	52	58	50	40	33	31	124
All Causes - - -	4,241	364	429	691	592	715	752	698
Years of Life - - -	301,977	62,886	60,063	80,598	49,035	29,466	14,622	5,307
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	5.79	7.14	8.57	12.07	24.27	51.43	131.52

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

84. Ironstone Miner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	47	2	3	9	10	7	6	10
Alcoholism - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Rheumatic Fever - -	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	1
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	25	—	—	1	3	8	9	4
Phthisis - - -	75	10	6	18	21	14	4	2
Diabetes - - -	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	50	—	2	6	6	11	12	13
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	15	—	1	3	2	1	3	5
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	61	1	1	1	5	17	13	23
Bronchitis - - -	77	—	—	—	3	13	23	38
Pneumonia - - -	73	1	4	8	13	22	17	8
Pleurisy - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	18	—	1	3	2	4	4	4
Hernia - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of Liver - -	11	—	—	—	3	3	5	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	14	—	—	3	1	4	2	4
Bright's Disease - -	13	—	1	1	3	3	2	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	12	1	—	1	1	4	3	2
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	69	6	8	16	16	14	7	2
Suicide - - -	8	—	—	3	—	5	—	—
Other Causes - - -	69	2	7	8	11	7	9	25
All Causes - - -	650	23	35	82	100	143	123	144
Years of Life - - -	53,469	6,732	7,674	13,791	12,216	8,385	3,693	975
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	3.42	4.56	5.95	8.19	17.05	33.23	147.69

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

85. Copper Miner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Alcoholism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gout - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	5	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Phthisis - -	13	—	—	2	3	—	8	—
Diabetes - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - -	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Valvular Disease of } Heart - -	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Aneurism - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	11	—	—	—	1	—	3	7
Bronchitis - -	10	—	—	1	—	2	1	6
Pneumonia - -	6	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Pleurisy - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	10	—	—	—	1	1	5	3
Hernia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bright's Disease -	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of } Urinary System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - -	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Suicide - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes - -	12	—	—	1	—	2	2	7
All Causes - -	88	—	3	6	8	11	22	38
Years of Life - -	3,258	660	375	639	441	453	471	219
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000	—	—	8.00	9.39	18.14	24.28	46.71	173.52

Mortality of Males in several Occupations, 1890-92—continued.

86. Tin Miner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Alcoholism - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	15	—	—	—	1	6	5	3
Phthisis - - -	160	7	16	20	21	41	38	17
Diabetes - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - }	45	—	2	3	6	7	7	20
Valvular Disease of Heart - - }	8	1	—	2	—	2	1	2
Aneurism - - -	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	33	1	—	3	2	1	10	16
Bronchitis - - -	72	—	1	—	2	9	24	36
Pneumonia - - -	29	1	1	—	5	7	13	2
Pleurisy - - -	7	—	—	1	2	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	31	1	—	2	2	12	9	5
Hernia - - -	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	8	—	—	—	—	2	5	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	9	—	—	1	1	—	1	6
Bright's Disease -	11	—	2	1	1	1	4	2
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	31	7	10	5	1	1	5	2
Suicide - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes - -	54	3	2	7	4	7	8	23
All Causes - - -	534	21	34	47	50	101	138	143
Years of Life - -	27 165	7,092	4,836	5,829	3,492	3,042	2,068	786
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - }	—	2.96	7.03	8.06	14.32	33.20	66.09	181.93

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

87. Lead Miner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	18	1	—	1	1	—	8	7
Alcoholism - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - -	22	—	—	—	1	3	7	11
Phthisis - -	90	3	7	16	21	20	19	4
Diabetes -	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	39	—	—	—	1	6	7	25
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Aneurism - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	54	—	1	2	3	3	18	27
Bronchitis - -	65	1	—	—	1	5	23	35
Pneumonia - -	30	—	1	3	7	10	6	3
Pleurisy - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	30	—	—	—	—	—	17	13
Hernia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	10	—	—	1	2	2	2	3
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	17	—	3	4	—	3	4	3
Bright's Disease -	10	—	1	1	1	2	3	2
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Plumbism - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Accident - -	10	—	2	4	1	2	1	—
Suicide - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Causes - -	59	1	—	3	4	1	14	36
All Causes - -	479	6	15	35	45	65	135	178
Years of Life - -	16,827	1,989	2,325	3,705	3,336	2,718	2,028	726
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	3.02	6.45	9.45	13.49	23.91	66.57	245.18

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

88. Mine Service.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	25	—	—	3	2	8	4	8
Alcoholism -	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rheumatic Fever -	6	—	—	1	5	—	—	—
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer - - -	26	—	1	—	1	6	11	7
Phthisis - - -	35	—	6	8	11	3	4	3
Diabetes - - -	14	—	—	1	—	3	3	7
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	43	—	—	1	5	7	12	18
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	17	—	—	—	—	3	6	8
Aneurism - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	65	—	2	1	3	13	18	28
Bronchitis - - -	52	—	1	—	—	5	17	29
Pneumonia - - -	42	1	1	6	6	12	7	9
Pleurisy - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	17	—	—	—	3	2	4	8
Hernia - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Liver -	18	—	—	1	3	2	6	6
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	12	—	1	3	—	2	4	2
Bright's Disease -	7	—	—	—	2	4	—	1
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - - -	28	1	2	2	10	3	5	5
Suicide - - -	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Other Causes - - -	44	—	—	6	3	7	8	20
All Causes - - -	471	2	14	33	56	84	113	169
Years of Life - - -	17,850	618	1,047	3,513	4,590	4,293	2,724	1,065
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	3.24	13.37	9.59	12.20	19.57	41.48	158.69

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

Miners, as represented by 83-88.

Cause of Death.	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	670	27	52	91	115	126	144	115
Alcoholism - -	70	1	1	12	19	21	12	4
Rheumatic Fever -	165	17	33	44	35	15	16	5
Gout - - -	5	—	—	1	—	2	1	1
Cancer - -	618	—	9	22	68	153	234	132
Phthisis - -	2,289	185	381	524	453	416	252	78
Diabetes - -	90	7	5	12	13	20	22	11
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - }	1,530	50	49	122	166	255	354	534
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - }	440	15	16	61	51	94	102	101
Aneurism - -	52	—	—	2	10	19	17	4
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	1,924	43	64	112	221	379	515	590
Bronchitis - -	2,496	5	7	37	112	392	824	1,119
Pneumonia - -	2,126	77	148	288	423	506	468	216
Pleurisy - -	123	7	5	25	24	26	20	16
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	519	5	10	23	47	113	185	136
Hernia - -	41	2	—	2	3	6	20	8
Diseases of Liver -	308	2	3	22	50	81	88	62
Other Diseases of } Digestive System }	477	29	47	77	60	81	100	83
Bright's Disease -	344	11	14	38	59	79	81	62
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	277	5	12	25	29	42	66	98
Plumbism - -	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Accident - -	3,042	452	405	725	586	494	265	115
Suicide - -	157	3	5	28	28	44	30	19
All Other Causes -	2,329	191	237	301	238	204	235	923
All Causes - -	20,095	1,134	1,503	2,594	2,811	3,569	4,052	4,432
Years of Life - -	1,566,144	300,627	265,782	407,832	289,173	181,872	91,410	29,448
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - }	-	3.77	5.66	6.36	9.72	19.62	44.33	150.50

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

89. Stone, Slate—Quarrier.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	80	3	3	7	9	12	18	28
Alcoholism - -	15	—	—	—	3	8	3	1
Rheumatic Fever -	22	1	2	4	9	1	2	3
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer - - -	142	1	1	3	16	41	41	39
Phthisis - - -	536	11	24	93	158	151	79	20
Diabetes - - -	6	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	247	2	5	10	15	35	66	114
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	75	—	1	7	10	11	22	24
Aneurism - - -	10	—	—	—	2	4	1	3
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	294	4	2	10	28	47	92	111
Bronchitis - - -	377	1	—	1	27	52	127	169
Pneumonia - - -	309	5	9	41	60	80	73	41
Pleurisy - - -	25	1	—	6	2	8	6	2
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	65	—	1	3	4	15	21	21
Hernia - - -	7	1	—	1	—	2	—	3
Diseases of Liver -	37	—	—	—	6	11	10	10
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	68	—	4	8	10	13	13	20
Bright's Disease -	42	1	—	5	6	10	9	11
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	42	4	1	—	8	3	10	16
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	275	14	31	50	67	49	44	20
Suicide - - -	22	—	2	4	3	5	7	1
Other Causes - - -	301	6	18	24	33	49	35	136
All Causes - - -	2,998	55	104	277	480	608	681	793
Years of Life - -	147,855	16,329	18,414	37,287	33,120	24,045	13,185	5,475
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - }	—	3.37	5.65	7.43	14.49	25.29	51.65	144.84

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92--continued.

90. Coal Heaver.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	39	—	1	6	11	5	12	4
Alcoholism - -	21	—	—	7	7	5	1	1
Rheumatic Fever -	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	37	—	—	3	5	9	15	5
Phthisis - -	159	1	12	44	55	30	15	2
Diabetes - - -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	87	3	3	6	11	15	25	24
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	24	1	1	2	8	2	7	3
Aneurism - - -	4	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System	137	—	1	13	23	34	40	26
Bronchitis - -	153	—	1	8	19	39	40	46
Pneumonia - -	173	3	6	39	38	39	39	9
Pleurisy - - -	10	—	—	2	3	4	—	1
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System	25	—	1	2	6	8	3	5
Hernia - - -	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Diseases of Liver -	25	—	—	3	10	4	6	2
Other Diseases of } Digestive System -	29	—	1	8	7	7	3	3
Bright's Disease -	21	—	—	4	5	4	6	2
Other Diseases of } Urinary System -	17	—	—	4	2	—	5	6
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	119	7	6	26	29	21	17	13
Suicide - - -	5	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
Other Causes - -	103	6	8	13	15	16	14	31
All Causes - - -	1,197	21	43	193	258	245	253	184
Years of Life - -	53,994	5,055	6,630	15,522	12,924	8,373	4,041	1,449
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	4.15	6.49	12.43	19.96	29.26	62.61	126.98

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92--continued.

91. Gas Works Service.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	53	1	2	4	17	14	13	7
Alcoholism - - -	9	—	—	1	3	3	1	1
Rheumatic Fever -	5	1	1	—	2	—	1	—
Gout - - -	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer - - -	84	—	—	2	16	22	23	21
Phthisis - - -	242	4	13	67	73	50	31	4
Diabetes - - -	7	—	1	4	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Nervous } System - - -	126	1	—	10	12	20	35	48
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - -	36	1	—	2	8	15	7	3
Aneurism - - -	13	—	—	1	2	6	4	—
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	156	2	4	14	20	40	49	27
Bronchitis - - -	213	1	1	6	17	55	65	68
Pneumonia - - -	210	2	11	41	47	57	39	13
Pleurisy - - -	11	—	1	—	4	4	1	1
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	39	—	1	4	6	8	12	8
Hernia - - -	5	—	1	1	2	—	1	—
Diseases of Liver -	26	—	—	1	5	8	8	4
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	28	—	—	2	4	9	6	7
Bright's Disease -	38	—	—	7	1	12	7	11
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	25	—	1	3	2	7	6	6
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	72	5	4	15	15	16	10	7
Suicide - - -	14	—	—	2	2	5	3	2
Other Causes - - -	122	—	11	18	16	19	18	40
All Causes - - -	1,541	18	52	205	275	371	340	280
Years of Life - - -	91,881	3,828	9,948	28,383	25,053	15,654	6,771	2,244
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - }	—	4.70	5.23	7.22	10.98	23.70	50.24	124.78

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

92. Railway Platelayer, Railway Road, Clay, Sand, &c.—Labourer.

Causes of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	246	1	9	16	37	54	53	76
Alcoholism -	45	—	1	6	11	13	10	4
Rheumatic Fever -	42	4	2	11	8	8	3	6
Gout - -	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Cancer - -	283	1	5	10	18	55	107	87
Phthisis - -	572	23	40	136	149	130	66	28
Diabetes - -	12	—	1	—	3	1	4	3
Diseases of Nervous System - -	554	8	10	25	40	76	143	252
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	147	2	2	13	23	30	36	41
Aneurism - -	32	—	—	3	10	10	8	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	678	3	5	29	69	125	189	258
Bronchitis - -	803	1	5	20	36	130	246	365
Pneumonia - -	863	8	29	110	157	213	204	142
Pleurisy - -	64	1	5	6	10	11	15	16
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	120	—	1	7	15	24	35	33
Hernia - -	26	—	—	—	2	5	9	10
Diseases of Liver -	97	1	1	—	17	19	32	27
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	171	3	7	11	19	26	43	62
Bright's Disease -	107	1	2	10	11	29	23	31
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	102	—	1	5	10	8	16	62
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - -	697	37	56	142	149	125	118	70
Suicide - -	60	—	3	8	7	11	13	18
Other Causes -	659	15	30	63	57	67	78	349
All Causes - -	6,384	109	215	631	859	1,170	1,451	1,949
Years of Life -	300,360	18,084	34,731	75,753	65,865	51,399	34,794	19,734
Mean Annual Death Rates per 1,000 -	—	6.03	6.19	8.33	13.04	22.76	41.70	98.76

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

93. Brick, Tile-Maker, Burner.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	46	2	3	8	7	3	10	13
Alcoholism - - -	11	—	1	1	5	3	1	—
Rheumatic Fever -	9	—	2	—	2	2	2	1
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	84	1	1	4	9	20	19	30
Phthisis - - -	133	8	22	34	28	24	13	4
Diabetes - - -	11	—	1	—	4	1	1	4
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	162	1	6	6	17	21	47	64
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	35	1	—	4	4	8	8	10
Aneurism - - -	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	171	2	3	6	6	23	57	74
Bronchitis - - -	191	—	—	6	9	31	46	99
Pneumonia - - -	154	4	7	13	32	39	35	24
Pleurisy - - -	9	2	—	2	1	2	—	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	25	—	—	1	2	6	8	8
Hernia - - -	6	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Diseases of Liver - - -	30	—	1	1	1	5	12	10
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	43	1	4	3	5	11	8	11
Bright's Disease - - -	33	—	1	3	1	8	14	6
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	24	—	—	1	—	3	6	14
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	70	3	12	14	9	6	14	12
Suicide - - -	17	—	2	3	2	5	3	2
Other Causes - - -	197	5	12	21	21	18	12	108
All Causes - - -	1,466	30	78	132	165	245	319	497
Years of Life - - -	114,456	21,858	16,068	26,847	20,571	15,333	9,342	4,437
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	1.37	4.85	4.92	8.02	15.98	34.15	112.01

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

94. Costermonger, Hawker, &c.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	52	2	1	6	5	8	11	19
Alcoholism - -	58	—	1	9	14	18	10	6
Rheumatic Fever -	9	1	—	2	3	1	2	—
Gout - - -	5	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
Cancer - - -	103	—	2	1	13	28	27	32
Phthisis - - -	684	16	49	175	199	152	64	29
Diabetes - - -	6	—	—	1	1	2	1	1
Diseases of Nervous System - - - }	303	2	5	32	42	59	69	99
Valvular Disease of Heart - - - }	58	—	1	11	6	14	15	11
Aneurism - - -	18	—	—	1	5	8	2	2
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	401	5	5	20	60	79	110	122
Bronchitis - - -	503	1	2	12	37	108	141	202
Pneumonia - - -	302	7	14	36	63	73	73	36
Pleurisy - - -	23	—	—	3	7	5	7	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	54	1	2	3	6	14	17	11
Hernia - - -	8	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Diseases of Liver -	52	1	2	3	12	15	12	7
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	61	3	6	6	11	4	16	15
Bright's Disease -	78	—	2	9	18	23	18	8
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	62	2	1	5	7	11	11	25
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	160	8	6	15	21	30	26	54
Suicide - - -	26	—	1	—	6	10	5	4
Other Causes - - -	413	9	11	29	40	56	57	211
All Causes - - -	3,444	58	112	380	577	718	699	900
Years of Life - -	119,454	14,067	12,873	24,885	23,814	19,365	14,295	10,155
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - - }	—	4.12	8.70	15.27	24.23	37.08	48.90	88.62

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

95. General Labourer.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	823	14	23	79	112	145	181	274
Alcoholism - -	255	1	8	53	89	60	34	10
Rheumatic Fever -	121	22	13	19	28	17	11	11
Gout - -	48	—	1	2	5	11	13	16
Cancer - -	1,218	3	9	41	112	294	374	385
Phthisis - -	4,935	127	420	1,204	1,426	1,137	467	154
Diabetes - -	96	3	8	18	25	16	13	13
Diseases of Nervous System - -	2,775	30	67	191	308	502	607	1,070
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	683	13	32	78	111	129	126	194
Aneurism - -	166	—	1	22	35	58	31	19
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3,506	31	68	227	378	695	815	1,292
Bronchitis - -	4,390	8	22	108	318	801	1,172	1,961
Pneumonia - -	3,455	43	123	476	764	876	676	497
Pleurisy - -	195	4	13	32	35	44	36	31
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	592	7	10	40	80	150	133	172
Hernia - -	110	—	6	3	16	17	28	40
Diseases of Liver -	496	2	3	42	83	115	128	123
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	703	11	44	78	102	116	157	195
Bright's Disease -	675	10	11	58	111	173	159	153
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	579	4	8	38	68	95	113	253
Plumbism - -	7	—	—	1	3	2	1	—
Accident - -	1,723	121	134	295	327	329	280	242
Suicide - -	287	4	15	43	53	49	66	57
Other Causes - -	3,916	85	169	307	315	378	445	2,217
All Causes - -	31,764	543	1,208	3,455	4,904	6,209	6,066	9,379
Years of Life - -	1,495,974	194,712	203,880	358,284	291,123	224,190	142,950	80,835
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.79	5.93	9.64	16.85	27.70	42.43	116.03

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

95a. General Labourer (London).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	104	1	4	15	17	19	25	23
Alcoholism - -	38	—	2	12	13	8	1	2
Rheumatic Fever -	12	2	2	1	1	4	1	1
Gout - -	19	—	—	—	2	6	6	5
Cancer - -	204	1	1	7	22	56	66	51
Phthisis - -	1,214	25	73	291	366	299	117	43
Diabetes - -	20	1	2	8	2	3	1	3
Diseases of Nervous System - -	362	4	7	26	46	72	89	118
Valvular Disease of Heart - -	118	3	6	18	30	26	20	15
Aneurism - -	43	—	1	7	9	18	7	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	429	6	13	31	59	102	92	126
Bronchitis - -	815	1	3	36	82	175	229	280
Pneumonia - -	593	7	23	88	156	151	97	71
Pleurisy - -	34	—	1	4	10	8	4	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System -	96	2	3	8	13	31	19	20
Hernia - -	16	—	2	—	1	3	8	2
Diseases of Liver -	80	1	—	9	19	21	17	13
Other Diseases of Digestive System -	81	4	8	14	14	12	16	13
Bright's Disease -	145	3	3	17	26	41	28	27
Other Diseases of Urinary System -	106	—	1	15	20	22	21	27
Plumbism - -	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Accident - -	189	8	12	37	44	35	34	19
Suicide - -	26	1	2	3	5	2	7	6
Other Causes - -	428	11	28	40	47	54	53	195
All Causes - -	5,174	81	197	688	1,004	1,169	958	1,077
Years of Life - -	236,760	26,655	32,304	63,126	51,516	36,636	19,134	7,389
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	3.04	6.10	10.90	19.49	31.91	50.07	145.76

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

95b. General Labourer (Industrial Districts).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - - -	129	2	2	17	26	28	23	31
Alcoholism - - -	95	—	1	24	30	27	12	1
Rheumatic Fever - -	22	4	1	3	11	2	1	—
Gout - - - - -	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Cancer - - - - -	255	1	3	10	26	71	90	54
Phthisis - - - -	1,419	40	105	330	452	333	130	29
Diabetes - - - - -	14	1	1	1	4	5	2	—
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - - -	610	10	19	46	72	115	166	182
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - - -	138	6	6	28	22	25	31	20
Aneurism - - - - -	22	—	—	5	5	7	3	2
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	780	2	23	65	118	197	177	198
Bronchitis - - - -	1,324	3	10	41	130	347	400	393
Pneumonia - - - -	1,166	15	35	162	286	327	215	126
Pleurisy - - - - -	65	2	2	8	16	12	16	9
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	113	—	2	7	17	37	20	30
Hernia - - - - -	24	—	1	—	3	7	6	7
Diseases of Liver - -	91	—	—	6	20	26	22	17
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	166	2	14	25	33	30	36	26
Bright's Disease - -	153	1	4	18	30	41	36	23
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	126	2	2	11	20	34	23	34
Plumbism - - - - -	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Accident - - - - -	357	23	30	63	73	71	55	42
Suicide - - - - -	60	3	3	10	13	12	12	7
Other Causes - - - -	888	22	44	93	91	112	133	393
All Causes - - - - -	8,022	139	309	973	1,501	1,866	1,610	1,624
Years of Life - - -	343,239	39,288	47,718	88,053	70,158	53,079	30,978	13,965
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	3.54	6.48	11.05	21.39	35.16	51.97	116.29

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

96. Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, nor Agricultural).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	81	2	3	11	14	21	17	13
Alcoholism - -	10	—	—	3	4	2	1	—
Rheumatic Fever -	20	—	1	6	5	4	3	1
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer - - -	134	—	1	5	11	37	52	28
Phthisis - -	368	14	52	85	97	73	35	12
Diabetes - -	20	—	—	2	6	2	7	3
Diseases of Nervous } System - - - }	310	5	4	22	36	57	87	99
Valvular Disease of } Heart - - - }	64	—	1	3	15	13	20	12
Aneurism - -	13	—	—	2	2	4	3	2
Other Diseases of } Circulatory System }	372	4	8	21	54	89	106	90
Bronchitis - -	339	—	—	10	19	63	100	147
Pneumonia - -	305	6	15	41	67	86	52	38
Pleurisy - -	21	—	1	3	6	6	4	1
Other Diseases of } Respiratory System }	49	—	—	—	6	11	22	10
Hernia - -	10	1	—	2	—	2	5	—
Diseases of Liver -	52	—	1	4	6	15	19	7
Other Diseases of } Digestive System - }	85	3	4	15	12	18	21	12
Bright's Disease -	81	1	1	9	14	27	20	9
Other Diseases of } Urinary System - }	53	2	—	1	10	3	13	24
Plumbism - -	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Accident - -	344	16	33	75	86	77	39	18
Suicide - -	26	1	4	5	4	8	4	—
Other Causes - -	308	12	18	35	42	40	39	122
All Causes - -	3,069	67	147	360	517	659	670	649
Years of Life - -	243,804	24,147	30,318	66,591	58,935	39,054	18,978	5,781
Mean Annual } Death - Rates } per 1,000 - - }	—	2.77	4.85	5.41	8.77	16.87	35.30	112.26

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

97. Artizan, Mechanic (Undefined).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	16	2	1	2	2	7	1	1
Alcoholism - -	10	—	—	1	2	2	5	—
Rheumatic Fever -	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Gout - - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer - - -	15	—	—	—	2	4	4	5
Phthisis - - -	155	16	24	38	40	24	11	2
Diabetes - - -	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	71	6	3	3	7	14	18	20
Valvular Disease of Heart - - -	9	—	1	1	1	1	4	1
Aneurism - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	70	2	1	7	10	17	17	16
Bronchitis - - -	53	—	—	3	7	11	12	20
Pneumonia - - -	51	1	3	7	12	10	10	8
Pleurisy - - -	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	13	—	—	1	1	2	4	5
Hernia - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Liver -	14	—	—	—	1	6	4	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	21	—	3	1	6	2	3	3
Bright's Disease -	10	—	—	2	1	6	1	—
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	9	—	1	—	1	1	1	5
Plumbism - - -	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accident - - -	80	10	14	12	18	10	11	5
Suicide - - -	24	3	—	1	4	9	4	3
Other Causes - -	70	9	5	10	6	9	8	23
All Causes - - -	705	49	60	93	126	138	119	120
Years of Life - -	148,914	41,244	25,461	32,553	22,740	15,636	7,998	3,282
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - }	—	1.49	2.36	2.86	5.54	8.83	14.88	36.56

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

98. Factory Labourer (Undefined).

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
Influenza - - -	36	2	1	4	7	6	8	8
Alcoholism - - -	9	—	1	—	1	5	2	—
Rheumatic Fever -	9	1	2	2	—	4	—	—
Gout - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - - -	37	—	—	—	5	12	13	7
Phthisis - - -	202	15	21	55	59	31	20	1
Diabetes - - -	5	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Diseases of Nervous Systems - - -	88	—	2	7	11	21	24	23
Valvular - Disease of Heart - - -	15	1	1	—	6	5	—	2
Aneurism - - -	10	—	—	1	3	5	1	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	110	3	2	9	16	28	29	23
Bronchitis - - -	125	1	2	5	16	18	49	34
Pneumonia - - -	111	6	8	15	19	31	22	10
Pleurisy - - -	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	14	—	—	1	1	1	8	3
Hernia - - -	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Diseases of Liver -	20	—	1	3	2	4	7	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System - }	21	1	2	1	1	9	5	2
Bright's Disease -	29	—	—	6	4	8	8	3
Other Diseases of Urinary System - }	10	1	—	—	2	4	1	2
Plumbism - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - - -	82	7	9	17	13	26	6	4
Suicide - - -	17	1	1	1	4	1	5	4
Other Causes - - -	102	6	8	10	15	11	12	40
All Causes - - -	1,065	45	61	137	186	235	227	174
Years of Life - - -	78,189	17,184	11,820	18,150	14,190	10,275	4,926	1,644
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 - - -	—	2.62	5.16	7.55	13.11	22.87	46.08	105.84

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

99. Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and wards.
Influenza - -	7	—	—	—	1	3	2	1
Alcoholism - -	20	—	—	1	7	8	2	2
Rheumatic Fever -	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gout - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer - -	61	—	—	—	7	21	17	16
Phthisis - -	83	1	5	19	24	20	12	2
Diabetes - -	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System } - -	37	1	—	1	5	5	12	13
Valvular Disease of Heart } - -	6	—	—	—	1	3	—	2
Aneurism - -	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System } - -	44	2	—	5	9	12	9	7
Bronchitis - -	78	—	—	2	12	14	20	30
Pneumonia - -	41	1	3	1	8	13	7	8
Pleurisy - -	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System } - -	7	—	—	—	—	2	3	2
Hernia - -	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Diseases of Liver -	6	—	—	1	1	2	2	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System } - -	15	—	1	2	4	3	2	3
Bright's Disease -	15	—	—	1	4	1	5	4
Other Diseases of Urinary System } - -	9	—	1	—	3	2	1	2
Plumbism - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accident - -	20	2	2	4	3	4	3	2
Suicide - -	10	1	—	1	4	2	2	—
Other Causes - -	42	2	3	3	8	6	7	13
All Causes - -	512	10	15	45	102	124	107	109
Years of Life - -	22,944	1,833	2,511	5,745	5,634	3,945	2,151	1,125
Mean Annual Death - Rates } per 1,000 - }	—	5.46	5.97	7.83	18.10	31.43	49.74	96.89

Mortality of Males in several OCCUPATIONS, 1890-92—continued.

100. Other Occupied Males.

Cause of Death.	AGES.							
	Total, 15 and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and up- wards.
Influenza - -	1,557	35	67	172	270	283	307	423
Alcoholism - -	369	1	4	72	122	98	53	19
Rheumatic Fever -	303	34	24	77	76	50	29	13
Gout - -	211	—	—	—	13	34	55	109
Cancer - -	1,974	7	18	53	196	469	629	602
Phthisis - -	6,844	324	888	1,992	1,771	1,149	545	175
Diabetes - -	363	6	19	38	47	62	110	81
Diseases of Nervous System - -	4,338	66	112	238	454	748	982	1,738
Valvular Diseases of Heart - -	1,037	20	34	105	158	194	226	300
Aneurism - -	210	2	3	14	60	73	34	24
Other Diseases of Circulatory System }	4,616	59	80	267	468	780	1,221	1,741
Bronchitis - -	3,947	14	29	97	247	624	1,072	1,864
Pneumonia - -	3,743	139	221	588	688	808	664	635
Pleurisy - -	289	17	27	46	56	54	50	39
Other Diseases of Respiratory System }	902	11	13	68	118	162	248	282
Hernia - -	126	1	3	9	12	22	28	51
Diseases of Liver -	1,215	3	18	88	195	336	304	271
Other Diseases of Digestive System }	1,250	59	80	131	187	202	277	314
Bright's Disease -	1,162	12	31	120	202	242	291	264
Other Diseases of Urinary System }	941	10	23	55	76	122	188	467
Plumbism - -	9	—	—	4	3	1	1	—
Accident - -	1,868	148	184	351	318	327	277	263
Suicide - -	768	12	59	173	181	164	111	68
Other Causes - -	4,537	234	347	556	481	449	464	2,006
All Causes - -	42,579	1,214	2,284	5,314	6,399	7,453	8,166	11,749
Years of Life -	3,208,866	576,924	482,142	760,668	577,653	425,997	250,773	134,709
Mean Annual Death - Rates per 1,000 -	—	2.10	4.74	6.99	11.08	17.50	32.56	87.22

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO

PART II.

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